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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

WITH

MANY PORTRAIT-ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL,

ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

VOLUME II.



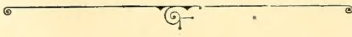
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PREFACE.

THE history of Indiana is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness within the present century, and reaching its magnitude of to-day without other aids than those rendered by industry. There are those yet living who remember the battle of Tippecanoe as a contemporary event; the children of many of those who fought in that struggle are still with us and with our sister states. It is only a short time since we parted with venerable citizens whose memories extended back to 1787, when the great ordinance was passed that opened the north-west to settlement and civilization. The boys and girls now attending school will be at the head of families before we can celebrate our centenary. It is true that before the Revolutionary War there were a few scattered settlements beyond the Alleghanies; but these are in no sense the progenitors of Indiana, Illinois, or Michigan. They had no communication with each other, and scarcely with France, their common mother; and those who dwelt in them were as truly exiles as if they were on the island of Juan Fernandez. They heard no echo of the outside world, excepting once a year, when a vessel from home arrived in the Mississippi and dispatched its stores to the villagers. The French towns made no advance on the forest; no further immigration followed their planting, and the sole permanent memorials we have of them are the names of some rivers and towns, and the preservation of French surnames by their descendants. The true life of the community began when immigrants arrived from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, soon to be followed from New York and New England. The land was an almost perfect plain, except near the Ohio, and this vast expanse was wooded from Lake Erie to the southern boundary, save in the prairies of the north-west. Before the peace with Great Britain, in 1815, settlements were not safe. The scattered pioneers were in danger from Indians, often covertly abetted by the English; ferocious beasts were numerous, there were long distances between one town and another, and the paths were completely uninhabited. As a consequence, the settlers were obliged to manufacture every thing for themselves. Their clothes were homespun, and their furniture was shaped by the ax. The houses in which they dwelt were log cabins, each standing in a little clearing, and the rod and the gun were obliged to supplement the necessarily scanty yield of the ground, for no soil can produce much farm produce when encumbered by trees, and felling them was the first task to which the pioneer addressed himself. When, however, by the treaty of Ghent, we were secured in the possession of our rightful boundaries, troubles ceased with the red men, and roads were laid out, immigrants came pouring in, and from that time to this the state has not stood still. Schools were begun, the newspaper press was established, and steamboats carried the products of the soil to distant lands and returned other commodities in exchange. When the Erie Canal was completed in New York, the example of that state was imitated in Indiana. She began an extensive series of internal improvements, which, although they plunged her in debt, were of the greatest value for her future prosperity. Not long afterwards railroads were first put into operation, and by them settlers had

a facility in reaching the fertile lands of the state which they had not previously had, and the enterprise previously shown was redoubled. Every thing produced in the United States can now be obtained within thirty-six hours of the time when ordered. This material progress has not been gained at the expense of more important things. Indiana has not neglected higher education nor the claims of humanity; colleges and high schools, asylums and hospitals, exist in numbers, and, with the exception of a few abstruse branches rarely taught in universities, no student has occasion to go elsewhere to pursue his studies. The soil yields abundantly; food is cheap, and labor is in demand. Had we not become accustomed to the spectacle, such growth would seem as marvelous to us as Aladdin's palace did to the potentate who surveyed its stately proportions the morning after its construction. Two millions of people, four hundred thousand dwellings, two hundred thousand farms, five thousand churches, are now where a few years since all was void and desolate.

It is this history we celebrate in our pages. The advancement of the state has been that of its people. The first generation subdued the soil, with eyes continually fixed upon a savage enemy; the second opened up the state to the world, built its canals, and began its railroads; and the third has completed the task set by its predecessors, and aided in suppressing the great rebellion. In this nearly every man in the state was engaged, and Indiana loses nothing by comparison with its sisters. Its fame thus acquired is great and honorable, and we have devoted much of our space to those who have won an enviable record in the struggle. But while narrating their deeds, we have not omitted to mention those who were engaged in peaceful pursuits. Our book is chiefly a record of living men. It has been a subject of regret to us that we have so few memorials of the fathers of our republic. Their task was arduous, and a grateful community should preserve them in remembrance. When Indiana shall become old and staid, when fortunes are hereditary, when libraries and historical societies are to be found every-where, memorials of the heroic age of the state will be eagerly sought, but probably unavailingly, so little care has been taken for this purpose. As far as possible we have endeavored to supply deficiencies which we have known to exist, but indifference, idleness, and a desire often to suppress the truth have stood in our way, and we have not been able to gain full particulars of many but those now living. These we represent from all classes, professional, business, and agricultural, and we believe our pages contain a fuller account of the people of a state than has ever before been given. Comparatively few have had the benefits of an excellent education; nearly all have wrought out their destinies for themselves. It is a source of gratification to us that we have been able to gather so many details, and the future historian will find in our pages an inexhaustible storehouse of material. The state is growing; every-where manufactures have begun, and what is new and crude will speedily change for the better. But we do not believe that those who shall attempt our task in the future will find more sincere and worthy men, or more self-sacrificing patriots, than those whose histories we here relate.

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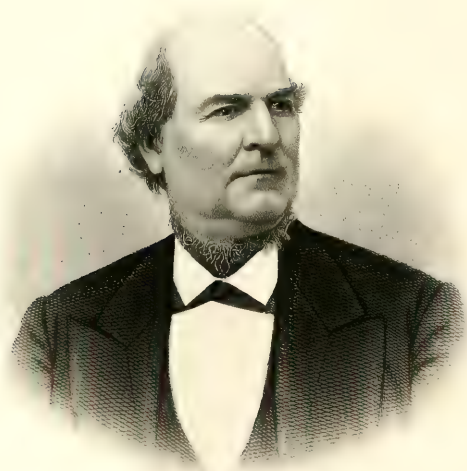
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J. H. Donald

THE

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(CONTINUED.)

MCDONALD, JOSEPH EWING, was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1819. His father, John McDonald, was of Scotch extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a farmer. He was a man of sterling worth, determined, industrious, and self-sacrificing. He died when the subject of this sketch was still in infancy, thus depriving him of his main support and counsel, and casting on him for the future many burdens and responsibilities. His mother, Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald, was a Pennsylvanian. Her ancestors were French Huguenots, who located first in New Jersey and afterwards settled permanently in Ohio. She was a woman of a superior order of intellect, her standards all high, her influence always elevating. Her highest ambition was a mother's—to educate her children and make each a worthy and useful member of society. She was a woman of refined tastes, a pleasant writer, and, for the amusement and advancement of her children, wrote many sketches and scraps of song. She and her husband were both earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church. Several years after the death of John McDonald she was married to John Kerr, at Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Kerr was a native of Ireland, a frugal, industrious farmer, always out of debt, a just and courteous neighbor, a firm but kind parent, and the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters. He moved with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, in the fall of 1826, entered land and opened a farm. He was a member of the Old-school Presbyterian Church. He died in 1856, at the residence of the subject of this narrative, in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana. Joseph was seven years of age when, in 1826, his parents located in Montgomery County, then an almost unbroken forest. He remained on the farm until the age of twelve, excepting two years spent at Crawfordsville attending school. Such spare time as he could command from

his labors on the farm was occupied in pursuing a course of study, which aided much in laying the foundation for the eventful future in store for him. At an early age he conceived a strong love for the law, and when ten years old he had determined upon making that profession his life work, at the cost of any personal hardship or sacrifice. In his twelfth year the ambitious aspirant for future honors at the bar became an apprentice at the saddler's trade at Lafayette, Indiana. In that capacity he served five years and nine months, except three months spent in attending school. For fidelity to their interests his employers released him from the last three months of his apprenticeship, which time he spent in prosecuting his studies. Following the resolution made before going to learn a trade, he still pursued his studies with vigor at such times as he could snatch from work or rest. He had already become quite proficient in the English branches and rudiments of learning. His favorite study was history, in which he became well versed, and which he retained and quoted with readiness and accuracy. During his apprenticeship he had access to the extensive and well selected library of Doctor Israel T. Canby, who was then receiver of the public moneys of the land office at Crawfordsville, Indiana. This opportunity was well improved, and he was prepared when leaving there, in 1838, to enter upon advanced fields of knowledge. At the age of eighteen years he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and began the study of the higher branches of learning with success, supporting himself mainly by plying his trade at such times as it was possible to do so. He continued his studies at college till the spring of 1840, except for a short period in the spring of 1839, when he acted with the engineer corps of the state of Indiana, who were then surveying the bed for the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1840 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and remained six months, returning to Crawfordsville, where he remained the rest of

the year and taught school one term. In the spring of 1841 he went to Williamsport, Indiana, taking a position as clerk in the store of James McDonald, his brother, where he resided for one year. In the spring of 1842 he began the study of law at Lafayette, Indiana, with Zebulon Beard, one of the first lawyers in the state, as his preceptor. He advanced with rapid strides in his chosen profession, his quick and firm grasp of its principles being remarkable. He was admitted to practice, upon examination before the Supreme Court of Indiana, consisting of Judges Blackford, Dewey, and Sullivan, in the spring of 1843. He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney before he received his license to practice, and was elected to that position at the August election following, over Robert Jones, a Whig and a prominent member of the Lafayette bar. This was the first election of that class of officers by the people, they having formerly been chosen by the Legislature. On the 25th of December, 1844, he was married to Nancy Ruth Buell, at Williamsport, Indiana. She was the daughter of Doctor Buell, a practicing physician and surgeon, and a woman of lovely character, devoted to her family, and conspicuous for her quiet and thorough benevolence. The issue of this union was Ezekiel M., Malcolm A., Frank B., and Annie M. McDonald, afterwards Mrs. Caldwell, who died June 2, 1877. He was re-elected prosecuting attorney over Robert Evans, a prominent lawyer and politician, in August, 1845, serving in all a period of four years. In the fall of 1847 he moved to Crawfordsville and entered on the practice of the law, where he lived until 1859. He was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, from the old Eighth District, in August, 1849, and served one term. In 1856 he was elected attorney-general of Indiana, being the first chosen to this office by the people, and was re-elected in 1858, serving in all four years. He was not a candidate for a third term. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Addison L. Roache, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1864 Mr. McDonald was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic State Convention, and made a joint canvass with Oliver P. Morton, the Republican nominee. At the election he received six thousand more votes for Governor than the Democratic state ticket did in 1862, when the entire Democratic state ticket, together with a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, was elected. Mr. Morton was elected, however, by nearly twenty thousand votes. In 1868 E. M. McDonald became the law partner of his father, and the next year Addison L. Roache retired from the firm. E. M. McDonald died January 1, 1873. Frank B. McDonald, his youngest son, has since become the law partner of Mr. McDonald. Senator McDonald's wife died on September 7, 1872. On the 15th of Sep-

tember, 1874, he married Araminta W. Vance, of Crawfordsville, who died February 2, 1875. Throughout his entire life he has strictly adhered to his resolution to follow the law, and make a success of his profession. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have been tried in the state since his admission to the bar. Among the early cases which created excitement throughout the state was *The State versus Sidney Owens*. The defendant was charged with murder by poison. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Gregory, of Lafayette, and Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, aided by a strong public prejudice. The case was successfully defended, much to the surprise of the entire bar. He was of counsel for the defendants in the celebrated case of the *United States versus Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey*, tried for conspiracy and treason, by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hung. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where several important constitutional questions arose as to the relation of the general government to the states, the war power of the government, and the rights of the citizen. The defendants were released by the Supreme Court. He was of counsel for defendants in the noted case of *Bebe versus the State*, in which the Supreme Court decided that the enactment which was known as the Maine Liquor Law was unconstitutional. He was also in the widely known case of *The State versus Abrams*, charged with complicity in the horrible "Cold Springs" murder, tried in the Marion County Criminal Court. He was one of the attorneys for the parties who assailed the constitutionality of what was known as the Baxter Liquor Law. In the Supreme Court of the state and the Federal Court he has taken an active part in many important cases; one of the most important being the case of *The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company versus The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company*, in which were involved a network of railroad interests and large sums of money, depending upon the validity and construction of a ninety-nine years' lease. He made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana, before the Electoral Commission appointed to determine the result of the presidential election of 1876. Mr. McDonald thinks that the creation of this commission was the exercise of a doubtful power in a case of apparent necessity. Joseph Ewing McDonald was elected to the United States Senate for six years, to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, and took his seat March 5, 1875. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and the second member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and ranks as one of the best lawyers of that body. He is, and has always been, a firm, consistent Democrat, of the Jeffersonian school, as personified in the political life of Andrew Jackson. He believes the true idea of

American Democracy is to preserve, unimpaired, all the rights reserved to the states respectively and to the people without infringing upon any of the powers delegated to the general government by the Constitution; and that constitutional government is of the first importance and a necessity to the perpetuity of the American Union. He believes in the virtue of the people, and in their ability and purpose to maintain their institutions inviolate against the assaults of designing men. He was a member of the Senate committee which visited New Orleans to investigate the count of the vote of Louisiana in the contest of 1876. He was also on the Teller-Wallace committee to investigate frauds in elections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1868, and of the Democratic state central committee during the campaigns of 1868 and 1874. As an orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, he is cool, logical, and forcible; as a citizen, he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, regardless of political creeds. He has traveled extensively in his own country, and is thoroughly acquainted with its institutions and people. In religion he is a Christian, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is regarded by all parties as a statesman of acknowledged merit. His views are broad and comprehensive on all questions of public interest; not a man of expedients, but stating his views clearly and boldly, leaving the result to the candid judgment of the people. The opinions of his most bitter opponents are never treated with disdain. Few men have enjoyed the uniform confidence of their fellow-citizens to the extent that he has. His steadfastness of purpose, his honest desire of accomplishing what was best for the people, have given him a home in their hearts and won for him the greatest honors they had to bestow. Their confidence has never been betrayed or sacrificed for personal aggrandizement. The writer of this brief sketch has had evidence of this constantly forced upon him, during an intimate knowledge of the subject for many years. It must, in truth, be said that his marked characteristic is his uniform sincerity, which inspires universal confidence. Confucius recognized the worth of such a man when he said: "Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things." Carlyle wrote of one with such virtues: "I should say sincerity, a great genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic."

MASON, JAMES L., lawyer, Greenfield, Hancock County, was born near Brownsville, Union County, Indiana, April 3, 1834. His father, Robert Mason was a native of Scotland, emigrating to this country, and settling on a farm in Union County, the same year his son, James L., was born.

The latter received his preliminary education in the common schools of his locality, which he attended at intervals until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he pursued his studies for a time, but finally went to Bloomington, Indiana, and began a literary course of study in the state university, where he had the reputation of a careful and industrious student. When he had progressed through the junior year he quitted the university for a time, and, returning to Brownsville, his native town, taught two terms of school in that place, serving by election at the same time in the capacity of county surveyor for Union County. He studied law with Hon. John S. Reid, of Connersville, Indiana, for a time, and then, returning to Bloomington, re-entered the university, and studied for one term in the law department. He subsequently taught at Abington, Wayne County, Indiana, and afterward removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, where he was principal of the public schools up to 1857. During all this time he had assiduously pursued his legal course, and at the close of his engagement he entered the office of Hon. Thomas D. Walpole, a noted lawyer of Greenfield, where he prosecuted his reading with vigor, soon after beginning the practice of his chosen profession, in which he distinguished himself as an apt and accurate student and skillful barrister. His connection with the legal business of the county and its surroundings enlarged his sphere of acquaintance, and made him many warm and influential friends, and in 1862 he was elected joint Representative of Hancock and Shelby Counties in the state Legislature, over his opponent, George W. Hatfield, a very popular gentleman, by seven hundred and fifty votes, where he served with honor and dignity, and to the complete satisfaction of his constituency, as was evidenced by his subsequent election to the state Senate in 1864, over Hon. Eden H. Davis, a prominent attorney at Shelbyville, by eight hundred votes. Here he still further distinguished himself as a legislator, serving on the judiciary and other important committees of that body with rare ability. Nor did he during this time neglect the home interests of his adopted county, but in many ways contributed to its advancement and prosperity. He took great interest in its agricultural advancement, and was one of four public-spirited men who canvassed the county and secured the organization of the Hancock Agricultural Society. Mr. Mason is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined that order in 1853, and for a long time served as secretary of his lodge. He is of Presbyterian proclivities, but belongs to no Church organization, though he is always found in his pew on Sundays. He has given liberal aid and encouragement to Churches, schools, and all worthy enterprises of his adopted home. Mr. Mason has always been a steadfast

Democrat, and an efficient worker for the interests of his party. In 1866, in the congressional convention composed of the counties of Hancock, Shelby, Marion, Johnson, and Morgan, he received the unanimous indorsement of his county for Congress, but declined the honor thus tendered. August 12, 1861, he was married to Miss Emma R. Millikan, daughter of Samuel R. Millikan, of Washington, Ohio, but suffered her loss by death in six weeks thereafter. On the twelfth day of December, 1867, he was married to Miss Rebecca Julian, daughter of Judge Jacob B. Julian, of Indianapolis, but was again bereft of his companion, October 22, 1877. Mr. Mason's career has been one of prominence and probity. He has been eminently successful in all the branches of his profession, and has a large and increasing law practice. His manly exertions have met with a merited reward, both in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and in financial success. He is the owner of some two thousand acres of land, and is one of the wealthiest men in the county. He is a man of fine social qualities and gentlemanly deportment, and it may be said of him, what can be said of few, that those who know him best are his most enthusiastic admirers and his firmest friends.

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MICHENER, LOUIS THEODORE, lawyer, of Shelbyville, was born near Connorsville, Indiana, December 21, 1848. His father, William Michener, was of German Quaker descent, and his mother, Mary A., of English. He has, therefore, in his veins the blood of the two hardest European races, the effect of which is plainly indicated in his physical and mental energy. His educational training was limited to the common schools of his county, except one year at the college at Brookville, Indiana, although in early youth he had developed an unusual fondness for reading, so that he was really educated far in advance of his classmates. Leaving school he spent one year in the store of Leonard & Brother, at Connorsville. Although assured by friends that he possessed more than ordinary capacity for mercantile business, he felt compelled to go into the field of his chosen profession. Accordingly, he began the study of law in March, 1870, with the late James C. McIntosh, at Connorsville. He studied until May, 1871, when he began practice in Brookville, Indiana. He removed to Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas, in 1873, where he practiced his profession successfully until August, 1874, when he returned to this state to form a partnership with Thomas B. Adams. The firm began in Shelbyville on the 1st of October, 1874, and has been unusually successful in every branch of business. It is recognized as the first one at the Shelby County bar. On the 26th of April, 1870, Mr. Michener became a member of the Independent

Order of Odd-fellows, and is now Noble Grand of Shelby Lodge, No. 39. In July, 1871, he was appointed deputy district attorney for Franklin County, and had entire charge of the criminal business of that county in the Common Pleas Court until the abolition of the court in 1873, during which period he administered the duties of the office with great vigor and success. Republican in politics, he is ever found ready to uphold and expound the doctrines of his party. In the campaigns of 1872 and 1876 he made an active canvass in behalf of the Republicans. Being entirely devoted to his profession, he has not desired any political reward. He, in common with his family, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Adams, at Brookville, Indiana, May 30, 1872. Mr. Michener is six feet one inch in height, and his symmetrical physique is such as to command attention every-where. His open and manly countenance is attractive, and marks him as a man of more than ordinary ability. In personal character Mr. Michener is suave, affable, vivacious, and ingenuous, and is universally recognized as one of the best members of society. Being a young man, the greater part of his career, begun so auspiciously, lies before him, but, with such qualifications as he possesses, it can not be other than successful.

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MITCHELL, WILLIAM, editor and publisher of the Hancock *Democrat*, Greenfield, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 15, 1823. His father, John F. Mitchell, was born at Washington, Kentucky, in 1791, in a fort built by Simon Kenton and Daniel Boone, and was married to Enfield Ralls, in 1820, by Elder John Smith. William was educated at Maysville, Kentucky, in the rudimentary branches of knowledge. He had a natural inclination toward the printer's trade, and learned it thoroughly in early life, after which he traveled in various parts of the United States in pursuit of that calling. Occasionally, when tired of travel, he would stop at some place to publish a paper for a time, and then again renew his rambles. During this time he acquired a vast amount of general information, which has been of great service to him in the labors of his after life. In 1849 he located in Cincinnati, and in 1852 he married Caletsky Long, an orphan girl, without a living relative, and who yet presides over his comfortable and well-appointed home. This union resulted in a large family of children, fifteen in all, six of whom are dead and nine living. In politics, Mr. Mitchell was originally a Whig, but on the demise of that party became a Democrat, to which organization he still adheres, doing earnest and efficient work for its interests through his paper. In

1855 he removed to Lafayette, and in the spring of 1856 came from that place to Greenfield, where he has ever since resided. In 1860 he began the publication of the Hancock *Democrat*, which has grown with the population and prosperity of the county. Mr. Mitchell is not only a skillful printer, but a man of excellent taste in all that pertains to his business, and, with laudable ambition to excel, has acquired one of the largest and best appointed printing establishments in the state outside of a large city; and, having all the advantages which steam and improved machinery can give, his work is equal to that of any office in Indiana. As an editorial writer, he is terse and vigorous, driving to the point without circumlocution and without fear, and his opponents have long since learned to respect, and his political friends to admire, the caustic efforts of his pen. He has been an earnest advocate of all public improvements, and a never-failing friend of the schools, with which he has been connected, in one official capacity or another, for many years. He is now secretary of the school board of the city of Greenfield. Socially, he is a genial gentleman; in business, he is upright, and he enjoys, as a man, the fullest confidence of his neighbors and associates.



MITCHELL, JAMES L., of Indianapolis, lawyer, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, September 29, 1834. His parents were P. L. D. and Mary A. Mitchell. His father's father, the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, was chaplain in the army of the War of 1812. His mother's father, Colonel John Ketchum, was one of the earliest settlers in Indiana, was wounded by the Indians, and took many Indian scalps in retaliation therefor. The parents of J. L. Mitchell removed to Monroe County, Indiana, when he was seven or eight years old. James L. Mitchell was brought up on a farm, working during the summer and attending the country school in the winter. He subsequently entered the Indiana State University, and graduated therefrom in 1858, after a five years' term, and afterwards attended the law school in the same institution. He adopted the profession of law, was admitted to the bar, located at Indianapolis, December 29, 1859, and has been engaged in the practice ever since at the same place, excepting when in the public service. When the late war began he was commissioned, on July 16, 1862, adjutant of the 70th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, served in the Department of the Cumberland under General George H. Thomas, and was with General Sherman's army in the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After the taking of Atlanta, he was, at the request of General Lovell H. Rousseau, assigned to duty on his staff, where he served until the close of the war. Major Mitchell was elected mayor of Indianapolis, May 6, 1873, over Cap-

tain W. D. Wiles, by a majority of seven hundred and seventy-eight votes, his nomination having been unsought, and tendered to him while absent from the city on business. He served as mayor two years. When in college Major Mitchell was a member of the Philomathian Society of that institution, and was its anniversary speaker in 1858. He delivered the address to the Alumni of the university in 1861, and is now a member of the Phi Delta Theta Society. In religious matters, Major Mitchell is of the Old-school Presbyterian denomination. He is not a politician, but a "Douglas war Democrat;" his son (twelve years old) is also a Democrat, but his wife is a Republican. Major Mitchell was married, October 4, 1864, to Clara E. Carter, who was a niece of Hon. George G. Dunn, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, and one of the finest orators and ablest lawyers of his day. Major Mitchell has only one child, James L. Mitchell, junior, born September 9, 1868, who is very promising; no worse than all smart boys will be, and has many of his mother's good qualities. The subject of this sketch is above the medium height, and is of stout build, weighing two hundred pounds. His physique is striking. He possesses an animated, open countenance, and a florid complexion. He is hale and hearty, and is withal a gentleman of marked *personnel*. He has the reputation of having ably and faithfully filled the military and civil offices of trust to which he has been called. Happy in the enjoyment of abundant means, an interesting family, and the unqualified esteem of all who have the honor of his acquaintance, he wisely takes that enjoyment of life that should attend the tried patriot, soldier, and civilian.



MILLER, JAMES, captain, and assistant adjutant-general of Indiana, was born in Cheviot, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 9, 1839, where he attended school until his seventeenth year, at which time he was sent by his parents, who were in easy circumstances, to Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio. Three years later he graduated, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he accepted a situation as salesman, traveling through Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, selling goods and collecting for the house with which he was connected, until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when, with some difficulty, he made his way to the North, arriving at Cincinnati on the first day of September of that year. Ten days after he enlisted in Company M, 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with which regiment he continued three years, participating in all the engagements, beginning with Pittsburgh Landing, in which that gallant regiment engaged, and being mustered out on the 29th of De-

cember, 1864. In 1867 the Captain moved to Indiana, where he taught school in various places until 1873, when he came to Indianapolis. Captain Miller is a most efficient assistant to Adjutant-general Russ, and the ease and facility with which the business of this office is dispatched, are largely owing to his painstaking attention to detail. The Captain is married, his wife, Lillian L. Millard, of Greensburg, Indiana, being a handsome and agreeable lady.

INICH, JAMES A., physician and surgeon, Indianapolis, Indiana, was born near Carlisle, Sullivan County, Indiana, March 30, 1831. He is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth Minich, who emigrated from Tennessee at an early day, and were therefore pioneers of Indiana. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and took much pride in his calling. Young Minich was early in life taught the use of the woodman's ax, hoe, and mattock, and soon became familiar with the hardships of pioneer farm life, attended with all the inconveniences of sparse settlements. Under these circumstances, he attended the schools of his locality, having evinced a strong desire for intellectual culture. But scarcely had his school days begun when death claimed his father, and he was left an orphan, with the support of a widowed mother largely in his charge. With this new responsibility added to his already formidable difficulties, his life became one of unceasing care and constant application to the multifarious duties devolving upon him. But he proved himself equal to the emergency, and soon became master of the situation, working while it was daylight, and preparing lessons by lamplight. Thus his intellectual acquirements steadily increased, in spite of the meager facilities of the common schools, till 1850, when he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he took an irregular scientific course, which qualified him for teaching, and for three or four years subsequently he so employed his time. At the suggestion of Doctor Hinkle, who was his bosom friend, and whom he met at this time, he began the study of medicine with Doctor Hinkle, and continued in it for three years, when he entered the University of New York, where he graduated in 1856. Immediately thereafter he located at Worthington, Indiana, for the practice of his profession. From the beginning of this Doctor Minich evinced great skill and proficiency in surgery, and in consequence was called to places at some distance from his home, where such skill was required. Without the aid of the new appliances now common in surgery, the Doctor performed some difficult and hazardous operations, and did it with such success that he soon became the pride of his fellow-physicians. One operation, of

peculiar interest, ought to be mentioned here. It was the removal of a urinary calculus, which is supposed to be the largest on record, weighing twelve ounces and three drachms. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when eleven years old, and up to this day continues steadfastly in the faith. He is an honored and respected member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the order in 1862. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Allison, daughter of J. M. H. Allison, his present intellectual and estimable lady. Although eminently fitted to fill offices of trust and honor, he preferred the retirement of private life to the cares of the public servant, and for fifteen years quietly continued his professional practice at the place of beginning. After that period, however, and in 1870, he was so strongly importuned by the Democratic party to become a candidate for Representative of his county (Greene) that he finally, and with great reluctance, accepted the nomination, although the district was Republican. The result of his canvass was complimentary in the highest degree, for he overcame the usual majority of two hundred and fifty, and was himself elected to the Forty-seventh General Assembly by a majority of one hundred and seventy-nine. This demonstrates in the strongest terms that his personal popularity was of the very highest. His course in the Legislature was of the most exemplary character. He was noted for great fairness and strict attention to his duties. Always at his post, with courteous bearing and an air of self-possession, he won the respect and confidence of members of all parties and creeds. As chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, he acquitted himself with many new honors. His report from this committee was ordered printed in pamphlet form for free distribution, and shows great sagacity and foresight. It was probably the means of perpetuating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, an institution which then came near being abolished, but which is now the pride of the state. When a member of the Legislature, Doctor Minich met Doctors Allen and Johnson, of the National Surgical Institute, who had heard of his great skill as a surgeon, and arranged for his labors in that institute, so that soon after returning home he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he has since lived, part of his time employed there in the principal office, and part of the time in charge of a branch institute at Atlanta. It is scarcely necessary to remark that Doctor Minich now has a national reputation as a surgeon. His situation clearly demonstrates this proposition. He is a large, portly gentleman, of kindly and courteous bearing, and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all who know him. He and his interesting family are the admired of a host of the *élite* of the city. Although a social gentleman, and frequently in society and in company with his



O. P. Morton

friends, he has carefully avoided the contaminations and evil influences of a city; for it is truthfully said—how greatly to his credit all may judge—that Doctor Minch never swore an oath nor drank a draught of liquor.

MOORE, COLONEL JOSEPH, of Indianapolis, was born in Daviess County, Indiana, March 5, 1829. His father was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Allison, the daughter of a farmer living near Maysville, Kentucky. The family about 1820 came to the wilds of the West, and of this parentage is Colonel Moore. In those early days, when Indiana was yet young, few were the facilities for obtaining a common school education, while high schools and colleges were yet to come. The excellent system of public instruction of the state is the aggregate result of years of toil and careful management. Joseph's education was not elaborate. The greater part of the time he was under instruction while he was in attendance upon the public schools of Vincennes. For two years, however, he studied at an academy in Newburg, Warrick County, an institution under Presbyterian control, but after this he gave himself to mercantile pursuits, into which channel he readily drifted by reason of a peculiar fitness for its duties. He continued in business until the beginning of the Rebellion. At their country's call for help there were many who walked bravely up to the very threshold of death, and extended a strong and willing hand to aid her in maintaining a place among the nations of the earth. With those who came with firmest step, and were readiest to sacrifice all for the land they loved, was Mr. Moore, and of a record like his might any man be justly proud. In 1861 he organized the 58th Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, at Princeton, Gibson County, and entered the army as its captain. He and his band crossed to Kentucky, and served under Generals Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, in their various campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. At his starting he was tendered a major's commission, which he declined to accept, but, after having "crossed the line," he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and participated in every hard-fought battle in which his division was engaged. He came home; but in the winter of 1863 and 1864 he re-enlisted, now taking charge of the engineering trains under General Thomas; and he did efficient service. He bridged all the armies from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and that of Georgia through from Atlanta to the sea, in the route spanning the Savannah River and several swamps, and doubtless constructing not less than five miles of corduroy road. When he returned to his home he was much afflicted with rheumatism. Having made a satisfactory disposition of his property

in Gibson County, he removed farther westward—to Macon, Missouri—but finding his ailment not only not benefited, but steadily growing worse, he returned in 1871. While he was a resident of Macon, the people of that place showed their hearty appreciation of Colonel Moore, as a citizen and a soldier, by electing him to the office of mayor. Mr. Moore is a man of very retiring disposition. He seldom asks favors of the public, or seeks preferment. He was married, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1853, to Miss Arminda C. Knowles, of Gibson County. She is a most amiable Christian woman, born May 19, 1834. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, uniting therewith in 1868. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom, all girls, are still living. True to a father's instinct, his most ardent desire is that his children may become well educated. In personal appearance Colonel Moore is slight of build, dark, and wearing an expression only too plainly showing ill-health and the cares of half a century. For eight years past he has been connected with a line of fire insurance companies, as one of the firm of Beardsley & Moore. In his political faith he is decidedly Republican, being from the very origin of that party its firm and steadfast supporter.

MORTON, OLIVER PERRY, was born in the village of Saulsbury, Wayne County, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His name is not only as familiar as household words to the people of Indiana, not only inseparably connected with the eventful history of the state, but one also which embellishes the brightest pages of a nation's annals. No other man has ever been more renowned and honored in Indiana, and, of all those born within her borders, none have contributed so largely to the honor and dignity of the state. The family name was originally Throckmorton, and was so written by the grandfather, who emigrated from England about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and settled in New Jersey. James T. Morton, father of Oliver P., was a native of New Jersey, and a man of sterling worth, sound sense, good judgment, and strict integrity. While yet a young man he emigrated to the West, and finally located in Wayne County, Indiana, where he married the mother of Oliver P., whose maiden name was Sarah Miller. She died while Oliver was quite young, so that he scarcely knew what it was to have a mother's love. His father at one time engaged in the building of the old Hamilton and Cincinnati Canal, but his contracts proved unsuccessful, and he returned to work at his trade, which was that of a shoemaker. Thus it will be seen that Governor Morton had none of the aids given by wealth and high social position in early life; and one of the grandest lessons

to be drawn from his career is that humble birth and adverse circumstances tend rather to develop strength of character, and lead to great achievements, than to prevent the bestowal of such honors. Oliver P. Morton was named after Oliver H. Perry, the naval hero. Of his early life but little is known. After the death of his mother the years of his boyhood were spent with his grand-parents, in Ohio, and with two widowed aunts, who resided in Centerville, Wayne County. His father's moderate circumstances allowed him but little opportunity for early education, and it is not known that at this period of his life he gave evidence of any future greatness. At the age of fourteen he was placed by his aunts in the Wayne County Seminary, and Professor S. H. Hoshour thus speaks of him: "He was a timid and rather verdant-looking youth, whose mental manifestations at that time were not equal to those of some of his schoolmates; but his steady demeanor and persistent application to his studies gave him a respectable position in his classes." But, if Oliver was not the most showy boy in his class, he had a depth of character whose force was yet to be developed, and place him above his fellows, and cause him to be ranked among the great men of his time. He remained at this school little more than a year, and was then put to work with his elder half-brother, W. S. T. Morton, to learn the hatter's trade. During the four years which were spent in learning this business his spare hours were devoted to reading, and the information thus acquired created so great a thirst for knowledge that he left his trade in 1843 and entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Here he remained two years, his vigorous mind eagerly grasping, absorbing, and appropriating knowledge. He was then characterized as a diligent, earnest student; modest, but not timid; plain, but not verdant; and more anxious to acquire than to display learning. At this institution he achieved the reputation of being the best debater in college, here developing those powers of analysis and argument which were to make him celebrated in after life. Upon leaving college, after two years of hard study and hard fare (for he boarded himself part of the time in his own room), he immediately began the study of law, in the office of Hon. John S. Newman, of Indianapolis, then residing in Centerville. Morton was then nearly twenty-two years of age. About this time, or on the 15th of May, 1845, he was married to Miss Lucinda Burbank, daughter of Isaac Burbank, of Centerville. This gentle lady exercised a most gracious influence over his subsequent life and fortunes. She was a devoted wife and mother, as well as a wise counselor, sympathetic friend, and intelligent companion. To the study of law Oliver P. Morton brought the same directness of purpose and energetic effort which had now become recognized traits of his character, and he grappled with the knotty problems

of the law as one who felt his power to master them. His preceptor says: "He was laborious in his studies, temperate in his habits, and genial in manners; a very thorough reader, and possessed in a remarkable degree the power of thinking at all times and in every place." He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and found himself at the outset of his career brought in professional contact with some of the ablest and most cultivated men who have graced the profession in Indiana. It was a good school for the young lawyer, and put him to the effort of bringing out all there was in him. At the bar he soon became known through Eastern Indiana, and the number of his friends and legal cases were rapidly increased. He possessed the faculty of selecting the salient points of a case, and getting at the heart of a legal question. His mind was massive and logical, and he could apply great legal principles to given cases, discard non-essentials, and reach decisive points. Only five years after his admission to the bar he was appointed by the Governor Circuit Judge. He was then but twenty-nine years of age. This appointment was a high mark of distinction, and a flattering recognition of Mr. Morton's personal and professional merit. During the summer of 1852 he held court at the capital of the state several days, and strongly impressed the bar by his mastery of legal principles and the clearness and force of his decisions. He was an able associate and formidable competitor, polite and gentlemanly in his intercourse with his professional brethren. Hon. T. A. Hendricks says of him: "He possessed every qualification for eminence in our profession." Being naturally of a controversial cast of mind, he preferred active professional combat to judicial service. He always mastered every thing he undertook, and could not be deterred by false pride from going back to gather knowledge in which he imagined himself to be deficient. This is proved by citing the fact that, after five years of professional practice and a highly creditable service on the bench, Mr. Morton, before resuming legal practice, took a six months' course in the law school of Cincinnati, probably the only instance of the kind on record. After this period of close application he returned to the practice of his profession with an assiduity and zeal that won success and reward. During the next few years he laid the foundation for the moderate fortune which he amassed. Between 1852 and 1860 nearly all his time and energy were given to the law. Events were now shaping themselves which were destined to change the whole course of his life and in a most remarkable manner develop the latent force of his character. The political career of Oliver P. Morton has been of such a brilliant character that his great achievements in the field of the statesman, his wonderful power as a political organizer, have won for him a recognition of his ability from the strongest op-

ponents, and faith in his prowess and the lasting fealty and admiration of thousands of friends, as he rose from eminence to eminence until he reached the highest point among statesmen. A brief sketch of the life of a man whose career has been so marked can but comprise a few points, a few rough notes, which, written out, might fill a volume. Until his thirty-first year Mr. Morton was a Democrat, but was opposed to the extension of slavery, and upon the formation of the Republican party he allied himself with that organization, being a Republican in principle before the name was adopted. In 1856 he was one of the three delegates sent from Indiana to the Pittsburgh Convention, and was recognized as one of the strong men of the new party. In May, 1856, the Republicans of Indiana nominated Mr. Morton by acclamation for Governor. He accepted the nomination with a full consciousness that there was little or no chance for his election. His opponent was Ashbel P. Willard, a most able man and brilliant speaker. He made an active canvass of the entire state, and wherever he went made a dignified and lasting impression. His manner was forcible, his style of speaking earnest and convincing. He never appealed to men's passions, but always to their intellect and reason, and whether in attack or defense proved himself a ready and powerful debater. From this campaign of 1856, unsuccessful though it was, dated Mr. Morton's popularity with Republicans, and from this time forth he was the recognized leader of the party in Indiana. During the next four years most of his time was devoted to law, although, as opportunity offered, he labored energetically for the success of the party. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor, with Hon. Henry S. Lane for Governor, with the distinct understanding that, if the party was successful, Mr. Lane should go to the United States Senate and Mr. Morton become Governor. As in 1856, he entered into a spirited campaign. His speeches commanded the attention of thinkers, and wherever he went he was enthusiastically received. The result of the campaign was a Republican success that placed Mr. Lane in the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton in the gubernatorial chair of Indiana at the early age of thirty-seven years. Perhaps had it not been for the war the strength of his character might never have been so fully developed, but, even without the events which connected him with the war, he would have excelled as a statesman. From the day of his inauguration Mr. Morton gave evidence of possessing extraordinary executive ability. It has been said that "great emergencies make great men." This is only partly true. They do often call forth the greatness that is in men, but they can not make great men out of small materials. The early months of his administration were occupied by the mapping out of measures looking to civil reform and retrenchment.

Governor Morton was one of the first to foresee the coming storm of battle, and was most active in preparing to meet it. He was no friend to half-way measures. His voice was for the Constitution and the Union, and, if need be, for war to preserve them. Perceiving the danger of a dilatory policy, he visited Washington soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, to advise vigorous action and to give assurance of Indiana's support in such a policy. During this period events followed each other in rapid succession, culminating in the attack on Fort Sumter. On the morning of the day of the President's proclamation calling for troops, and before it was received in Indianapolis, Governor Morton had telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln, tendering, on behalf of the state, ten thousand men for the defense of the nation. Thus was Indiana, through her loyal Governor, the first state to proffer troops, as she was also one of the first to put her soldiers in the field, and in less than seven days after the call the services of more than twelve thousand men had been tendered. Thus at the very threshold of the conflict he showed an appreciation of its probable magnitude, and an energy in preparing for it, not evinced by the Governor of any Northern State. So all the time he either anticipated every call for troops, or had matters in such a state of preparation that no time was lost in responding. Under these various calls Indiana gave to the United States 208,367 volunteers. This record of Indiana, which he was so instrumental in framing, reflects imperishable honor on the name of Oliver P. Morton, who was henceforth known throughout the nation as the "Great War Governor." During the entire period of the war he performed an incredible amount of work, counseling with the President, encouraging the people, organizing regiments, hurrying troops to the field, negotiating loans, organizing sanitary commissions, forwarding stores, performing the work of a dozen men, and inspiring all with enthusiasm born of his own earnestness. It were impossible in these pages to follow with the pen the events of his life, or note all the important official acts and personal efforts that are so inwrought with the history of the war, and earned for him the title of which he was so proud, "the soldier's friend." The history of the soldier's relief system, organized and inspired by him, and the noble results in response to his call, would fill a volume much larger than this. His labors for the relief of the soldiers and their dependent and needy families were held up as matters for emulation by the Governors of other states. The result of these efforts, seconded by the people, was that during the war over six hundred thousand dollars of money and supplies were collected and conveyed to Indiana soldiers, in camp, in field, in hospital, or in prison. The failure of the next Legislature to pass the necessary appropriation bills to carry on the state government placed the

Governor in a trying emergency, to which he proved himself equal. Instead of calling a special session of the same Legislature, which might end in a like result, he organized a Bureau of Finance, and devised a new system of state government, and appealed to the people, private bankers, and to various counties, to furnish funds to carry on the state government; the response was prompt and liberal, many counties making appropriations of from two to twenty thousand dollars each. Private citizens advanced large sums, and one railroad company loaned fifteen thousand dollars. Governor Morton then went to Washington, and, on his representation of the case, the general government advanced him, as a disbursing officer, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus, through his personal energy and efforts, funds were raised to carry on the state government, keep all state institutions open, and defray civil and military expenses. There is no similar case on record of a Governor of a state raising funds by his personal efforts to support and carry on the state government for nearly two years, without appropriations by the Legislature, and without assistance from the state officers. But, vast as his labors were during the war, he still had time to devote to civil affairs and the development of the material interests of the state. In his messages and other official papers he sought to add to her honor, uphold her integrity and credit, and foster her best interests, her agricultural and mineral resources, her extensive system of railways, and her general advantages. He caused to be prepared a very exhaustive document setting forth the attractions of the state, entitled, "Indiana as a Home for Emigrants," very large editions of which, in English and German, were circulated in this country and Europe. Upon his recommendation and plans a home for disabled soldiers and a home for soldiers' orphans were successfully established. Taking a deep interest in the cause of popular education, he aided the foundation of a state normal school, an agricultural college, a reform school, and other institutes. Thus he administered the domestic affairs of the state, and gave to Indiana a much higher rank in the sisterhood of states than she had heretofore attained, and converted the name of Hoosier from a term of ridicule to one of credit and honor. On the 22d of February, 1864, he was unanimously nominated for re-election. In accepting the nomination he made one of the ablest speeches of his life, reviewing his whole administration as Governor. His opponent for the governorship was Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. A joint canvass was arranged for, and the opening debate took place at Laporte. The crowd in attendance was estimated at twenty thousand. Fully realizing the importance of the interests involved, he rose to the requirement of the occasion. The result was a decided victory for Morton, and from that hour his success was pre-

dicted. After a thorough and exhaustive campaign, he was re-elected Governor by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. He was now in his forty-second year, and in the prime of physical and mental strength. Experience had proved him equal to every emergency, and success had given him confidence almost irresistible in itself. No man felt the death of President Lincoln more keenly than Governor Morton, his trusted friend, counselor, and co-laborer. He convened the citizens of Indianapolis in the state-house square, and, with others, accompanied the President's remains to their final resting place. At his request it was decided to have them rest for a day at Indianapolis, where many thousands of citizens and soldiers had the sad pleasure of viewing them. During the winter of 1865, Governor Morton was, perhaps, the most ubiquitous man in the United States: at Washington, in counsel with the President; then at the front, surveying the battle-field; moving in person through the hospitals; ascertaining the wants of sick and wounded; supervising the operations of numerous agents; then, at home, directing the sanitary movements, appointing and sending extra surgeons to the field; projecting new plans for relief of dependent women and children; and attending to all the details of his official duties, exerting every power of mind and body. While the strain lasted no injurious effects were visible, but the period was approaching when he was to pay the penalty for this tremendous overwork. During the summer of 1865 he was troubled and alarmed by a feeling of physical apathy which seemed unaccountable. Perhaps, if nature's protest and warning had at that time been heeded, the impending shock might have been averted. One morning he awoke with both limbs paralyzed in the lower extremities. His paralysis was clearly due to overwork and mental exertion during the war. After a few months he was advised to visit Europe, and place himself in the hands of the eminent physician of Paris who had cured Charles Sumner. It was deemed best to anticipate the regular meeting of the Legislature, and that body was convened, in extra session, in November. Governor Morton's message was able and comprehensive, touching on every matter of state policy and making important recommendations. The scene in the Hall of Representatives, on the occasion of his formal leave-taking, was impressive and affecting. At this moment party strifes were forgotten. Resolutions complimenting the Governor in the highest terms were drawn up by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald and Hon. Samuel Buskirk, both political opponents, and were adopted by the General Assembly without a dissenting voice. The hatchet of political warfare was buried, and a heart-felt sorrow pervaded the souls of all present. The wisdom of his counsel, the importance of his services, the magnitude of his heart were now fully realized; and his talents, patriot-

ism, and labors were fully appreciated. Four months spent in traveling and medical treatment in Europe gave him but little relief; yet upon his return he at once showed intense interest in public affairs, and opened the campaign at Indianapolis, in June, 1866. He spoke sitting, but powerfully and eloquently; the address, in printed form, making a strong campaign document. The following Legislature, being largely Republican, unanimously elected him to the United States Senate, and he was from that date, March 4, 1867, the recipient of the fullest political confidence of the older Republican Senators. Mr. Morton was, on the expiration of his term, again chosen to the United States Senate, serving in that body until his death. Upon his first entrance he was accorded three important positions: chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on Military Affairs. He filled various other positions, and was at all times one of the most active members of the body, and during his term of service was prominently identified with a greater number of important measures than any other Senator perhaps in the entire history of the government. His first speech in the Senate, upon the subject of political rights or reconstruction in the South, was universally conceded to be a masterly production, and it placed Senator Morton at once in the foremost rank of debaters in the Senate. Then was accorded him the highest admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies. The next day after its delivery General Rawlins read the speech to General Grant, who remarked in a decisive tone: "That settles it; that one speech, if not another word is said, insures a Republican victory next fall." The National Executive Committee had published, and distributed as a campaign document, no less than two million copies of this memorable address. To no one person is the credit of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment so largely due as to Senator Morton, and its final ratification was mainly owing to Senator Morton's persistence of purpose and boldness of action. It stands a perpetual monument to his memory. As a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he was influential in shaping the action of the government in regard to the Alabama claims, and in bringing about a treaty with Great Britain under which they were finally settled. In October, 1870, President Grant tendered him the English mission, for the express purpose of securing his services in the settlement of this difficult and delicate question. No higher tribute could have been paid to his ability and patriotism. He, however, deemed it best, upon mature consideration, to decline the proffered honor, upon which he received from the President a letter, saying that, while he deemed the course taken by Senator Morton a wise one, he regretted that the country could not

have his valuable services at the English Court at that important juncture. This was but one of many marks of confidence which he received from President Grant, who regarded him as pre-eminently the Republican leader of the Senate, and the main pillar of his administration. Senator Morton's speech in favor of abolishing the electoral college, and electing the President and Vice-president by direct vote of the people, seems almost a prophecy, considering the fact that it was delivered in 1873; and the great crisis of 1876 proved the reality of his apprehensions. By his later speeches he succeeded in thoroughly arousing the public mind to the necessity of a change in this behalf. So that it may now be considered merely a question of time. Senator Morton's campaign speeches may fairly be ranked among his services to the country, for his labors in this respect were not confined to Indiana, and his printed addresses form a rich mine from which for a long time Republican speakers may draw their most effective arguments. Senator Morton was truly eloquent. This gift was born of earnestness, conviction, and the necessity of impressing these convictions on others, not by graceful gesture, not by rounding a period, nor by polishing a phrase, but by swaying and convincing men. This is the true power of great speakers. There can be no more fitting comparison, no parallel so similar in outline and effect to that of the great William Pitt (Chatham), who was taken into the House of Commons on a litter, to lift his voice against the oppression of the American colonies, than are the scenes in the career of Senator Morton, disabled, carried in a chair to and from the Senate chamber; physical inertia gave rise to greater mental activity, and sitting, almost enchained to earth, his voice rang out in the Senate chamber, or from the public rostrum, thrilling and swaying his hearers. His last public appearance in Indiana was on Decoration Day, 1876, when he delivered an address at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, in honor of the memory of the soldiers buried there, a notable incident. In connection with his official duty as a member of the Committee on Elections, in 1877 he visited Oregon. The investigation lasted eighteen days. During this time he worked incessantly, but, in addition to this labor, he prepared an elaborate political speech to be used in Ohio. Leaving Oregon, accompanied by his devoted wife and youngest son, he reached San Francisco early in August. Toward midnight of the 7th of the same month he was again attacked by paralysis, the entire left side of his body yielding to its terrible thralldom. Notwithstanding his alarming condition, he insisted on starting for Indiana, as though he desired to reach home to die. At Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, he was met by his devoted friend and brother-in-law, Colonel W. R. Holloway; and at Peoria, Illinois, by Doctor W. C. Thompson, his long-time physician. Reaching Rich-

mond, Indiana, he remained a few days, and was visited here by President Hayes on the 13th of October. The meeting was described as simple and affecting. The great war Governor and distinguished statesman lay upon his bed emaciated and helpless, his once massive features pinched with pain, the flashing eye grown dim with suffering. The President pressed the Senator's extended hand, then, stooping, kissed him on the forehead. In this brief interview the President expressed, as he said, the sympathy of the country, as well as his own. October 15 he arrived at Indianapolis. The vital force was giving way, and it was apparent that the end was approaching. And yet, with wonderful tenacity, his mind clung to the realities of life, and grappled with subjects of public interest. A few moments before his death, which occurred November 1, 1877, he said to Doctor Thompson, who was holding his hand, "I am dying; I am worn out." These were his last words, and before the vesper hour his soul had passed away. The news of his death caused profound sensation throughout the country, and was considered a national calamity, causing sorrow deep and wide-spread. The President issued a special order, directing the flags on public buildings to be placed at half-mast, and the government departments to be closed, on the day of the funeral. He also sent a telegram to Colonel Holloway, expressive of his personal bereavement and sympathy. The Vice-president sent a similar message. The Cabinet met, and gave expression to their deep sense of the nation's loss. The Senate and House of Representatives did likewise, and appointed committees to attend the funeral. The city councils of Indianapolis and Cincinnati passed memorial resolutions. Citizens' meetings were held in all the large towns of the state, and appropriate action taken by military companies and social organizations. The legal fraternity held meetings, and determined to attend the funeral. Special trains were run on numerous railroads, and the solemn procession which passed through the Court-house during Sunday and part of Monday had seemingly no end. Cabinet officers, United States Senators, Representatives, and prominent members of the judiciary from several states, military officials, citizens, and soldiers, were in attendance. Thus were his remains borne to their last resting-place, followed by the largest cortege ever seen in Indiana. The surviving family of Senator Morton consists of a wife and three sons; and it is meet that the descendants of so distinguished a man receive special mention in these pages. John M. Morton, eldest son of Oliver P. Morton, is now twenty-eight. He was educated at Earlham College and the North-western Christian University. In 1872 he became connected with the Alaska Commercial Company, which has the contract for killing the seals in the Alaska islands, remaining there until 1879, when he was ap-

pointed United States consul to Honolulu. In August, 1880, he was made surveyor of the port of San Francisco. In 1875 he married the daughter of S. P. Brown, Esq., a prominent citizen of Washington, and has two children. Walter S. Morton is twenty-one years old, and was educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania, and in 1877 received the honors of his class, and delivered the valedictory. He adopted the profession of civil engineer, and was employed for a year on the Eads Jetties, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, but is now engaged with a surveying party on the Upper Mississippi, with a view of carrying out the improvements authorized by Congress. Oliver P. Morton, twenty years of age, is now attending Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, where his mother remains with him during the school term. Two infant daughters, May and Lulu, died in early youth, their remains having been recently removed to the burial-place of their father. The wonderful power of this great man, and the impress left by his life and character, are most appropriately summed up in the beautiful and powerful eulogy, written and pronounced by Indiana's poet-daughter, Emily Thornton Charles, upon Indiana's greatest son, with which tribute we close this brief sketch:

"Bear the great hero to the silent tomb.

'Life's fitful fever' is ended.' Lay him gently down

To rest eternal The lips whose lightest words

Were as a signal of command are stilled;

The eyes whose fearless glance has thrilled

The multitude are closed in death;

The giant mind, which, like a mighty general,

Did send forth troops of thoughts,

With action armed, forestalling action,

Hath ceased to act.

The modern Hercules, whose massive strength

Has moved the Western World;

Whose voice hath swayed its people,

And whose finger-point has led the way to victory,

Lies powerless; like grand machine, worn out.

His mantle fold about him; none else can wear it.

His sword lay by his side; there's none can wield it now.

Who fought a nation's battles bravely,

Shorn of strength, lies at his Maker's feet.

A chieftain's dead!

A 'Cæsar's fallen!'

NEFF, JOHN ENOS, Indianapolis, Secretary of State, was born in Winchester, Indiana, October 26, 1846. His father was John Neff, of German descent, who came to this state from Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Harriet N. Holmes. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a native of Pennsylvania. The son was educated at the high school of his native town and at the State University at Bloomington. Upon thoroughly completing his studies he read law in the office of General Thomas M. Browne, at the end of

which time he commenced practice at Winchester, meeting with flattering success for a young man "in his own country." During the War of the Rebellion he served with the "hundred-day men" in the 134th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1872 his Democratic fellow-citizens brought him into the political arena by a nomination for Congress, in opposition to J. P. C. Shanks, the Republican candidate. The district was largely Republican, General Shanks, the Republican candidate, having received a majority of over one thousand at the previous election. The canvass was a warmly contested one. Mr. Neff took the stump, and soon developed an extraordinary talent as a speaker, acquiring a reputation for eloquence in his addresses that gave him a wide reputation throughout the state and beyond. The vote at the election was so close that both parties claimed the majority, Mr. Neff's friends declaring him clearly elected; but, after a contest in the House of Representatives, then largely Republican, Mr. Shanks held the seat. Recognizing Mr. Neff's fitness for the responsible station, the Democrats nominated and elected him to the office of Secretary of State in 1874, re-elected him in 1876, and he is holding the office at the date of this writing. In the first canvass the Republicans pitted against him their champion debater, Mr. Curry. They met in joint discussion, the popular verdict resulting in the triumphant success of Mr. Neff. At both elections Mr. Neff led his ticket, receiving in 1876 a larger majority than Governor Williams. This gentleman is by the gift of nature a popular man as well as politician. With a native ease of address and courteous affability, his personal magnetism invariably attracts those who approach him. Although of medium stature, a shrewd stranger would at once pick him out in a crowd as a man of mark. Mr. Neff is unmarried, having evidently given the younger days of his manhood to the state, rather than to the cares of the family relation. There can be no question a still greater future lies before him. Having been tried in public trusts, and proved able and true, his fellow-citizens will unquestionably call for more of his services in an official capacity. And it is but just to record that many of his warmest friends are among those who are ardent political opponents.

NEW, WILLIAM, merchant, of Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, was born in Union County, Indiana, October 3, 1821. His ancestors, who were of English origin, settled in North Carolina, emigrating subsequently to Union County, Indiana, then a dense wilderness. Mr. New is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth New, who were among the earliest pioneers of the state. During the War of 1812 his father was for a time engaged in guarding the frontier

under General Harrison. In 1832 Mr. New, when quite a boy, removed with his father to Hancock County, where he has since resided. His early education consisted of merely the rudiments of an English education, such as could be acquired at a district school. He remained with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Miss Margaret Sample, daughter of Mr. James Sample. Soon after this event he located on a tract of land in Blue River Township, laboring on a neighboring farm, at thirty-seven cents a day, in order to pay for it. He was successful from the first, and soon became possessor of a large landed property. He dealt largely in cattle, fitting them for market from the resources of his own farms. In 1875 he abandoned his farms, and, removing to Greenfield, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now also engaged in the purchase and shipment of grain, and is one of the two proprietors of the Greenfield Flouring Mills, and grain elevators. He has given but little attention to politics, but has served as county commissioner for nine years. He is now fifty-eight years old, and is as vigorous as when a young man; still energetic in all his business affairs, and fully informed as to the smallest details connected with them. He is a member of the Masonic Order, is prompt in all his dealings, and charitable in cases of distress. Mr. New is pre-eminently a self-made man.

NEWCOMB, HORATIO C., lawyer, Indianapolis, was born at Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1821, and removed to Vernon, Indiana, in June, 1833, coming from Cortland County, New York. He had no educational facilities beyond the common schools. In 1836 he became an apprentice to the trade of saddle and harness making, but after working at it two years and a half he was compelled by ill-health to abandon the shop for the time, when other circumstances turned his thoughts in a different direction, and in 1841 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of his uncle, the Hon. W. A. Bullock, in Vernon, Jennings County. In January, 1844, Mr. Newcomb was admitted to the bar after examination by two circuit judges. He practiced law in Vernon until December, 1846, when he returned to Indianapolis, and became a partner with Ovid Butler, a leading lawyer at the bar of the capital. In 1849 he was elected mayor of Indianapolis, and re-elected in 1851, resigning after the lapse of six months, in order to devote his exclusive attention to the duties of his profession. In 1854 he was elected Representative to the General Assembly, and in 1860 was chosen to the Senate, resigning in 1861 to accept the appointment, by Governor Morton, of president of the Board

of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which office he held until 1863. In June, 1864, Mr. Newcomb became the political editor of the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, and continued to act in that capacity until December, 1868. During that period he was twice elected Representative to the General Assembly. At the regular and special sessions of 1865 he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and at the session of 1867 was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. During these sessions the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were ratified by the Legislature of Indiana, and both of those great measures had Mr. Newcomb's hearty support. After retiring from the *Journal*, Mr. Newcomb resumed the practice of the law, and pursued it successfully until the organization of the Superior Court of Marion County, of which court he was appointed, by Governor Baker, one of the three judges, on March 1, 1871, his associate judges being S. Blair and F. Rand. The term having terminated in October, 1874, his name was placed upon the tickets of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and he was elected for the full term of four years. A few days after receiving his appointment, Mr. Newcomb was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, but, on mature reflection, he declined the appointment, preferring the quiet but dignified position of judge of the most important *nisi prius* court of his own state to the hurly-burly of political life at Washington. In 1876 Judge Newcomb was nominated as one of the Republican candidates for the Supreme Bench. In common with the other candidates of his party, he was defeated, but by a majority considerably less than that given against his associates on the Republican state ticket. Since 1847 Judge Newcomb has been a member of the Presbyterian Church; was one of the original members of the Third Church of this city, which was organized in 1851, and has been one of the ruling elders from the date of its organization. As a lawyer, Judge Newcomb stands high, and as a judge pre-eminently so, few appeals having been taken from his decisions. Judge Newcomb is a man above medium height, light hair, worn short, gray eyes, not corpulent in form, although having been both mayor and alderman. His physical appearance suggests unusual power of endurance, and his life evidences it. His features are more than usually regular, and he has always enjoyed the reputation of being a handsome man, the reasons for which have not been noticeably impaired as years advance. The Judge is eminently of a social turn among his friends, and very approachable to strangers; a good talker, in which an abundant fund of humor and pleasant sarcasm is happily used, relating a good story with inimitable grace. He is of cool temper, and formidable in intellectual controversy. As

a political leader, he has been prudent and successful, his keen perception of the right and the politic enabling him to direct public sentiment in the true channel. His high political, professional, and private character has given him a weight of influence that has told to the benefit of the community. When called to the duties of office in the city and state, he has discharged the trusts faithfully, to the detriment of his professional business, and possesses the entire confidence of his fellow-men, as a gentleman of unblemished integrity, worth, culture, and eminent ability.

NIBLACK, WILLIAM ELLIS, of Vincennes, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born in Dubois County, Indiana, May 22, 1822. His father was a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and his mother of Sussex County, Virginia. The former came to Indiana in 1817, and the latter with her parents in 1820. They were married near Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana, in the summer of 1821. The early life of William Ellis Niblack was spent on a farm, attending school in a log school-house, sometimes at a distance of two miles away, during the winter months. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, at which he spent several sessions at intervals; but, owing to the death of his father, which occurred in the mean time, he was peculiarly unable to graduate. The next three years after leaving college were partly occupied in the field in surveying, and partly in the study of the law. In the spring of 1845 he began practice at the old town of Mount Pleasant, then the county seat of Martin County. He entered political life by being elected in 1849 a member of the Legislature from Martin County, and the following year (1850) he was elected to the state Senate for the term of three years (as it was then), from the counties of Daviess and Martin, to which district Knox County was added during the term. By the operation of the new Constitution, which was adopted in the mean time, his term was made to expire in October, 1852. A renomination was tendered him, which, on account of his private affairs, he had to decline. Without being an applicant for the position, he was appointed, by Governor Wright, Circuit Judge for the judicial district then comprising eleven of the south-western counties of the state, in January, 1854, and was elected to the same office the following October for the full term of six years. In 1855 he removed to Vincennes, where he has continued to reside to this date. Judge Niblack was elected in October, 1857, member of Congress, to take the place of Hon. James Lockhart, who had been chosen the year previous but had died early in September, 1857, before taking his seat. In 1858 he was re-elected;

so that he served at that time from 1857 to 1861, embracing what is known as the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. For the session of 1863 he served as Representative in the Indiana Legislature from Knox County. In 1864 he was again elected to Congress, taking his seat in 1865 and retaining it continuously until March 4, 1875, during the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. During the Thirty-ninth Congress he was on the Committee on Appropriations; the Fortieth, on that of Ways and Means; the Forty-second, again on Appropriations; and the Forty-third, again on Ways and Means. These are the two leading committees of the House. In 1864 Judge Niblack was a delegate from the state at large to the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago; was again in the same position at the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1868; and from 1864 to 1872 was a member from Indiana of the Democratic national committee. In 1876 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana for six years, his term commencing January 1, 1877. Judge Niblack was, on his father's side, of Scotch descent, and of English on his mother's side. Although descended from an old Whig and Federal family, he has, during his entire political life, acted with the Democratic party, and is a strict constructionist in all his theories of government. In physique Judge Niblack is a fine specimen of a man; above medium stature, rounded muscular development, erect in mien, dignified as well as courteous in manner, frank and open in presence; the "just and upright judge," the true man and earnest citizen, he wears the ermine with the grace that becomes the many exalted positions he has filled, and the high estimation he has continued to hold in the minds of those who have known him so long and so well, and whose confidence he has never for a moment betrayed. On his private business and political life there rests not a stain. Of such a rare character in a public man who has served them so long and so well the people of the state may well be proud.

NORDYKE, ELLIS, late of Richmond, Indiana, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 7, 1807. His ancestors on his father's side were Hollanders. His grandfather, Stephen H. Nurdyke, came to this country from Holland before the Revolution, and was a mill-wright of some note in those days. On the mother's side he was of Welsh descent, the family name being Ellis, from which Mr. Nurdyke derived his Christian name. His father and grandfather moved from Tennessee to Ohio in the fall of 1806, and with their families settled on three hundred acres of land, purchased from Abraham Bufort, of Kentucky, on

what is called the head-waters of the east fork of the Little Miami, then a howling wilderness. Bears, wolves, and deer roved freely over the forest, for the ax of civilization had not yet hewed down their shelter. Neighbors were like angels' visits—"few and far between." His father built a log shanty, in which the family spent the winter, and in the summer of 1807 replaced it with a substantial hewed log-house, with clapboard roof, in which Ellis was born. During the earlier years of his life, Mr. Nurdyke had no advantages in the way of schooling. When a boy he used to accompany his father and older brothers to what was called a horse-mill, where they ground their grist. The primitive mill, scarcely a whit superior to the ancient practice of grinding or crushing by hand, was an object of much interest to young Nurdyke, who took a special delight in watching the rude machinery, and gazing at the cog-wheels slowly doing their work. The customers of the mill had each to wait their turn, carry their grain into the mill, and after grinding convey it up a ladder and pour it into a little hopper over the bolt, which was turned by hand. The principal business of the miller seemed to be to stand by the grain hopper, occasionally dipping in the toll dish, and seeing that the customers' teams came up in regular order. As the country developed, and the demand for grinding power increased, Mr. Nurdyke's father built a mill for sawing lumber and grinding grain. It was what is known as an ox-mill, and it fell to the lot of Ellis to repair and keep it in order for many years, until

"Steam, steam, whose ponderous beam
Is stronger than Hercules,"

succeeded the weaker powers of bone and sinew, rendering the ox-mill useless. During these years of supervision, Ellis busied himself with the mysteries of mill-wrighting. He also obtained the rudiments of an education by means of the country school, which was in session during the winter months. In 1830 Mr. Nurdyke came to Indiana, and, finding at Richmond water-power in abundance, and enterprise and activity among its citizens, he determined to settle there. He hired himself as a journeyman mill-wright to Nathan Hollingsworth and Abel Thornberry, for eight dollars a month, but in a short time was promoted, and took charge of the building of a saw-mill near Economy, and subsequently superintended the building of others, both flouring and saw mills, in different parts of Wayne County. On January 24, 1837, Mr. Nurdyke married Miss Catharine Hanes, of Sunbury, Ohio. In April following, with his wife, he removed to Richmond, and commenced mill-wrighting in general on his own account. In the years immediately succeeding he made a number of changes in business. At one time he purchased an interest in the old Richmond foundry, but at the end of two years withdrew, with a loss of four

thousand dollars, resuming his former occupation. In 1857 he was principal owner of a patent on the wire-cloth flour bolt, which went into the hands of a large company, each member of which expected to realize a large fortune; but the bright promises failed of fruition, and he returned to mill-wrighting to recover his losses. Having gained much experience and knowledge in regard to mills and mill machinery, Mr. Nordyke determined to make a radical change therein, and, with his son Addison, began the business of manufacturing mill-stones, portable mills, flour bolts, smut machines, etc.; and, their venture proving successful, they took into partnership with them, in 1866, Mr. D. W. Marmon, forming the firm of Nordyke, Marmon & Co., and enlarged their business operations. The firm transacted a constantly increasing business at Richmond, and it was not until after the death of Mr. Nordyke that they found it more profitable to move to Indianapolis, the present location of the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Mr. Nordyke continued in active business up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of April, 1871. He possessed a knowledge of mill-wrighting second to none in the country, and had inventive genius of a very high order. While it can not be said of him that in business he was uniformly prosperous, it is a noticeable fact that his reverses were always occasioned by a desertion of his regular occupation, in which he was always successful. He was a man who won the esteem of all who became acquainted with him, and he has left behind him an unblemished reputation, as a business man of honor and integrity. His wife survives him, and is still a resident of Richmond. Although in early life Mr. Nordyke had but limited facilities for acquiring an education, he eagerly embraced every opportunity for study, and in early manhood taught school in Ohio. His own persevering efforts and his thirst for knowledge enabled him to advance rapidly, and in after life it was very rare, outside of the professions, to find a man better informed on general subjects than Mr. Nordyke. He took pains to surround himself with good books, and to give his children all the advantages to be derived from the best reading. He was, in every sense of the word, a good man. His faith in the Christian religion, the principles of which were his guide through life, never faltered, and he died the death of the righteous. He was a close student of nature. He saw "books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing." • He acquired considerable reputation as a collector of geological specimens, and had one of the most valuable private cabinets in the state, his collection embracing some of the rarest specimens found in that part of the state. To the brief record of a worthy and valuable life, a word of eulogy would be superfluous. To all generations he left the example of a pure, noble, and consistent Christian life.

NORDYKE, ADDISON HAYNES, of Indianapolis, formerly of Richmond, president of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, was born in Richmond, Indiana, May 25, 1838. He is the son of Ellis and Catharine (Haynes) Nordyke. His father's history in brief will be found in the preceding sketch. Mr. Nordyke's early education was obtained in the common schools of Richmond, and subsequently at the high school in that city. He was literally born in the business of mill-wright and machinist, and while still attending school assisted his father in his business. From this early training, as well as the natural bent of his disposition, he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the occupation, and became a valuable assistant and co-worker with his father. When about twenty-three years of age his father put up a flouring-mill at Chenoa, Illinois, and gave Addison charge of it. He operated the mill about a year and a half and then sold out, returning to Richmond and entering into partnership with his father. From that time until his father's death he was equally interested with him in that business, and some of the first and largest mills in Eastern Indiana were put up and furnished by the firm. Their flouring-mills and machinery were erected in all the principal states in the Union, particularly in the West. In 1866 Mr. D. W. Marmon was admitted to the firm, which became Nordyke, Marmon & Co., and continued under that style until a few months before the elder Mr. Nordyke's death, when a stock company was formed, under the name of Nordyke & Marmon Company, Mr. Nordyke being elected president of the corporation. The business had been gradually growing at Richmond, until their facilities for manufacturing there had become too limited for their trade, and it was decided to change the location to Indianapolis. In 1876 they made arrangements for the purchase of the real estate on which their extensive works now stand, and in the fall of that year removed to the capital city, continuing their works at Richmond for some time after commencing operations here. Since locating at Indianapolis the growth of the business has been constant and rapid, until now the annual sales amount to half a million of dollars. Mr. Nordyke has general oversight of the construction and management of the works, which cover about eleven acres. The buildings have a frontage of about one thousand feet, and the company employ about two hundred and fifty hands in their business. The rapid growth can be judged of from the fact that in 1870 only thirty hands were needed. The Nordyke & Marmon Company stand in the front rank of Indianapolis manufacturing industries, and more freight is shipped from their works than from any other establishment in that city. They manufacture mill machinery of every conceivable description, and the work of the firm is shipped not only to every part of the

United States, but also to foreign countries. Shipments have been made to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries, while several complete flouring-mills have been sent to Mexico and California. Mr. Nordyke has invented a patented improvement on portable mills, which has been long and favorably known, has maintained the highest reputation, and is now in extensive use. On May 24, 1866, he married Miss Jennie Price, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, then residing at Richmond. Their family consists of two bright boys—Charlie, aged thirteen, and Walter, ten. Mr. Nordyke is a member of the Methodist Church, and a Republican in politics. His most prominent characteristics are a remarkable evenness of disposition, geniality and sociability of manner, which make him exceedingly popular with his employés, and esteemed and respected by all his acquaintances. He is a careful, methodical, and energetic man of business, and his integrity of character is beyond all question.

 O'DONAGHUE, D., the young divine who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Daviess County, near Washington, Indiana, on the 30th of November, 1848. His parents were natives of the south of Ireland, but came to America in early life, and were among the first settlers of Indiana. His father, James O'Donaghue, was the owner of a large farm in Daviess County, where he was well known and universally respected, as a gentleman of a high order of character. He died in 1871, at the age of seventy years. Agricultural pursuits had no attractions, however, for the son of this pioneer settler. He manifested an early preference for books over farming implements, and would rather be in the recitation room than in the field. He was the youngest of eight children, and was sent to the parish school attached to St. Peter's Church until his sixteenth year, when he entered St. Meinrad's College, in Spencer County. The school above alluded to was under the direction of Professor Byrne, a man of eminent learning, and very successful as a teacher. His influence had much to do in shaping the destiny of his pupil, who might otherwise never have turned his attention to the ministry. Three years were spent in St. Meinrad's College, his time being mainly devoted to the study of languages, acquiring a thorough knowledge of Latin, French, German, and Greek. In his nineteenth year the young man entered St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky. He remained there three years, after which he was obliged to suspend his studies on account of ill-health. The course of study to be gone through by a student preparing to enter the ministry of the Catholic Church is long and severe, requiring ordinarily a period of ten years, and, if the talents of

the applicant are not of a high order, the usual studies can not even be completed in that time. The training which this Church gives her ministers makes them an exceedingly learned and widely informed body of men, zealous for the welfare of their organization, and ready at any moment to defend the doctrines they profess. Having recovered his health, the subject of this sketch entered the Sulpician Seminary, in Montreal, Canada, one of the finest institutions of its kind in America. Here his ecclesiastical studies were completed, and he was promoted to the priesthood in St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, on the 6th of September, 1874. There were seven other clergymen ordained on the same occasion. The ceremony was performed by the late Bishop of Vincennes, Right Rev. M. de St. Palais. Immediately after his ordination the Rev. D. O'Donaghue was placed in the position of assistant pastor of St. John's Cathedral, a position which he still holds. When Bishop Chatard assumed charge of this diocese he named the young priest O'Donaghue as his secretary. Father O'Donaghue is a natural orator. The secret of his eloquence lies in his earnestness, and his desire to impress his convictions upon the minds of others. His address on "Mastai Ferretti; the Life and Works of Pope Pio Nono," was pronounced an extraordinary piece of oratorical work. "He spoke rapidly and with enviable ease and elegance of diction, pleasing even those of his hearers who did not hope to be pleased." In all portions of the state he has lectured on "Temperance," "Religion and Patriotism," "Astronomy," "Spiritualism," "Indian Curiosities," "Ingersollism," "Objections to Catholicism," and other subjects, and has entertained and instructed large audiences by his persuasive and logical arguments. The brightest minds are often encased in frail caskets, and Father O'Donaghue proves no exception to this rule. He was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and after months of suffering was ordered to the south of France as a means to his recovery. Here he is at this writing sojourning, while his many friends throughout the state are praying for his ultimate restoration to perfect health.

 O'FUTT, CHARLES G., attorney and counselor at law, of Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, October 4, 1845. He is a son of Lloyd and Elizabeth O'futt; the former from Maryland, the latter from Kentucky. His early education was confined to the common schools of Indiana, whither his father had removed when the lad was but an infant. At the age of seventeen he entered the dry-goods store of Samuel Heavenridge, in Greenfield, where he remained for about two years. He then taught district school one term in Hancock

County, after which he returned to the employ of Tausay & Byram, merchants of Indianapolis, remaining with them two years. At this time Mr. Offutt, becoming fully determined to follow the legal profession, returned to Greenfield and began reading law with Hon. James L. Mason. He was a faithful and methodical student for three years. He then formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge Joseph L. Buckles, continuing that relation until the autumn of 1873, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. He continued the practice alone until 1876, at which date the present law firm of Offutt & Martin was established, of which Mr. Offutt is senior member. In 1872 he was elected Representative to the state Legislature from Hancock County, and, although one of the youngest members of that body, showed remarkable familiarity with the principles of civil government and parliamentary law. In 1876 he was elected Democratic elector for the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana. In his professional career Mr. Offutt has exhibited rare proficiency, having risen rapidly to distinction, and enjoying the most lucrative law practice, perhaps, of any attorney in the county. In matters of business, also, he is scrupulously honest, never beguiling a client into doubtful litigation for the sake of the fees. Mr. Offutt is a gentleman of commanding appearance and pleasing address.



OLCOTT, JOHN M., A. M., Indianapolis, Marion County, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, July 18, 1833. He is the son of the Rev. William and Mary (King) Olcott. His father, from Waterbury, Connecticut, was a minister and teacher at Waterbury, and for a longer time at Alexandria, District of Columbia. As early as 1817 he settled in Dearborn County, being one of the first settlers, the country at that time being a wilderness. His mother was from Poughkeepsie, New York. The son received part of his early education in the district school, but chiefly at home, under the immediate care and instruction of his father, who was a very able scholar; and to that early paternal instruction he owes much of his after success in life. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher in the same school; and the year following he entered the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, from which institution he graduated with full honors in 1856. Immediately after graduating he was appointed superintendent of the public schools at Lawrenceburg, which up to that time had never been organized under what is known as the graded school system. There were then but very few graded schools in the state. To organize a new system of schools in each city and town at that period required the most arduous labor. This important school work, in organizing city graded schools,

was repeated by Mr. Olcott at Columbus in 1860. In 1863 he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Terre Haute, holding the position for six years; and there organized a system of schools which have since obtained more than a state reputation. While at Terre Haute, Mr. Olcott conceived the idea of establishing the state normal school at that place, which he was eminently successful in doing. A law had passed the Legislature for establishing a state normal school in that city which made the largest donation for building purposes, provided the amount was not less than fifty thousand dollars. At that time to raise such an amount for such a purpose was no small task; but, nothing daunted, by herculean exertions Mr. Olcott was instrumental in raising the sum, by his indefatigable efforts; and it so happened there was no competition. Nowhere else was there raised any considerable amount for that purpose. Accordingly, the school was located at Terre Haute, being to-day a monument to the energy and perseverance of the man who was eminently its promoter and founder. It has since been imitated on a smaller scale in many other towns throughout the state, but it is the only normal school supported by the state, and it stands the peer of all. It conferred inestimable benefits on thousands, and has exerted a wide influence. It has been, and still is, an institution successful in the highest degree. He was immediately appointed a member of the board of trustees of the state normal school, and elected secretary and chairman of the building committee, a position he held for four years, during the entire construction of the building, the whole cost of which was one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. He was instrumental in securing from the state Legislature two appropriations for the purpose, one of fifty thousand dollars and one of seventy-nine thousand dollars. On the completion of the buildings and opening of the institution, he was elected professor of mathematics, a position he resigned one year after, to accept the general agency for the North-west of Harper & Brothers, publishers, of New York. An early acquaintance with school teaching, from the foundation up, enabled him to do efficient institute work. He has probably done more labor at teachers' institutes than any other man in Indiana, having held those meetings (one or more) in every county in the state excepting two. He has written much for school journals, and on the history of school legislation for the state of Indiana. He has contributed largely to newspapers, and various teachers' magazines, on the subject of education; and has also delivered many public lectures on the same subject. As an educational man, he is one of the foremost in the state, and one of the best informed. He is a man of fine education and keen intelligence, an able speaker, a hard worker, and a splendid organizer. He is a man whose heart is in his work, giving to it

his best energies; and he is withal a most genial, accomplished, and polished gentleman, with an air of dignity and reserve that commands the respect of all. He was county superintendent of Vigo County from 1863 to 1866. In politics he is an ardent Republican. In religion he is a Methodist, having been a member from the age of fifteen. He is president of the board of stewards of Roberts Park Church, and has been Sabbath-school superintendent for many years. He is a Knight Templar of Raper Commandery. He was married, January 19, 1860, to Merriam Brown, a most estimable lady, daughter of William Brown, a large manufacturer, of Lawrenceburg. They have five children, two boys and three girls. The two eldest have graduated at the Indianapolis high school, and the others are still receiving their education. Mr. Olcott is now engaged, at Indianapolis, in the publication of school and miscellaneous books, and is also doing a general wholesale business in the sale of subscription works. Such is the record of one of our representative and successful men.



PEARSON, CHARLES DEWEY, A. M., M. D., was born in Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, on the 12th of April, 1820. His grand-parents were of English descent, and came to Virginia at an early day in our country's history. His father was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1790; and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Ann Trueblood, was born in 1797, at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and was reared a Quakeress. They were married in 1813. Doctor Pearson, whose father died when he was but seven years old, attended school regularly from early childhood until, at fourteen, he was thrown wholly upon his own resources for his maintenance and education, and therefore had to abandon school. He pursued his books, however, until he attained the age of eighteen, when he decided to adopt the medical profession as his future calling; and with high aspirations he began the study of the healing art, with an application and energy that have since secured him a high standing. Unlike many students, who abandon their reading when they receive their diplomas, he felt upon his graduation that he was just prepared to grapple with the wide range of medical and surgical literature; and his love for these researches all his life has always been an incentive to pursue their study and investigation with an assiduity that has richly rewarded him. He commenced his study of medicine with Doctor U. E. Ewing, of Louisville, Kentucky; attended his first course of lectures at the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently (1851) graduated in the Medical Department of Asbury University, Indiana. In 1859 he took the *ad eundem* degree at the College

of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati; in 1878 he received the regular diploma, with that of post-graduate, in the Medical College of the University of New York City—an achievement not often attained even by educated physicians of long practice and study, so high is the standard of qualification of that institution. Several years often pass without a single post-graduate diploma being issued. In 1859, the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons tendered him the professorship of obstetric medicine and diseases of women and children. At the same time they offered him the chair of eye surgery, and, subsequently, without his knowledge, named him in the regular annual catalogue as the adjunct professor of surgery. In 1854 he was the organizer (and afterwards the president) of the Orange County (Indiana) Medical Society, and was a charter member of the Marion County Medical Society, but withdrew from it on account of differences of opinion as to its proper management. He has made nervous diseases and epilepsy a specialty, and so wonderful has been his success in their treatment that he has acquired a national reputation. Patients from all sections of the Union have come to place themselves under his care, and he has always been successful in mitigating their sufferings. When the 49th Regiment of Infantry was organized, his ardor, heroic motives, and love of country, prompted the Doctor to accept a commission from Governor Morton as army surgeon. On his arrival at Camp Joe Holt, he found two hundred men in the most deplorable condition, suffering from the effects of measles, without hospital accommodations. He at once secured two large and well-ventilated halls, fitted them up, moved his men into them, and made them comfortable, and they soon began to improve. The regiment was ordered to Bardstown, Kentucky, where a portion of General Buell's army was encamping. When he reached this place he was appointed on the staff of General T. J. Wood, as medical director of the post. After organizing a hospital at that point he was taken ill with pneumonia, and, after becoming sufficiently convalescent to travel by easy stages, he returned home. During his absence the 49th was ordered to Cumberland Gap, and when he learned this, though debilitated and weak, he proceeded to join it. He proceeded as far as Bardstown, and was there advised by the commander of the post to go no further, as he might be taken by guerrillas, but to return to Louisville, and go by way of Lexington, there joining the army train at Danville for Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. When he reached that city he was prostrated, and again his attending physician advised him not to go further, as his life would probably be sacrificed if he did. Acting upon this advice, he tendered his resignation, after recommending a surgeon to take his place, and it was finally accepted. This was in February,

1862. After his recovery, he established the first hospital at Madison, Indiana, and in August, 1862, he was commissioned as surgeon of the 82d Indiana Regiment. In September following he was made medical director of the First Division of the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Ohio, and remained with it until appointed medical director of the post at Bowling Green, Kentucky. On his arrival there he found three thousand men lying upon the floor, with no hospital accommodations; and, in order to relieve them as soon as possible, he and his assistants, aided by eight office clerks, worked from eighteen to twenty hours out of every twenty-four, for several weeks, in erecting hospitals, ministering to the sick and wounded, and in attending to other multifarious and arduous duties of the post, until the soldiers were made comfortable. This herculean task told fearfully upon the Doctor's health, and fastened rheumatism upon him for life. In February, 1863, he was ordered to his regiment, at Triune, Tennessee, and remained there until the ensuing May, when his ill-health forced him to resign his commission and return home. When sufficiently restored to health, he decided to make Indianapolis his home, and removed to that city in May, 1864. On the 30th of November, 1843, Doctor Pearson married a Miss Elizabeth Royer, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and a daughter of the late Hon. John Royer, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. She was educated in Alleghany City, at the Rev. Dr. Lacy's English and Classical Institute for Young Ladies. She was born on the 5th of April, 1815, and died on the 22d of July, 1860. Possessing a sweet, amiable disposition, she was all that a religious, affectionate wife and mother could be. Five children blessed the union, of whom only two are living: Charles D., who was born on the 15th of December, 1851, and who is destined to be one of the leading business men in the state if he lives; and Mary Genevieve, who was born on the 29th of March, 1859, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, bearing a close resemblance to her gifted mother. She was a woman of fervid temperament, perfectly devoted to the welfare of her husband and children; and her beneficent career, her religion, in action as well as precept, now ennoble her memory. The sovereign and the woman—majesty and mildness—have seldom been more harmoniously blended than in this remarkable lady. Her refinement, her education and culture, her dignified yet lovable character, her great conversational powers, and her Christian graces, charmed and fascinated all who came under her influence, or met her in the privacy of her home, or in society, and endeared them to her. The practice of benevolence and the activity of compassion were marked characteristics of her life; and she was often found whilst ministering to those around her in distress, assuaging their griefs, cheering them in their

lonely and sorrowful hours by timely assistance and kindly words of admonition and cheer. At such times her mild, expressive countenance lighted up for the moment with more than usual animation, with the newly kindled zeal which shone in her gentle, suffused eyes. Her earthly mission finished, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, whose biography, had she been known to the author, would have been entitled to a place in the "History of Heroic, Noble Women of America," passed tranquilly "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and her soul to immortality, in the forty-sixth year of her age; the seraphic smile upon her countenance being as bright and placid, while human eyes rested upon it, as when the passing angel traced it there. In her death her sadly bereaved husband sustained an irreparable loss, which, however, was her eternal gain. Their wedded life, of some sixteen years, was one of unalloyed happiness; no vicissitudes, no perplexity, could ruffle or mar it. He was always kind and affectionate, seldom perturbed, and she was ever ready to sympathize, advise, and encourage; hence her death was a terrible blow to him. But in time he became calm, and strove to banish his grief and live more religiously than ever. In conversation with him, a few days since, while paying a glowing tribute to his wife's memory, he uttered the following beautiful sentiment:

"I have often thought that the shock which my wife's death gave me rendered softer my moral nature. A death that is connected with love unites us with a thousand remembrances to all who have mourned; it builds a bridge of sympathy between us; it steals from nature its charm and exhilaration, not its tenderness. And, what, perhaps, is better than all, to mourn deeply for the death of another loosens from ourself the petty desire for, and the animal adherence to, life. We have gained the end of the philosopher, and view without shrinking the coffin and the pall."

Time had scarcely touched with his ameliorating hand this poignant grief, when the angel of death again passed the Doctor's threshold, and his first-born lay stricken. Then overflowed his cup of sorrow, already full. Doctor J. W. Pearson, son of Doctor Charles D. Pearson, was born at Livonia, Washington County, Indiana. He early entered Hanover College, but soon after volunteered in the navy, served out the time of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged. At the earnest solicitation of his father, he began the study of medicine. He located at Bryantsville, Lawrence County, Indiana, and up to the time of his death continued there, in the practice of his profession, and superintending the Kaolin mines, in which his father had a large interest. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Embree. He was soon to pursue his further professional studies in the East, and then associate with his father, to whom the great hopes of this boon, blasted as they were, added much to his bereavement. He died on

the 16th of July, 1878, of typho-malarial fever, after a lingering and painful illness of four months. He bade an affectionate farewell to those dear to him, one by one, commending the care of his wife and two little boys to his father and only brother, and fell asleep to awake in "the sweet fields of Eden," there to receive first the glad welcome of his mother, who had gone on before. In him society had a worthy member, the Christian Church a firm support; in his profession he was recognized as a man of culture; he was to his wife a loving companion, to his children a fond father. They have lost, but he has won, the reward of the righteous. His life was noble and true, and his death beautiful. A sublime entrance, like his, robs of half its terror the "valley of the shadow of death." Doctor Pearson's mother was a rigid Presbyterian; under her tuition he was taught to observe the Sabbath scrupulously, and to her he recited the catechism, while for all her instruction he had a profound reverence. However, he seemed unable to reconcile the decrees of God, which to him was a source of great annoyance, until at last he resolved to throw all upon Christ, and trust a Redeemer's grace. He incidentally obtained two small books, "The Bible, or Common Sense," and "The Great Supper," which had great influence upon him. He was surrounded by Baptist and Methodist circles, and many counseled him that his practice would suffer by uniting himself to another Church, but their advice could not make him deviate from the path of duty. It was a matter between himself and his God. In conjunction with a young minister he organized, in his community, a Church of seventy members, in which he was subsequently chosen an elder, and he remains so to the present day. Doctor Charles D. Pearson, it will be seen, has been truly the architect of his own eminent success. He is a self-made man, and his brilliant professional attainments, high social standing, and literary culture are most worthy of emulation; and in appreciation of them Hanover College (Indiana) conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of arts. Doctor Pearson took an active and leading part in the organization of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, the new medical school at Indianapolis, and is one of its incorporators. The institution was organized July, 1879, and its first regular course of instruction commenced at the beginning of the ensuing October, under favorable auspices. The Doctor was elected professor to the chair of obstetrics and the medical and surgical diseases of women, and also honored with the position of president of the faculty. He entered earnestly and faithfully upon the responsible duties assigned him, and to his able and careful executive management the institution is in a large degree indebted for its successful opening, and the substantial basis upon which its permanency depends. Though Doctor Pearson has attained the age of fifty-

nine, at a hasty glance a stranger would take him to be a younger man, though his hair is as white as snow. He has an erect and dignified bearing, and is devoid of ostentation, though a person unacquainted with him might at first judge differently, as he dresses with scrupulous neatness and faultless taste. He is a fluent talker, and the combination of his faculties would have made him a distinguished man in any country or in any sphere of life. He is somewhat below the ordinary stature; his frame is well knit and proportioned. Nature had originally cast his frame in an athletic mold; but sedentary habits, hard study, and the great wear of mind peculiar to his arduous professional career at home and in the army, seem somewhat to have impaired her gifts. His cheek is pale and delicate, yet it is rather the delicacy of thought than weak health. He is slightly bald; his forehead is high, broad, and majestic, and on the brow there are but few wrinkles. It suggests the idea of one who has passed his life rather in contemplation than emotion. His face is an impressive and striking one. It speaks both of the refinement and the dignity of intellect. Such is the appearance of a man of easy, affable, and dignified deportment, of varied knowledge, and a genius wholly self-taught, yet never contented to repose upon the wonderful stores it has laboriously accumulated.

DEASLEE, JUDGE WILLIAM JENKINS, Shelbyville, was born in Addison County, Vermont, January 4, 1803, and died in Daviess County, Missouri, July 12, 1868. When quite a young boy he removed to the state of New Hampshire, and lived there until his thirteenth year, when he went to New York. His father was an orthodox Quaker. He engaged in the tanning business; and took large contracts for making brogans. To this employment William, the son, for a time gave his attention. But, desiring to rise in the world, and thinking that the legal profession was more in harmony with his tastes, as well as the most direct road to distinction, he began the study of law with a leading law firm in Keeseville, New York, being admitted to the bar in January, 1832. In the spring of that year he started West in search of a new home. After visiting Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he found that Indiana was preferable, and therefore located in Shelbyville, in October, 1832. Here he closely followed his profession until 1842, when he was elected Judge of the Sixth Circuit, then composed of the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Madison, Hamilton, Hendricks, Morgan, Johnson, and Bartholomew. Over this large circuit he traveled on horseback, sometimes being absent two or three months. He filled the office of judge nine years, displaying judicial abilities of

a high order. In 1852 he returned to Shelbyville, having resided in Indianapolis during his judgeship. After one year, he went to Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri, where he lived up to the time of his death, with the exception of seven years during which he was located in Chicago, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Judge Peaslee was a Jacksonian Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined it, ever afterwards giving to it his hearty support, often stumping his own and adjoining counties. He was an interesting and effective political speaker, and, as a lawyer, ranked among the ablest and most reliable in Eastern Indiana. He was married, in Clinton County, New York, June 12, 1823, to Miss Huldah Banker, who still survives him.

PEELLE, STANTON J., was born on a farm in New Garden Township, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1843, and resided in that county as a farmer boy until 1859, when his father, John C. Peelle, removed with his family to a farm in Randolph County, and in the spring of 1860 located in Winchester, the county seat of that county. Mr. Peelle's education was limited to the common schools of his county during the winter season, except one term of five months in the old county seminary at Winchester in 1860. The first school he ever attended was in a log school-house, where the pupils studied out loud, and where the teacher was kept busy pointing quill pens. In the spring of 1861 he taught a three months' subscription school near Farmland, Indiana, and soon after that term expired he enlisted in Company G, 8th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and while in this regiment was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge. He remained with the 8th Regiment until December, 1862, when he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in Company K, 57th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, then in the Army of the Cumberland. While in the 57th Regiment, besides being engaged in several scouts and skirmishes, he was engaged in the battle of Stone River, and December 31, 1862, received a slight wound in the right hip with a piece of shell while the regiment was lying in a cotton-field under a heavy fire of artillery. July 30, 1863, the term for which the company had been organized having expired, Mr. Peelle was honorably mustered out with his company, and soon thereafter commenced the study of the law with his uncle, Judge William A. Peelle, then residing in Centerville, Indiana. In February, 1864, the excitement incident to the war induced him to abandon study, and he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed in the post commissary department, and soon became the chief

issuing clerk in that department, which supplied the entire Army of the Cumberland with rations. He remained in Nashville until the war was over, and then accepted a position as chief clerk in the Nashville and North-western Railroad office, at Johnsonville, Tennessee; but that road soon thereafter fell under the control of rebel influences, and he was removed to make room for more loyal subjects to the Confederacy; but his removal enabled him to accept a more remunerative position, as clerk in the St. Louis, Cairo and Johnsonville packet line, at the same place, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he returned to his home in Winchester, Indiana, and resumed the study of the law. In March, 1866, he was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Randolph County, but made no effort to practice until the fall of the following year. On the 16th of July, 1867, Mr. Peelle was united in marriage to Miss Lou R. Perkins, of South Bend, Indiana, and continued to reside in Winchester until May, 1869, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, coming to the capital of the state with but sixty dollars in the world, in the midst of strangers, and with little experience in the law, yet with a wife whose ambition and encouragement made him strong in the midst of his adversities. By perseverance and attention to business he soon commanded a fair practice in the capital city, but in the midst of his prosperity he was called upon to mourn the death of his beloved wife, which occurred on November 27, 1873, leaving him with one child, a daughter sixteen months old, who died on the 8th of January following. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party as one of its candidates for the Legislature, and was elected by a large majority, running ahead of his ticket nearly three hundred votes. He canvassed Marion County thoroughly in that centennial campaign, besides making several speeches elsewhere. His career in the Legislature was satisfactory to his constituents and himself. He was actively engaged in the political campaign of 1878 in speaking. In politics he has always been a Republican, and his first vote for President was cast for Mr. Lincoln. On the 16th of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Arabella Canfield, only daughter of the late Judge Milton C. Canfield, of Painesville, Ohio. He was lately engaged in his profession in Indianapolis as the senior member of the firm of Peelle, Herr & Alexander, but since January 1, 1880, he has been practicing alone. He has the reputation of a painstaking, industrious, and thoroughly conscientious lawyer, and his standing at the Indianapolis bar is second to none of his age and experience, while his character as a citizen and gentleman is above reproach. He enjoys a fair practice and has a good law library. He was nominated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, on the 4th of August, 1880.





With great respect
Yours alt
L. E. Perkins

PERKINS, SAMUEL ELLIOTT, was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, December 6, 1811, being the second son of John Trumbull and Catherine (Willard) Perkins. His parents were both natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and were temporarily residing in Brattleborough, where his father was pursuing the study of law with Judge Samuel Elliott. Before he was five years old his father had died, and his mother removed with her children to Conway, Massachusetts, where she also died soon afterwards. Before this, however, his mother being unable to support her family, Elliott was adopted by William Baker, a respectable farmer of Conway, with whom he lived and labored until twenty-one years of age. During this time, by the aid of three months' annual schooling in the free schools of the state in winter, and by devoting evenings and rainy days to books, he secured to himself a good English education, and began the study of Latin and Greek. After he attained his majority, he pursued his studies in different schools, working mornings, evenings, and Saturdays to pay his board, and teaching occasionally a quarter in vacation to provide means for tuition and clothing. The last year of this course of study was spent at the Yates County Academy, New York, then under the presidency of Seymour B. Gookins, Esq., a brother of the late Judge Gookins, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Having obtained a fair classical education, he commenced the study of law, in Penn Yan, the county seat of Yates County, in the office of Thomas J. Nevins, Esq., and afterwards, as a fellow-student of Judge Brinkerhoff, late of the Supreme Bench of Ohio, studying in the office of Henry Welles, Esq., since one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York. In the fall of 1836 he came alone, on foot, from Buffalo, New York, to Richmond, Indiana, a stranger in a strange land—not being acquainted with a single individual in the state. His original intention had been to locate in Indianapolis, but on reaching Richmond he found the roads impassable, from recent heavy storms, it being necessary to carry even the mails on horseback. Finding it impossible to proceed further, and desiring to lose no time in qualifying himself for practice, he inquired for a lawyer's office, and was referred to Judge J. W. Borden, then a practicing attorney in Richmond, and now Criminal Judge of Allen County. He spent the winter in his office, doing office work for his board. In the spring of 1837, after a satisfactory examination before Hon. Jehu T. Elliott, Hon. David Kilgore, and Hon. Andrew Kennedy, a committee appointed by the court for that purpose, he was admitted to the bar, at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. He immediately opened an office in Richmond, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice, coming in contact with such eminent lawyers as Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, Charles H. Test, James Perry,

Jacob B. Julian, J. S. Newman, and others. The *Jeffersonian*, a weekly paper, had been established in 1837 by a Democratic club, with Mr. Perkins as editor. In 1838 the *Jeffersonian* was sold to Lynde Elliott, who conducted it about a year, and failed. He had mortgaged the press to Daniel Reed, of Fort Wayne, for more than its value. Mr. Reed visited Richmond, after Elliott's failure, for the purpose of moving the press to Fort Wayne. Unwilling that the Democracy of the place should be without an organ, Mr. Perkins came forward and paid off the mortgage, took the press, recommenced the publication of the *Jeffersonian*, and continued it through the campaign of 1840. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. In 1844 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of the state for Mr. Polk. In the winter of 1844, and again in 1845, he was nominated by Governor Whitcomb, a cautious man and a good judge of character, to a seat on the Supreme Bench, but was not confirmed either time. On the adjournment of the Legislature, quite unexpectedly to himself, he received from the Governor the appointment, for one year, to the office for which he had been nominated. He was then thirty-four years of age, and had been at the bar and a resident of the state but nine years. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment, having to risk the re-election of Governor Whitcomb for a renomination to the Senate of the following year. He was, however, re-elected, and Judge Perkins, having served on the bench one year, was renominated, and confirmed by the Senate, receiving a two-thirds vote, seven Whig Senators voting for him. In 1852, and again in 1858, he was elected, under the new Constitution, by the vote of the people to the same position, and was therefore on the Supreme Bench nineteen consecutive years. When, in the stress of political disaster in 1864, he left that court, he did not therefore despair or retire, there was no impatient complaint or repining. He entered at once into the practice of his profession. In 1857 he accepted the appointment of professor of law in the North-western Christian University, which position he retained several years. In 1870, 1871, and 1872 he was professor of law at the Indiana State University, at Bloomington. He felt much pride and gratification in the marked success of so many of his students. Among the number were Hon. Charles L. Holstein, Judge Daniel Howe, Judge John A. Holman, Senator A. C. Harris, Hon. John A. Finch, Hon. John S. Duncan, of Indianapolis; Senator I. H. Fowler, of Owen; Judge C. N. Pollard, of Howard; Senator George W. Grubbs, of Morgan; and Judge John A. Cornahan, of Lafayette. In addition to his immense labor as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and professor of law, he prepared in 1858 the "Indiana Digest," a book containing eight hundred

and seventy pages, and requiring, in its writing, arrangement, and compilation for the press, a great amount of labor, involving the deepest research into the statutes of the state and the decisions of the Supreme Court. This work has received the approbation of the members of the Indiana bar, as a work of great merit and utility. In 1859 he also produced the "Indiana Practice," a work of about the same number of pages and no less importance, and requiring as much labor in its preparation, as the Digest. In 1868 he undertook the editorship of the *Herald*, formerly and since the *Sentinel*, the Democratic state organ. In August, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Baker, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Rand, to a seat on the Superior Bench of Marion County—a *nisi prius* and inferior tribunal, one of great labor and responsibility—and discharged its duties with all diligence and fidelity. He was subsequently elected to the same office in 1874 without opposition. Nor was there ever a juster act of popular gratitude and recognition than when the people of the state, in 1876, almost without action upon his part, took him from this place and returned him to a higher station in the courts of the commonwealth, which he had formerly so long adorned with his presence. To his studious application, which supplemented the natural qualities of his mind, much was due for the reputation of the Indiana Supreme Bench in the days when it was honored for its wisdom. He helped to give it the name it had in the days of Blackford and Dewey, his first associates in the court, and not the smallest part of the loss occasioned by his death is, that it deprives the bench of the quality it needs most and has least. Shortly after Judge Perkins's appointment to the Supreme Bench, he became a resident of Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He took a lively interest in the development of the material interests of his adopted city, and during his long residence there assisted with his means and influence in many enterprises looking toward the prosperity of Indianapolis. As he was familiar with adversity in his early days, and often experienced all that was bitter in poverty, his heart continually prompted him to acts of benevolence towards the unfortunate of his neighborhood. It was a mystery to many how he could apply himself professionally with such unremitting diligence, and at the same time take such a lively interest in every thing looking toward the prosperity of Indianapolis; but the fact is he knew no rest; his was indefatigable; he never tired when there was any thing to be done. His life was an unceasing round of labors which he never neglected, and which he pursued with a devoted industry from which more robust constitutions might have recoiled. On political subjects the Judge was a pertinent and forcible writer, and when his pen engaged in miscellany its productions possessed

a truthful brevity, perspicuity, and beauty which ranked them among the best literary productions of the day. His eulogy on the late Governor Ashbel P. Willard, delivered in the Senate chamber during the November term, 1860, of the United States District Court, does ample justice to the character and memory of that distinguished man; and the sentiments that pervade the entire address bear testimony to the soundness of the head and goodness of the heart from which they emanated. The pith and fiber of his mental faculties are not by any thing better attested than by the very evident growth and progress of his judicial style. His mind was of that finest material which does not dull with age or become stale with usage. He improved steadily and constantly to the very last. His last opinions are his best. There is in these a manifest terseness, a cautious, careful trimming and lopping off of all superfluities; the core only, the very kernel of the point to be decided, is presented. But for this tacit acknowledgment of a fault in his earlier writings he is not to be upbraided, but is to be commended, rather, for the moral courage necessary in the avowal and avoidance of such fault. The first, and not the least, quality in a judge is thorough integrity of purpose and action. In this great qualification he was faultless. In a long and diversified course of public life no charge was made against him of corruption or oppression, or even of discourtesy or unkindness. In his intercourse, whether with his colleagues of the bench and bar, or with the people at large, no stain was ever found upon the ermine which he wore. Too much praise can hardly be bestowed upon the firmness with which he maintained his political integrity. In early life an ardent friend and supporter of the principles of Jackson and Jefferson, he remained faithful in his adherence to them to the end. There were many notable examples in his day of political apostasy; there were many of his contemporaries who, yielding to what was called the force of circumstances, or the course of events, did

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift might follow fawning."

But he was not of the number. At the grand assizes of the future, posterity will award to the late chief justice of Indiana the white gloves of purity, in token of a lengthened term of public service in which justice was administered without fear, without favor, and without reproach. Judge Perkins died of paralysis of the brain, at his residence on West New York Street, Indianapolis, at midnight, December 17, 1879, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He died full of years and honors. It will seldom fall to the lot of a single individual, in these feverish and changeable times, to fill a position of such high honor and trust in our state such a length of time. As is customary on the death

of a member of the profession, a bar meeting was called, and, after appropriate remarks, the following memorial was reported by Governor Baker, as chairman of a special committee:

"Again, in the history of the state, death has entered the Supreme Court, and made vacant a seat upon its bench. The chief justice is dead. We meet to do suitable honor to the name and memory, and mourn the death, of Judge Perkins. His eminent success is an encouragement, his death an admonition. Endowed with strong and active faculties, he pursued the purposes of his life with fortitude and determination, and at the close of his career he stood among the distinguished of a profession in which distinction must be merited to be achieved.

"He was successful in life, and attained exalted position, and enjoyed the admiration and approval of his countrymen, not only because of his excellent natural endowments, but also because his faculties were cultivated and developed by diligent labor, and beautified by extensive and useful learning, and also because his motives were pure and his conduct upright. In this we have a lesson and an encouragement.

"The people gave him high honor, and made it as enduring as the laws and the records of the state. His name is forever interwoven in our judicial history. So long as society shall remain organized under the government of law, will the student of laws consult his opinions and decisions. Through coming generations will his labor and learning influence both the legislator and the judge.

"He was an able and a faithful judge, and brought honor in our profession. We will cherish his memory. In his death we are admonished that no earthly distinction can defeat or postpone the 'inevitable hour.'

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"To his family and kindred we extend our sympathy."

Judge Perkins was married, in 1838, to Amanda J. Pyle, daughter of Joseph Pyle, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Indiana. By this marriage there were ten children, only one of whom survives, Samuel E. Perkins, junior, now a practicing attorney in Indianapolis, Indiana. He had also six grandsons; four, the children of his daughter, who married Hon. Oscar B. Hord; and two, the children of his son, who married Sue E. Hatch, one of whom continues the name.

PFAFF, WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Indianapolis, auditor of Marion County, was born in Surry County, North Carolina, October 12, 1831, and is the son of Jacob L. and Sarah (Inman) Pfaff. Mr. Pfaff is the oldest son of a family of six children, only two of whom are now living. When he was six years old his father, who was a practicing physician of eminence and worth, moved with his family to Morgan County, Indiana, and four years later to Westfield, Hamilton County, where the greater part of the life of the sub-

ject of this sketch was spent. His mother died in 1845, when he was still a mere youth. His father lived until the year 1859. During his life-time Doctor Pfaff was a pronounced and enthusiastic Abolitionist, and his home at Westfield was an important station on the "Underground Railway." Although he did not live to see the consummation of the great object of his desires in the emancipation of the negro race, the first mutterings of the storm which was to end in civil strife, and eventually in the freedom of the slave, had commenced to be heard over the land. Brought up by such a father, and surrounded by such influences, it was not surprising that young Pfaff early imbibed a cordial hatred for the institution of slavery; and the effects of this training and education were felt when he first became a voter. His first presidential suffrage was cast for the ticket of the Liberty party, headed by the names of John P. Hale and George W. Julian, although a forlorn hope. His subsequent political career has been in accordance with his youthful convictions, as the Republican party has always claimed and received his warmest sympathy and support. Mr. Pfaff's early education was of the meager description to be obtained in the old country log school-house, which he attended until his fourteenth year. Upon this scanty foundation he built all his subsequent education himself, acquiring by reading and study a good English education, and by contact with the world that knowledge of men and business without which education is itself of but little value. At the death of his mother he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and there obtained a fair knowledge of that business. After an experience of four years as an employé he began in trade for himself, which he continued until 1860, the year succeeding his father's death. He was not only successful in business, but made his influence felt in the politics of the county, and in the year mentioned he was elected auditor of Hamilton County, on the Republican ticket, taking his seat in March, 1861. His term of office was four years, and extended over nearly the whole period covered by the war, in which only his official position prevented his being an active participant. At the expiration of his term as auditor, in 1865, Mr. Pfaff removed from Noblesville, the county seat of Hamilton County, to Indianapolis, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, on South Meridian Street, in company with his brother and John C. Burton, under the firm name of John C. Burton & Co. This connection continued until February, 1878, when Mr. Pfaff sold his interest in the business. In this trade he had been remarkably successful, and had achieved a fine reputation as a business man of probity and honor; but his never-failing interest in politics had made him a prominent figure in Republican circles in Marion County, and he was nominated by the party for county auditor in the fall of 1878, and at the

ensuing election was elected by about one thousand majority over his Democratic competitor. The struggle in the county that year was close and exciting, and resulted in an almost complete reversal of the official politics of the county. Mr. Pfaff proved himself an able and efficient organizer, and an untiring worker in the canvass. His ability was more evident as a careful, shrewd, and far-seeing manager than in the more public duties of the stump; and he developed a strength that gratified his friends and astonished his opponents, while his personal popularity was beyond all question. The position to which he was elected is one of particularly arduous and responsible duties, involving the expenditure of vast sums of money and a large amount of care and prudence in management; but Mr. Pfaff has proved himself equal to the task, and his administration has been one which reflects credit on himself and is satisfactory to his friends. On July 19, 1855, Mr. Pfaff married Miss Ann E. Kenyon, a native of New York state. They have a family of four children, three sons and a daughter. Two sons, grown up, are clerks in the auditor's office. Mr. Pfaff has been for several years a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, but does not take an active part. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In public and private life he is a man who commands universal respect, and is regarded as a public-spirited citizen of the highest integrity and honor. He is still in the prime of life, healthful and vigorous, full of life and energy, and in every respect is regarded as a representative of moral and physical worth in his community.

PICKERILL, FRANCIS MARION, was born August 27, 1832, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents, Dennis and Dorcas Pickerill, were plain farm folk; the former being a son of Samuel Pickerill, a soldier during the Revolutionary War, who was in all the battles fought under the command of General Morgan. His mother, Dorcas Pickerill, was a Jacobs. His parents removed from Ohio, settling in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1832, entering a large tract of land lying between the Big and Little Cicero Creeks. Young Pickerill's educational facilities were confined to the ordinary district schools. He devoured eagerly the few books he could reach, and mastered their contents by the light of a shell-bark hickory fire. At seven he lost his mother, and financial reverses came. His father removed to Cicero, Hamilton County, Indiana, and was one of its original rounders. A farm was rented, and here our subject remained until he had reached his thirteenth year, and then started out to seek his fortunes. In Ohio we find him in the employment of his uncle, at twenty-five cents a day. Again, in Indiana, he became a clerk in a drug-store in Lafayette, then in a hardware store,

and finally he became a partner in a daguerrean gallery in Crawfordsville. Quick to learn, full of ingenious devices, with strong artistic instincts, he had found his sphere, and remained in it for years, acquiring in Dubuque, Iowa, a handsome little fortune. But the old story must here be repeated—investments in wild lands, security debts, depreciation in values, and then came the financial crash of 1857. The previous year, while in full tide of success, he married Miss Mary E. Matson, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, the ceremony taking place in the officers' quarters of old Fort Crawford. After the crash, in 1858, Mr. Pickerill became interested with others in a colonizing scheme, and formed the Dacotah Town Company, proceeding to Council Bluffs by river and to Sioux City by wagon. On the route one of the six adventurers left his watch at the last night's resting place, and Mr. Pickerill and another volunteered to return for it. This, going and coming, involved a walk of twenty miles, against a stormy head wind, and thirty-five miles additional through the wilderness, all the work of a day. At Sioux City—consisting of a few log-huts and wigwams—it was determined to make Nebraska the field of operations; and, after days of toilsome march and search, the site where now stands St. James was selected as headquarters by the adventurers, and the future town was named, in advance, Wacapana, it still existing as a trading post. Sickness at home called Mr. Pickerill away, and, on foot, he plunged into the dense wilderness and crossed trackless prairies, a distance of three hundred miles. He resumed his former business at St. Joseph, and in the spring of 1859 again returned to his companions, now nearly destitute of provisions, living on mush and molasses. Erecting a cabin, he put in a crop, and in July again sought civilization. On his return he endured all the privations of pioneer travel, lost his horses, and arrived in Iowa nearly destitute. He pursued his former business at several points, but in 1860, being a loyal man and at all times outspoken, he was driven out of St. Joseph by armed rebels, and escaped only with his life. He again resumed business, but in 1862 he entered into the recruiting service, and participated in the suppression of the Indian revolt near Fort Ridgley, Minnesota. In the fall of that year he came to Indianapolis, and in November, 1863, enlisted in Captain David Negley's company, 124th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James Burgess commanding. He followed the fortunes of that regiment until it was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He engaged with a Chicago house as commercial agent, and was in that city during the great fire and for two years after. He returned to Indianapolis to accept a situation in the photograph supply house of Henderson George, now Henderson George & Co., No 39 Virginia Avenue, where he yet remains, an honored citizen and

a business man of marked ability. Mr. Pickerill is of small stature, rapid in his movements, of an active mind, quick at expedients, ingenious by instinct, affable in manner, a member of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, and has a family of which he is justly proud. His second marriage occurred in Chicago, 1874, to Miss Maggie C. Coates.

ICKERILL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., of Indianapolis, was born at Cicero, Hamilton County, Indiana, August 31, 1837. To this point in 1832, then almost a vast wilderness, his father and mother, Samuel J. and Mahala M. Pickerill, emigrated from Brown County, state of Ohio. They were among the earliest settlers in this part of the state, and were the first moving spirits in the now thriving town of Cicero. They owned and lived in the only two-story house in the place. After seeing the wilderness change into a beautiful village and into productive farms, his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, near Frankfort, and remained there a few years. The present generation can never fully comprehend the vast labors of the early pioneers. The present dwellers only see the result, but can never hear the ring of the ax of steel wielded by muscles that would put to the blush those of the present time. Can the mother of the present day, surrounded by the little brood around her, with not a thought of fear or harm, realize the condition of the pioneer mother, with her helpless little ones clinging to her, as the war-cry of the savage and the cries of wild beasts are heard approaching, with no bulwark of safety but a frail log-cabin, with an imperfect door and a window of oiled paper? Such was the life of the heroic mother of the subject of this sketch, and such was the life of his brave and daring father. God has blessed them both with good old age. They still live to see the beautiful results of their early pioneer labors, with children and grandchildren to call them blessed. And, thus surrounded, little George and his brother Samuel received the rudiments of an education in a cabin school-house for the most part, built in a dense forest. Here he had his first love-making, when five or six years old, with a pretty girl of about his own age. So ardent was his affection that it could not be controlled, or kept from the eye of the schoolmaster, who happened to be his own father. The result was, the enamored youth was favored with a whipping. And, as he has never married, there may be truth in the saying that there are hearts that never love but once. In the year 1848 his father removed to Lafayette, Indiana. Here was opened a prosperous business career for Mr. Pickerill, who there carried on a large dairy and stock market. In this our subject was employed mornings and even-

ings, attending school during the day, but with little interest in its duties. At the age of seventeen he was sent to college, and a new era in his life began. Fun and frolic gave place to serious thought. He entered the North-western Christian University, now Butler, with the thought fixed on his mind by his parents and the many preachers who constantly visited at his father's house—it was a kind of ministers' headquarters for that part of the state—that he was to be a clergyman. With this in view, he began the acquisition of knowledge in earnest. The third year of his college life found him a young preacher, with all the zeal and ambition that a very warm and imaginative temperament could give, giving great promise of success. He was well received wherever he went, and encouraged by Church and people. About this time a change came over his father's business, and the young preacher had to battle with life for himself. Instead, therefore, of returning to college in the fall, he engaged and taught a school at Lafayette. The proceeds of this he applied as first payment on a home for his father and mother, near Lafayette. The following fall and winter found him at Paxton, Ford County, Illinois, teaching a six months' school and preaching. The next year he taught at State Line City, Illinois. This was a labor not altogether congenial to one of his temperament, but was the best thing that offered itself for the accomplishment of the objects in view—his own improvement, and assisting in liquidating the indebtedness on the property before mentioned. For this purpose he taught two other schools, one at Dayton, Indiana, and another at Lebanon, Indiana. The year the Lebanon school was taught he had again returned to the university, but left it again to resume instruction. About this time "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," with regard to the profession that had been chosen for him. While he loved it, it became a very serious question with him whether he was "the right man in the right place," or not. As his own mind became more matured, and his tastes and ambition assumed more definite shape, he found that his mind was decidedly speculative, running into a scientific channel, his late reading being almost wholly of this nature, and the fear arose with him that he was not in his right profession. This solicitude gave rise to a careful investigation, the result being the choice of medicine, as being more in harmony with the constitution of his mind than theology ever could be. During this transition the laws of physical life were his absorbing thought, the harmony, or the want of harmony, between them and revelation. This was a field large enough for the gratification of the most speculative mind. The harmony could not at all times be found. He made a rule for himself; if he could not untie the knot, he would not cut it. The fault was within himself. If he had known more he might be able to com-

prehend more of infinite wisdom. Faith in revelation would sometimes tremble—almost fall—yet in the end there was an undying confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God. Neither did the study of medicine breed infidelity in him. His first medical college instruction was at Ann Arbor University, in Michigan. There was a flaw in his radical mind over the teaching while at this college. Agents and means were used in the treatment of the sick too destructive to life, not at all in harmony with the nature of man. Mercury was the king of medicines. This he could not, would not, tolerate. Believing that any agent that did not work in perfect harmony with physiologic laws was unsuited and hurtful to man, he says:

“I repudiate mercury because there is nothing like it in the whole economy of man. I repudiate it because it lowers the standard of life. I repudiate it because it creates untold more diseases than it cures—if it ever cures at all. I repudiate it because no man knows what the results are going to be after it is given.”

After practicing a year (after leaving Michigan University) in Indianapolis, he went to Cincinnati, and entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated, February 16, 1866. He returned to Indianapolis and resumed practice, and with this new-medical banner he soon gained friends and patronage, and has remained there to the present. He is still speculative, and anxious to learn of something new which is better than the old. He has written quite freely to medical journals, his essays always being in demand. He is still a hard student. He has never married, but is very fond of the ladies, and thinks he will find time to get a wife before long.

PRUNK, DANIEL H., M. D., physician and surgeon, Indianapolis, was born near Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia, November 3, 1829. His father, Daniel Prunk, was born in the state of Maryland in 1794, served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Illinois in 1861. His wife, Catharine (Edwards) Prunk, the mother of Doctor Prunk, was born in old Virginia in 1796, and still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-four, surrounded by a numerous family of children and grandchildren, and enjoying their appreciative love and affection. In the fall of 1831 the father of Doctor Prunk, not feeling disposed to spend his life in competition with slave labor, resolved to emigrate to a free state. Reaching Xenia, Ohio, with a family of seven children, he was forced by the severity of the weather to winter there. Resuming his journey next spring, he encountered his full share of the many privations, hardships, and obstructions peculiar to a new country, his horses often having to wade side-deep through the sloughs and quagmires which

were very frequently met with, and the children being often transferred in arms across the most difficult portions of the way. He at length reached his destination, at Hennepin, Bureau County, Illinois, in the spring of 1832, and set to work to clear a farm and home for his family. The settlers at that time had to live in constant fear of the “noble red man,” and more than once Mr. Prunk only saved his family from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the dreaded Black Hawk Indians by taking refuge in the old Florida Fort, about three miles from Hennepin. Society was imperfectly organized, log-cabin school-houses were few and far between, and the schoolmaster was not abroad in the land, in those days of pioneer hardships. Subscription schools for three months in the winter season were the best educational facilities then offered to the most favored families, and the children of the poorer classes were obliged to forego even those meager opportunities. There were few incentives to lure latent powers to noble achievements, save the acquisition of broad acres and their cultivation. It was amid such surroundings and with such advantages that the boyhood and youth of Doctor Prunk were passed. But his restless mind was not content to regard the routine of a farmer's life as the chief destiny of man, and so, at the earliest opportunity, spurred on by youthful ambition, he left the parental roof to avail himself of the educational advantages afforded at Lacon, Illinois, working mornings, evenings, and Saturdays to defray expenses, until he was qualified to teach a district school. This served the double purpose of enabling him to review his studies, and also paved the way for meeting his expenses at the college of Mount Palatine, Illinois, which he entered in 1850. One year later he attended Rock River Seminary, where he numbered among his classmates John A. Rawlins, afterwards Secretary of War, and Shelby M. Cullom, now Governor of Illinois. His limited means would not permit him to remain there longer than a year, at the close of which he returned home, and in the fall and winter devoted himself to teaching school. In the spring of 1853 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Doctor Joseph Mercer, of Princeton, Illinois. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the winter of 1853-54, and finally, in 1855-56, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. His first location as a physician was at Carthage, a beautiful suburban village near Cincinnati, where picnics and May parties seem to be a “joy forever.” It was on one of these joyous and festive occasions that he first made the acquaintance of an estimable little lady from the blue-grass country, an acquaintance which gradually budded into friendship and love, and ripened into marriage one year afterwards. The following year, by special arrangement, he took charge of the practice

of Doctor A. Shepherd, at Springdale, Ohio, while the doctor was absent on a foreign tour. On the return of the latter Doctor Prunk was importuned to locate at Rockford, Illinois, and did so in the fall of 1857, just in time to be greeted by the financial crash that swept over the country, so ruinous to business in general and to state banks in particular. His professional success had been such as to enable him to flatter himself with brilliant prospects for his future, and a bright recompense for the arduous labors which had preceded his adoption of a profession; but the crisis came which no amount of skill could overcome, and the effect was to locate him once more in Princeton, Illinois, in October, 1858, when he formed a copartnership with his old preceptor, Doctor Mercer. This connection lasted until April 16, 1861, when special inducements prevailed upon him to locate in Indianapolis, just as the echoes from the bombardment of Fort Sumter were reverberating through the land. In September, 1861, he was honored by Governor Morton with a commission as assistant surgeon 19th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, to fill a vacancy. He passed a successful and creditable examination before the regular board, and was assigned to duty at the Marshall House Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, where he served several months, until the extreme illness of his wife hastily summoned him home. June 28, 1862, he was ordered by the Governor to report to Colonel Brown, of the 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which lay at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, just after the seven days' battle. Seldom in the history of war had the fortunes of battle, the terrors of disease, and the elements so effectively combined against the strength of an army. The rank and file were so reduced by losses and sickness that there were scarcely enough able-bodied men left to man the breastworks and the trenches. It is said that even a Kearney and a Hooker dropped tears of commiseration over the dark clouds that seemed to overhang the decimated ranks and shadow even hope itself. Men and horses died by hundreds, and Egypt's historic reputation for stench and flies was more than duplicated. In the midst of all this, and while bravely attending to his duties, Doctor Prunk was attacked with camp diarrhoea and typhoid fever, and when the army was ordered to evacuate the place he was shipped to David's Island Hospital, sixteen miles above New York City, where he was confined to his tent six weeks. During his absence the second battle of Bull Run and Centerville had been fought, and the veteran regiment lay near Arlington Heights, very much reduced in numbers, and under marching orders for the advance on Fredericksburg. He was ordered by General Berry to take charge of all the sick of the brigade, and conduct them to the Third Army Corps Hospital, near Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained in charge until

about the middle of December, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. After a brief sojourn home, he was again ready for active service, and, having learned that at Nashville, Tennessee, there was a demand for competent surgeons, he proceeded thither; and, after a two days' searching examination by the army medical board, the result was pronounced satisfactory, and he immediately consummated a contract with A. Henry Thurston, assistant surgeon-general United States army, and medical director at Nashville, and was ordered on duty at the officers' hospital. He subsequently assisted Doctor Sautler in organizing the Cumberland Hospital, which had a capacity for three thousand patients, and here he remained in the active discharge of his duties until October 12, 1863. During his leisure hours, having discovered a new preservative and disinfectant compound for embalming bodies, he enlisted in that business with much success during the remainder of the war, by permission of Major-general George H. Thomas, having his headquarters at Nashville, with branch offices at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee; Dalton, Atlanta, and Marietta, Georgia; and Huntsville, Alabama. He rendered valuable services to the remains of General McPherson and numerous fallen heroes during the Georgia campaign. After the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis, and has since devoted his energies to the practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has achieved marked success. To smooth his professional journey, which had often been assailed by foes without and foes within the profession, on account of his school, he determined to remove the obloquy of an ism by graduating, at the close of the winter session of 1874-75, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, just twenty years after he had received his first degree at Cincinnati, Ohio. Doctor Prunk's standing as a physician is of the first class, and his social demeanor and agreeable presence and conversation make him deservedly popular with all patients, and stamp him as a gentleman of culture and refinement, while his private character as a citizen, a husband, and a father is above reproach. Doctor Prunk is, politically, a Republican. His early religious associations were with the good old Methodist Church, which sent its itinerant preachers along with the pioneer in the fastnesses of the wilderness. He became a member of that Church at Lacon, Illinois, in 1849, and continued his membership therein until 1867, when, appreciating the old adage, that "a house divided against itself can not stand," etc., he associated with the Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member. On March 30, 1858, Doctor Prunk was married to Miss Hattie A. Smith, and their family consists of Frank Howard, born in Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, March 14, 1860; Harry Clayton, born in Indianapolis, August 17, 1861; and Byron Fletcher, born in Indianapolis, December 20, 1866. We are im-

pelled to take more than a passing glance at the bright and talented lady who presides over the Doctor's household, and whose place in the hearts of the public is commensurate with her rare genius and her truly womanly qualities of head and heart. We give a brief outline of that part of her life which is of public interest. Her brilliant social qualities endear her to a large and constantly widening, though select, circle of friends. Mrs. Hattie A. Prunk is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, although soon after her birth her parents, William J. and Lavinia (Lenox) Smith, moved to Covington, Kentucky, where she was brought up, and where she resided until her marriage with Doctor Prunk. Both parents of Mrs. Prunk were natives of old Virginia, where the maternal family name of Lenox has figured prominently for many generations. Her maternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution. After a thorough and careful training in the usual branches of a liberal English education, she entered the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1858, a short time before her marriage. Very early in life she evinced a peculiar aptitude for declamation, developing a fluency in reading, and a dramatic power of expression, remarkable in one of her age, and this talent brought her into requisition as the representative of her class on all occasions of public entertainment, and in society at popular and social gatherings. Her friends and herself soon awoke to the consciousness that there existed in her the germs of the divine art, which only needed careful cultivation to bud and blossom into the ripe fruitage of rare dramatic and elocutionary genius. The highest possibilities in any art or profession are attained only by constant and unceasing, sometimes laborious, application, and Mrs. Prunk possessed both the innate love for art and the will-power and determined energy to apply herself to the task of perfecting her powers. For eight years previous to her subsequent graduation she devoted every spare moment to study, and to the task of training her vocal organs for the platform, under the instructions of celebrated professors in the East. Desiring still to secure the most perfect training that the country affords, in the month of October, 1877, she entered the Boston University School of Oratory, under the control of the late Professor Louis B. Monroe, and after the most diligent and persistent application for two years graduated from that institution in May, 1879, which was one year less than the regular course. She also enjoyed the privilege of special instruction from Professors Steele Mackaye and R. R. Raymond, of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Prunk's first appearance before the public in a professional capacity was at the Grand Opera-house, Indianapolis, October 14, 1878, in response to a pressing invitation from the leading citizens of that city; and press and

critics united in paying the most flattering tributes to her graceful presence, remarkable purity and quality of voice, and high dramatic talents. Her second appearance was at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 19, 1879, before a large assembly of the *élite* of that cultured city. Her reception partook largely of the character of an ovation, and the press teemed with the most complimentary allusions to the accomplished *débütante*. Since that time she has appeared before the public at various times, principally in Indianapolis; and the encomiums lavished upon her, and her constantly growing popularity, have awakened a wide-spread desire on the part of her friends to see the lady permanently adopt the platform as a profession. Thus far the press of domestic and other duties has kept her from acceding to the popular desire in this regard, but it is to be hoped that before long she may see fit to gain for herself the national reputation which only awaits her bidding. To the people of her own city and state, or in the educational circles of the East, she needs no introduction, and her place in the public heart is assuredly a warm one. A sketch of Mrs. Prunk would be incomplete without a slight analysis of her standing and powers as an artist. Her friends do not hesitate to claim for her a place alongside the handsome and gifted Mrs. Siddons, and in many respects the resemblance between the power and presence of both artistes is very marked. Mrs. Prunk combines in a marked degree those faculties, mental and physical, which constitute excellence in her art, and in any other situation or profession some one or other of her splendid gifts would have been misplaced or dormant. With a face and form so attractive as to command the respectful attention of the most casual observer, she has reached that point of perfection in her art at which it ceases to be art and becomes second nature. She has studied profoundly the forms and capabilities of language, so that a delicacy of emphasis is assured by which the meaning of an author is most distinctly conveyed; and no critic could suggest in her delivery a shade of intonation by which the sentiment could be more fully or more faithfully expressed. With an unequalled genius for, and a passionate devotion to, her art, the utmost patience in study, and a purely sympathetic nature, there is not a passage that she can not delineate; and the nicest shade or most delicate modification of passion she seizes with philosophical accuracy, and renders with such immediate force of nature and truth, as well as precision, that what is the result of deep study and unwearied practice appears like sudden inspiration. There is not a height of grandeur to which she does not soar; not a depth of misery to which she can not descend; not a chord of feeling, from the sternest to the most delicate, which she can not cause to vibrate at her will. Her personal appearance and presence are stately and dignified, while her

command of facial expression seems almost unlimited; now capable of delineating the sunniest of smiles; now picturing the sternest of frowns; now lighted up with the bright beams of hope; and anon shrouded in the gloom of despair. Unlike a good many who seem not to live outside of their profession, Mrs. Prunk shines as brightly in the social circle as on the platform, is a versatile and brilliant conversationalist, quick as the lightning's flash, apt at repartee, and in the arena of refined sarcasm able to cut and parry with all the polish and dash of the witty, refined, and accomplished lady. In her domestic relations she is pre-eminently happy, a noble wife and a devoted mother. Mrs. Prunk is now in the very prime of life, and can not yet have reached the zenith of her physical and intellectual powers. Assuredly, higher honors yet await her than any she has yet achieved.

RANSDELL, DANIEL M., clerk of Marion County, was born June 15, 1842, in the county of which he is now clerk. He was the son of a Baptist minister of limited means, and had no advantages for education beyond that of the district country school until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when, by his own will and energy, he had secured a scholarship in Franklin College, Johnson County, where he remained three years, excepting the time during which he taught school. He was in his junior year in 1862, and had a great desire to complete his college course, but he, like thousands of others, felt that his country required his services in the tented field, and he accordingly enlisted as a private in Company G, 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, General Benjamin Harrison commanding, and was with his command continuously until the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864. During the dreadful charge on that Sunday afternoon, General Joe Hooker commanding, in which the 70th Indiana took the lead, when within twenty feet of the rebel works, amidst a shower of shot and shell, he lost his right hand, a rebel bullet having pierced his wrist, almost entirely severing the hand from the arm. Thus ended his military history. Though humble, yet his duties were performed with fidelity. No doubt had opportunity offered, even though young, he would have displayed those superior qualities in the army that he has developed in civil life. Coming back to his native county in the spring of 1864, with his mangled arm yet under the surgeon's care, while in the city hospital of Indianapolis, he employed his leisure time in attending a commercial college, from which he graduated in the winter of 1864-5, receiving his discharge from the army at about the same time. After traveling for six months selling school furniture for Asher & Adams, he returned to the avocation that made him his first dollar—that of

school teaching—at which he continued until June, 1866, when he was called to the deputyship of General W. J. Elliott, then recorder of Marion County. From this dates the era of his successful political history. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Ransdell was nominated by the Republican party for clerk of the city of Indianapolis, which office he filled, in a manner highly acceptable to the city and with credit to himself, for two terms in succession. After retiring from office he engaged in business. In 1875 he was again brought forward into public life, and elected a member of the city council of Indianapolis, from the largest and heaviest tax-paying ward of the city, where he displayed those qualities that make a successful representative of an enterprising people. He stood in the front of all movements looking to the advancement of the city's interest, prominent among which was the establishment of the Belt Railroad and stock-yards. At the Republican convention, held at Indianapolis on the 2d of March, 1878, Mr. Ransdell was nominated on the first ballot for county clerk. He entered actively into the canvass, and was elected over his competitor by two thousand votes, his majority being twelve hundred more than the average majority of the Republican ticket. He entered at once upon the duties of his office, and it is no disparagement to his predecessors to say that his administration has been eminently successful. Few men of the age of Mr. Ransdell have filled as many public positions, and certainly none have given more general satisfaction in the discharge of public duties. The private and social side of his life is as pleasant as his public career has been successful. In December, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mary R. Cathcart, a woman of education, rare good sense, and excellent judgment, and no doubt he can attribute much of his success to the quiet influence this amiable woman has exerted over him in his peaceful and happy home. Mr. Ransdell has a family of four lovely children: Charlotte B., the eldest, is nine years of age; William J. is seven; Mary C. is a winsome little fairy, aged four; and Daniel M., junior, is an infant, aged one year. Mr. Ransdell is one of the men of the state who will do honor to any public position in which he may be placed.

RAY, MARTIN M., late of Shelbyville, was born in the year 1820, in Butler County, Ohio, and died in the city of Indianapolis on the sixth day of August, 1872. He was a son of John Ray, and a nephew of ex-Governor James B. Ray. But little is known of his childhood and youth; but there is sufficient to establish the fact that he had many struggles with poverty. This, however, seemed only to stimulate his ambition to rise in the world and become a great

lawyer. He was one of the purest of men, and has left an unsullied record. It was his fortune to be placed several times before the public as a candidate for office, and his opponents could find little in his life and character to attack. At an early age he obtained a deputy clerkship in the clerk's office of Wayne County, where he remained about one year, and then went into the law office of his uncle, Governor Ray. He was passionately fond of legal studies, and, to further perfect himself in them, went to the Law School of Harvard University, where he remained for a period of eighteen months. He returned to Indianapolis and resumed his reading under his uncle; and in 1843, having been licensed to practice, he opened an office in Shelbyville, Indiana. At this time he was almost penniless, and a complete stranger in the community. In a short time, however, he was in the midst of a large and lucrative practice, and surrounded by a circle of admiring friends. In 1845 he married Miss Susan Cross, who is now living in Shelbyville. Twelve children blessed their union, all but one of whom are living. It was his good fortune in settling at Shelbyville to be brought into early association with Hon. T. A. Hendricks. As lawyers, they grew up together. It is related that, when it was known that they were to be opposing counsel in a lawsuit, the court-room was always filled. A friendship was formed between these two gentlemen which existed unbroken up to the time of Mr. Ray's death. For the first ten or twelve years they were of different politics, Mr. Ray being a Whig, and Mr. Hendricks a Democrat. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party Mr. Ray united with the Democracy, and ever afterward maintained his connection with it. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana state Senate by the Democratic party, and was one of the leading spirits of that body. He showed himself a keen and ready debater, a ripe scholar, and a polished gentleman. He felt deeply the situation of the country when he entered the Senate in January, 1861, and earnestly endeavored to bring about a compromise between the North and South; but, seeing that all such efforts were of no avail, he took strong grounds for the government, and made some of the ablest speeches of his life in support of the war. He was a devoted patriot, who loved his country more than he loved his party. In 1858 he was honored with the nomination for Congress, but was defeated by his opponent, Hon. A. G. Porter, the district being Republican by about fifteen hundred. In 1863 he removed to the city of Indianapolis. His reputation as a lawyer had preceded him, and in a short time he had a magnificent practice. As a lawyer, he stood at the head of his profession, and enjoyed many great successes, his business extending throughout the entire state. His preparation as an advocate was complete. Upon the trial of causes his faculties had fair play and appeared to great advantage.

His humor, genial and highly cultivated, charmed all within its influence. His disgust at what was vile or mean was sincere and earnest, and he took great pleasure in denouncing whatever he thought dishonest or dishonorable. His eloquence was in a high degree pleasing and powerful. His imagination was bold and strong, and he had command of the most appropriate language. In private life he was a recognized favorite. The purity and vigor of his thoughts, the richness of his humor, and the elegance of his conversation attracted all toward him. He was always kind to the young of the profession, and exercised an elevating influence upon them.

ICE, MARTIN H., is a fair representative of New England's training and life. Though the circumstances bearing upon a character seem able to change it radically, the laws of heredity are immutable, and the most alien influence can do is to bias what it can not create. He was born on the fourth day of October, 1829, in the town of Jamaica, Windham County, Vermont. His parents were John and Mary Rice. His father was a carpenter, in moderate circumstances, enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence of his community. In 1856 he was killed by a fall in his barn. Ephraim, the grandfather, was one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys," of Revolutionary fame, to whom history most justly gives high praise. He fought under General Stark at the battle of Bennington, and was concerned in many other engagements, dying at the ripe age of ninety-four. His grandmother's brother, William French, was shot in the court-house at Westminster, Vermont, then known as the Hampshire Grante, March 13, 1775. This is said to have been the first life lost in the struggle for American independence. Court was at that time holding under the authority of King George, of England, when the people, becoming exasperated at the injustice done them in the findings of that body, took possession of the court-house. A company of British troops was sent to disperse them and to enforce submission. A volley was fired into the room, and William French fell. Such, in brief, are the facts in Mr. Rice's genealogy. Of hardy, honest parentage, he could cope with the ills of life and not weary. Nor in his ancestry is there aught of which any man might not be proud. His early life was spent at home, working with his father upon the farm. Subsequently, he attended school, and, having acquired a thorough education, taught until 1848, when he moved to Woodstock, Vermont, acting there in the capacity of bookkeeper for a large dry-goods house till 1853. Leaving his native state, he went to Piqua, Ohio, and commenced civil engineering. In the fall of the same year he came to Indiana, continuing to follow the same business.



Fraternally Yours
Martin A. Rice

In the spring of 1875, however, he removed to Indianapolis, and took charge of the office of the Indianapolis *State Sentinel*, which he retained up to 1856. While living in this city he married Miss Regina C. Smith, in April, 1856, shortly afterward moving to Plymouth, where he commenced the business of a dry-goods merchant, which he conducted successfully until the spring of 1868. In 1866 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, a position he held until the completion of the road. He removed to Indianapolis in 1859, assuming charge of the *Masonic Advocate*, as editor and publisher, in the interest of which he is still engaged. Under his management this periodical, the organ of the craft in the West, has attained great popularity, and is to-day the best supported Masonic journal published. For seven years he was vice-president of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indiana, and in July, 1877, became its secretary, which office he is now filling. Mr. Rice was made a Mason in Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, in June of 1858. He was elected Grand Master of Masons in Indiana in 1868, and was three times re-elected, holding that office four years, which is a longer continuous term than was ever held by any other Grand Master in the whole history of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He was elected Most Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masons of Indiana in 1871, and served one year, and chosen Grand High-priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indiana in 1878, which position he is now holding. He received the high honor of the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America in 1878, and is the present Eminent Commander of the famous Raper Commandery of Indianapolis. As a ritualist in Masonry, he has a thorough knowledge of the work in all its branches of the York Rite, and also confers many of the degrees in the Scottish Rite. Possessed of a judicial mind and a natural disposition to investigate intricate questions of law and jurisprudence, he has a reputation as a Masonic jurist that gives to his opinions the highest credit. No man stands above Mr. Rice in his fraternity, while he is regarded by the world as an exemplary man, a good citizen, and a man of firm, unflinching integrity.



ROBINS, MILTON, M. D., of Shelbyville, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, November 16, 1810. His father, Philip Robins, was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He emigrated at an early day to Ohio, and settled in Ross County, near Greenfield, where some of the family still reside, but the greater part are scattered over Ohio, Indiana, and

Iowa. John Robins, Milton's grandfather, was born in New Jersey, in 1760, and became a citizen of Pennsylvania in 1780, and lived there during the famous Whisky Insurrection. In October, 1821, when he had reached the age of eleven, Milton was taken with the family to Shelby County, Indiana. There were at that time no schools worthy of the name, and such as they were they could hardly be sustained three months of the year. But he supplied in part the lack of such advantages by reading the best works in the county library. This was at Shelbyville, ten miles distant, and therefore not easy of access; but whenever he obtained one of its precious volumes he read it with avidity, and treasured up its contents. Having no inclination to hunt, fish, or engage in rural games and pastimes, he thus improved every opportunity to store his mind with the knowledge of the best literature he could obtain, often keeping his book in the field when plowing, so that when his horses were resting he could read, and while working meditate. In this way he laid a foundation for professional study in which he was soon to engage. In the fall of 1831 he became a student of medicine under Doctor S. B. Morris, in Shelbyville. While prosecuting his studies he supported himself by assessing the county for the years 1832 and 1833, and occasionally assisting the clerk of the Circuit Court. At length he graduated at the Ohio Medical College, and entered upon the practice of his profession in the southern part of Shelby County. After he had been there some time the people required his services in another capacity, and elected him recorder of the county. He then returned to Shelbyville and assumed the duties of the office. In that place he has since remained, engaged most of the time in the practice of medicine and in the drug trade. In both he was successful, and has now retired from business. Having been reared by very exemplary parents, Doctor Robins early attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has adhered to it with earnestness and devotion for the past fifty years. His father, grandfather, and all the members of their families, were also of that denomination. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and has been a most decided Republican ever since the organization of that party, believing that upon its success depends the salvation of our country. Doctor Robins was married, in Shelbyville, March 1, 1836, to Miss Frances Powell, whose father, Erasmus Powell, represented Dearborn County in the Legislature. Three sons and one daughter have been born to him. All are living, and the family have enjoyed such remarkably good health that during the forty-two years of his married life they have had only one case of sickness. The Doctor has used all his influence for the promotion of good morals, temperance, and religion. He has been identified with Shelby County from its very be-

gining, and has helped make it what it is. While engaged in the duties of his profession he was regarded as a careful, judicious, and well-qualified physician, and he acquired a large practice. He is a man of sterling worth of character, and during his long residence in Shelbyville has endeared himself to a large circle of friends. Having acquired a competence through the long and industrious exercise of his professional and business abilities, he now in his declining years enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life.

ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM OTIS, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, February 12, 1814, and died at his home in Indianapolis as the clocks were striking midnight of Thursday, November 13, 1879. After a sharp apoplectic stroke on the previous Tuesday evening, in a coach of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway, as the train was about leaving the Plum Street Depot, Cincinnati, he never recovered a moment's consciousness. A second effusion of blood upon the brain occurred during the night of Wednesday, and thenceforward the progress towards dissolution was rapid and sure. Mr. Rockwood's ancestry, in both lines of descent, was English. His father, the Rev. Doctor Elisha Rockwood, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1802, was for twenty-seven years minister of the Westboro parish. His mother, Susanna Brigham Parkman, was daughter of Breck Parkman, Esq., a granddaughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, Esq., the first minister of Westboro, and a clergyman of wide influence. The childhood of Mr. Rockwood was passed in his native town. He studied at Leicester and Amherst Academies, and finally entered Yale College, to complete a classical course. His passion for the sea was, however, uncontrollable. Permitted to indulge it in a cruise for mackerel, the brief experience only intensified his longing for a sailor's career. After two years at Yale, his purpose remaining unchanged, an opportunity was obtained for him as a common sailor in a cotton vessel, bound for Savannah, and thence for Liverpool. This voyage satisfied him. He had a severe attack of "cotton" fever, and Captain Dyer's medical prescriptions were more vigorous than agreeable. Reaching home, he became a clerk in his Uncle Parkman's store; during the winter, like many New England boys, taking up the more dignified and lucrative rôle of the schoolmaster. At Westboro and Smithboro his success in maintaining discipline is still referred to by the old boys. In August following the death of his mother, which occurred June 4, 1836, he came West, to Warsaw, Illinois. He was afterwards at Quincy, where he met his future wife, Miss Helen Mar Moore, and at St. Louis, Missouri. From the wreck of business in the latter place, in the disastrous times sub-

sequent to the panic of 1837, a small farm was saved at Wert, near Madison, Indiana, whither he removed with his family. That little remnant of property was, however, soon swept away for a security debt, and he settled at Madison as clerk, on a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Thence he removed to Shelbyville, where he was engaged in milling and as superintendent of the new Shelbyville Lateral Branch Railroad, and finally came to Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until his death. The enterprise in which he was here at first engaged, the manufacture of railway cars, was too extensive for the place and time, and met with but partial success. Soon, however, he received the appointment of treasurer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and thus at last, after so many battles with fortune, he found his career, an opportunity congenial to his talents and tastes. For thirteen years he discharged the onerous and difficult duties of the railway treasurership, resigning the place in 1868, that he might bestow needed attention upon his own accumulated affairs. Associated with railroad men, he had become increasingly interested in all that belongs to their schemes, and was prominent in the inception of various iron industries, particularly the Indianapolis Rolling Mill and the Roane Iron Company, at Rockwood and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Of the former he became treasurer in 1872, having previously been an influential director. The business of the latter organization, originating largely in his sagacity and perseverance, was to the last a source of pleasure and an occasion of reasonable pride. If, in addition to these external incidents, an attempt should be made to analyze the character of Mr. Rockwood, his acquaintances would be likely to think first of his unusual capacity for the dispatch of business. A partial list of the positions he held at the time of his death, to nearly all of which he was accustomed to give uncommonly close attention, will suffice to indicate the amount of work required of him. Besides his duties at the rolling mill, quite sufficient fully to occupy a man, he was a director of the Roane Iron Company, Tennessee (of which he had also been the first president); of the First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce, Indianapolis; of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and the Bedford Railroad Company; president of the Industrial Life Association; and treasurer of the Indianapolis Telephone Company, and the Hecla Mining Company. He was also associated with several other complicated business concerns in different states, each of which required a considerable correspondence. But this variety and pressure of work delighted him. It seldom fretted or worried him. He could work on with composure until the last bell was ringing, and then step quietly on the rear platform of the train. Notwithstanding the extent of his correspondence he seldom clipped a letter or omitted a



Lucas Root -
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stroke. The penmanship was deliberate and beautiful. In the direction of his latest and largest employments his facility was vastly enhanced by his mechanical insight. Few men without a formal training in such matters looked farther or more quickly than he into cranks and wheels. He also had a useful faculty of resting. This came partly from the composure of his nerves and partly from his enjoyment of humor. He rarely failed to be diverted by a gleam of wit; a backgammon board unfailingly untangled thought; he enjoyed good talkers, and his frequent journeys were always occasions of amusement and rest. Doubtless the quality, and the quantity too, of his work was favorably affected by a certain calmness of judgment, a judicial temper of mind. He took time to hear from both parties, to look at the other side. He was not easily jostled by excitements around him. While feeling the deepest interest in questions of public policy, he cast his vote without fury. More important is it, however, to observe Mr. Rockwood's moral traits. He was marked by a conspicuous integrity. It pleased him to do right, to deal fairly. Nothing was so sure to stir the last drop of blood in him as the raising of a question about his probity. His capacity for friendship was also remarkable. In the midst of the most urgent engagements he was capable of writing every day to a man he loved, and for months and years each day ardently looking for the reply. For humanity in general he had a kindly side, trusting men too readily for safety, out of mere good nature or genuine pity. It was seldom that in ordinary conversation he could be betrayed into saying a word in disparagement of any body. He was far more likely to revive some innocent anecdote recalling one's weaknesses, than to publish any thing looking like a fault. Mr. Rockwood was republican in the simplicity of all his tastes. Old world nobilities and class distinctions he thoroughly disliked. He wanted no fustian or pretense. Things done for mere pomp were, to him, immoral things. An intelligent and firm believer in Christianity, he was, at the time of his death, a member of Memorial Presbyterian Church. Besides his widow, three children survive him: Helen Mar, wife of the Rev. Hanford A. Edson; William E., and Charles B.

ROOT, DELOSS, of Indianapolis, was born on the third day of February, 1819, in the town of Cincinnati, Cortland County, New York. His father, Aaron Root, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1781, coming West with his family in 1837, and locating at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, whence, in 1852, he came to Indianapolis, where he lived till his death, August 30, 1854. A modest, unassuming man, none could say aught against him, none

stood higher with those who knew him. He was a farmer, to whose hardy, honest calling he gave his entire life. At an early age he connected himself with the Baptist Church. He was always a consistent, upright, worthy member. The mother, Harriet Kingman, was born in the village of Vergennes, in Vermont, in 1794, and died at Pitcher Springs, Chenango County, New York. In her girlhood she was the playmate of the children of General Israel Putnam, in Vermont. For many years before her death she acknowledged the Baptist faith, though she was always very liberal in her views. Deless Root was educated at the town of Lincklaen, Chenango County, New York, and his life, up to manhood, was spent on the farm; however, he early went into mercantile pursuits, and has since been actively engaged in business. In 1844 he embarked in the iron trade at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in 1850, when the population numbered only seven thousand. He was then engaged in the manufacture of stoves, being the only man in that business in Indiana. He was very prosperous. In 1850 he commanded what was then regarded as an extensive trade—fifteen thousand dollars per annum—but it steadily advanced until, in 1868, it reached a maximum of two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars per year. He was connected with the first rolling mill in Indianapolis, and was also a large stockholder in the first mill for the manufacture of merchant iron (which he assisted in organizing, as well), then known as the "White River Rolling Mill." This, however, was subsequently merged into what is now the "Capital City Rolling Mill." He was interested in the "Architectural Works," in which was associated with himself Benjamin F. Haugh. Mr. Root retired in about one year, at the same time withdrawing his capital. This is now one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the state. In 1867 he was a moving spirit and one of the capitalists in the erection of a blast-furnace for the production of pig-iron, at Brazil City, Clay County, Indiana. This was not only the first established in the state, but the largest in the West. This furnace ran steadily and did a large business, the quantity and quality of the iron made always securing for it a ready market. He only recently severed his connection therewith. In 1870, assisted by one other gentleman, he built a similar furnace in Hardin County, Illinois. Mr. Root has been connected with two banks. In 1854 he was appointed by the state a director of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and continued as such until it was merged into a national bank. Then he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of the city. He was the third largest stockholder therein, and was a director for about ten years. In connection with Hon. W. H. English and Doctor H. R. Allen, he purchased the street railway, which they con-

ducted for a number of years. But the enterprise in which the services of Mr. Root did more directly to advance the interests of Indianapolis, and wherein perhaps, than any other man, he did more that is worthy a place on the page of the city's history, is the establishment of the present excellent system of water works. The owners of the canal were Eastern men, who had labored for three or four years in their attempts to get a sufficiently large number of the citizens to take hold of a plan to establish such a system, operating it with the canal as the motive power. J. O. Woodruff, son of the heaviest owner in the canal, spent two years in trying to organize a company, but seemed on the point of failing, when one day he called upon Mr. Root at his office to counsel with him, saying he could get nobody interested in the project. He came again at noon, as he had been requested to do, and was referred to the following parties, as men most likely to engage in the scheme: Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, William Henderson, William Braden, and J. O. Woodruff, all of whom, with Mr. Root, took part in the matter. Without a dollar of capital they went to work. Many said that it could not be done, that they were striving against impossibilities, but the sequel tells. He went to Louisville, Kentucky, and contracted with Dennis Long for three thousand tons of pipe for water, Long taking the bonds of the company at par. This purchase of pipe and sale of bonds gave the movement an impetus, and now the city has as a result, in proportion to its size, the best system of water works in the United States. Much credit is due the subject of this sketch for his soundness of judgment and his perseverance, without which the whole undertaking would most certainly have failed of success. He laid eighteen miles of the pipe himself. In the old Indianapolis Insurance Company, now the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, he was a stockholder and director, and only quite recently has his stock been sold and his directorship resigned. A bridge-building company he helped to organize, in which he was stockholder and director. He was one of the first stockholders in the Cincinnati Railroad; a stockholder and director in the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad, which was never completed; interested in the North and South Railroad, and in the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad, and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction, now the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and a dealer in the stock of others. He also dealt largely in real estate, laying out Allen & Root's addition, and Allen, Root & English's Woodlawn Addition, together with several smaller ones, aggregating, in sale of lots, over one million dollars. With all this he yet found time to engage in building. He has erected no less than one hundred houses—dwellings and business houses. Root's Block, at the corner of South and Pennsylvania Streets, is the largest single block

in the city, containing seven store-rooms, and requiring one and one-half millions of brick in its construction. He is at present connected with the Indianapolis Stove Company as its president; the company was organized in 1850, being incorporated in 1857. The business is that of manufacturers of stoves, iron fronts, and castings, and they are also dealers in tinners' stock. The foundry is one of the most complete in the western country. It has two molding-rooms, and is thoroughly supplied with all the latest improved machinery and other appliances to facilitate the business and economize labor. Each year they manufacture about six thousand stoves, besides a large amount of other casting, requiring, in all, about twelve hundred tons of iron per annum. In all these enterprises the greatest number of men employed is perhaps three hundred and fifty. In the one establishment there are now over one hundred employed. The great amount of work done, and the general prosperity of the business, give evidence of the solidity, tact, shrewdness, and indomitable energy which characterize his management of things. During the war he was a heavy contractor for army supplies. It would be difficult to find a man of greater ability in his calling, or one of readier dispatch. At one time he was director of a bank, of an insurance company; was at the head of all his iron works, besides attending to half a score of other matters. His goods now are selling most in a territory comprising Central and Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois. Mr. Root is a member of the Episcopal Church, having for many years been a vestryman. He was married to Miss Kate H. Howard, August 15, 1861, at Trinity Church, New York. She is a daughter of the late Major Robert Howard, of the English army, who had a very eventful and honorable career. He was Irish by descent, his ancestry dating back to the battle of the Boyne. He was a prominent man in the politics of Canada in 1837, and was of exceptional bravery. His home was in Montreal. She has proved a faithful and loving wife, and of this union have come five children, all boys, only one of whom, the youngest, and a precocious child, is now living, the others having died at the age of five or six years. Mr. Root is rather short, but heavy, and with fewer gray hairs to tell of his sixty years than might be expected. His eyes are black, bright, and, when he becomes animated in conversation, sparkling, giving expression to those traits, heretofore referred to, which have characterized his business life, and which have enabled him to push forward so successfully the numerous and always gigantic enterprises in which he has been interested, and many of which he inaugurated. Such is the life-record of this quiet, modest, unostentatious business man, who has won for himself an honorable place among the citizens of this community, and which the sterling elements

of his life will enable him to maintain. He is truly the architect of his eminent success, and his remarkable career is most worthy of emulation; and when he shall have passed away the enterprises in the inauguration of which he was the prime mover, and which have done so much to develop the great manufacturing and other industries of Indianapolis, will stand, not only as enduring monuments to his memory, but they will ennoble it.

RUSS, GEORGE W., adjutant-general of the state of Indiana, was born on the 8th of June, 1845, in a log-cabin in Weston Township, Wood County, Ohio. His father had moved into the wilderness a few months before, and commenced the opening of a little farm, which he purchased for one dollar and fifty cents per acre, which he paid by cutting and splitting rails and constructing a fence, at the rate of one hundred rails for one dollar. Here the early childhood of General Russ was passed, amid the homely experiences and trying hardships of a frontier life. In his ninth year he attended his first term of school, in a small log school-house two miles distant from his father's cabin. The way to school was through swamps, which were crossed by the boy upon logs on all fours, a method of transit known among frontiersmen as "coon-ing." With all its hardships, there is a charm about frontier life which renders every incident connected with it dear to the memory of those who have passed their childhood in such scenes. He continued—during the winter months only, however—to attend this school till he was twelve years old, when he prevailed upon his father to permit him to attend a select school at Gilead, Ohio, under an agreement by which the boy was to provide for his own maintenance, his father paying the price of tuition. An arrangement was made with a Mr. Pratt, a wealthy gentleman of Gilead, in whose family young Russ was given his board in consideration of his services in taking care of the horses, making the fires, and performing other duties. This opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge was of short duration; for, a wet season having destroyed his father's crops, he returned to render what aid he could in the support of the family. For this purpose he hired himself to the captain of a canal boat at six dollars per month. He soon found the work imposed upon him beyond his capacity. After having been thrown into the canal upon his failure, in some trivial matter, to satisfy the irate mate of the slow-moving craft, he quitted his employment in disgust, after a service of three weeks, abandoning his wages. He next hired himself to Mr. James Ross, a farmer, for whom he worked two months, at seven dollars per month, receiving much assistance in his studies from his em-

ployer's oldest daughter, who was a school-teacher. He then devoted himself for a year to assisting his father in clearing and ditching his little farm of fifty-four acres, and, in winter, cutting logs and hauling them to the saw-mill, and feeding cattle, of which his father had a large number. He was now in his fourteenth year. He never abandoned his studies, but employed all his leisure in acquiring knowledge from such sources as he could find. He read all the old books in his neighborhood. His parents, though uneducated, constantly encouraged his love of study, and stimulated his ambition, rendering him every advantage that their limited resources could command. He was always greatly attached to the sport of hunting with dog and gun. The region in which he lived abounded in game, the pursuit of which not only furnished amusement, but also provided the means of purchasing clothing and adding to his little stock of books. Many a time after a hard day's work the night was spent in the swamps hunting for 'coons. A good "coon dog" was more highly prized than a horse; and a good gun was an indispensable companion. Once in his early childhood he saw a pack of wolves tear to pieces his father's only cow, within sight of the cabin home, a loss from which the little household of the pioneer suffered for many months. At the age of fifteen he again enjoyed the aid of a teacher. A Mr. Kelley had erected of round logs a school-house and a large building for the accommodation of students. This primitive educational establishment, situated in the forest south-west of Fremont, Ohio, was known as Kelley's Academy. The proprietor, like his buildings, was rugged and uncouth in appearance, but beneath his rough exterior was a polished mind. He had few equals in his ability to impart knowledge. He had the faculty of awakening in his students a desire for the acquisition of learning, and a rare capacity for leading their minds in its search. Young Russ remained at this school for three months, paying for his board and washing by clearing ground for Mr. Kelley in the mornings and evenings and on Saturdays, his father sending a five-dollar gold piece as part of the cost of his tuition, the remainder of the fee being afterwards discharged by the pupil out of his pay as a private soldier. After leaving this academy the young man was examined by the county board of Wood County, for a license. A few days afterwards he received a communication from them which spoke in flattering terms of his attainments, but informed him that he was too young to teach. This was a severe blow to his aspirations after his long struggle. He had no means for further pursuing his studies, and could not hope for further assistance from his father. He endeavored to content himself upon the farm, but every day brought greater discontent. He at last resolved to offer his services to his country in the war for

the preservation of the Union, and, without the knowledge of his family, enlisted as a private in Company G of the 21st Ohio Volunteers. He accompanied the regiment to Findlay, Ohio, but soon after his arrival there he was taken seriously ill with fever. He was conveyed by his comrades to a hotel, where he lay unconscious for several days. His father, learning of his illness, sent to him his older brother, who took him home. He was excused from returning, as he had not been mustered in. He remained at home, working for his father and the neighbors, until the next summer, when he enlisted again as a private, in Company K, 111th Ohio Volunteers. A long march, made in the heat of summer, again made him ill, and he was sent to the West End Hospital, Cincinnati, soon recovering. He rejoined his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, and marched with them to Bowling Green. His next active service was during the raid of the Confederate Morgan, in 1863. His regiment was stationed at Tompkinsville when Morgan, on the 4th of July, crossed the Cumberland. To escape capture, the Union forces marched, under a broiling sun, over hot sands, thirty miles without a halt, to Glasgow, whence they proceeded to the Ohio River. He remained with his regiment, a part of General M. D. Manson's command, on board transports, guarding the Ohio, to prevent the raiders from recrossing into Kentucky, until the capture of Morgan, when he was detailed, with others, to guard the prisoners to Indianapolis. This was the first time he ever visited that city, which afterwards became, and still continues to be, his home. On his return to Cincinnati, he again fell dangerously ill, and when his regiment departed upon the campaign in Eastern Tennessee he was left lying on his blanket on the floor of the Cincinnati depot, burning with fever and racked with pain. A kind citizen took pity upon his helplessness and procured for him comfortable quarters, when he speedily recovered. This act of kindness, while it resulted in the restoration of his health, caused him to be arrested as a straggler, which could not have happened had he been left at a military hospital, where he might have been properly accounted for. He soon was able to elude the vigilance of his guards, and crossed over to Kentucky, determined to make a desperate effort to rejoin his regiment, then at Cumberland Gap. With no transportation, he was obliged to make his way as best he could. Driven by hunger, he applied for food at the invalid barracks at Camp Nelson, near Lexington, Kentucky, and was again arrested as a straggler. Having satisfied his craving for food and rested his weary feet, he managed, the same night, with a replenished haversack, to scale the fence within twenty feet of the sentinel on duty. The next day he fell in with a wagon train loaded with army stores, bound for Eastern Tennessee, and took passage with it as an educator of wild mules. In a few days he

found himself raised to the position of assistant wagon master, and second in command of sixty wagons, about three hundred and fifty mules, and one hundred and twenty most profane mule-drivers. This situation he greatly enjoyed, with the novelty of plenty to eat without any diminution of hardship, but with an intermixture of fun and excitement sufficient to satisfy for the time his love of adventure. On arriving at Clinch River, three weeks later, he rode up to Colonel Kise, now residing at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, and tendered his services in an engagement with guerrillas, who were momentarily expected. Colonel Kise, glancing at the ragged and soiled mule conductor and the haggard and dispirited mule which he bestrode, said: "Young man, if you know where you belong, you'd better get there at once, or I'll arrest you as a spy and bushwhacker, and have you shot." Not deriving much encouragement from this remark, the young and almost disconsolate adventurer beat a precipitate retreat to his mule brigade. After crossing Clinch River he learned that his regiment was at Knoxville. Becoming weary of the monotony of train life, he determined to find some more expeditious mode of travel; and one beautiful morning, as daylight broke over the mountains, he might have been seen astride a splendid horse, careering over the hills and through the valleys on his way to Mossy Creek, the nearest railroad point, seventy miles away. His magnificent charger carried him safely to his destination in eighteen hours, through a region infested with bushwhackers, who, if they had not mistaken him for one of their own kind, would have made him one of the "missing." He was too cautious to stop to feed his animal, which he left, jaded and foam-covered, standing in the street at Mossy Creek, while he boarded a freight train passing in the direction of Knoxville. At Knoxville he learned that his regiment was at Loudon Bridge, where he arrived late the next evening, and was received by his comrades with uproarious demonstrations of gladness; and a bountiful repast of turkey, brought in by the foragers that day, was spread in his honor. He found that he had been promoted during his absence to the office of sergeant. A few days after his arrival he was engaged in a severe contest with the enemy, his regiment being a portion of the rear-guard of Burnside's army, on its retreat to Knoxville before the pursuing forces of Longstreet. For the first time he was now a participant in a real engagement. He had been in several skirmishes, but he found it a new experience to retreat with a whole brigade firing at him at short range. His back seemed broader than ever before. He was next engaged at Campbell's Station on the same retreat, the enemy, under Longstreet, formed in three lines of battle, following in plain view and close range the army of Burnside, which retired in order of battle,

with banners flying, while shot and shell fell like hail around them, and plowed great gaps through their ranks. Here he first saw General Burnside, standing beside a camp-fire made of rails, calmly surveying his retreating hosts. They arrived at Knoxville the next morning at daybreak, having had no sleep for three nights except occasional naps of a few minutes. He was present at the siege at Knoxville. He was on the picket line the night the fierce charge was made by the enemy on Fort Saunders, and retreated within the fort, and there witnessed the terrible slaughter which ensued in the ditches surrounding it. During this siege, and in the Dandridge campaign, he was in charge of many scouting parties. In the spring of 1864 his regiment joined Sherman's army on the "march to the sea," proceeding for that purpose by a long and toilsome march from Knoxville to Buzzard's Roost, Georgia. They were engaged in the attempt to storm the rebel works at that place, but were obliged to retreat to avoid capture. Then commenced a series of battles. Almost every day and night they were fighting, the most notable engagement being the battle of Resaca. His regiment was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, which suffered more than any other brigade engaged in that conflict. He received a wound in his right shoulder from a piece of shell, not severe enough, however, to cause him to retire to the rear till he had seen the rebel stronghold in the possession of its assailants. Soon afterward, in the Altoona Mountains, a ball from an enemy passed through his canteen hanging upon his hip, and another lodged in his blanket rolled up and thrown across his shoulders. Fighting their way step by step, the Union army arrived before Kenesaw Mountain. Here, on the 27th of June, 1864, he received two wounds from Minie-balls, one of them striking him on the inside of the left thigh and ranging upward, and lodging under the skin near the hip joint, slightly fracturing the thigh bone; the other striking him after he fell, entered his right leg on the inside, a little below the knee, and made a very painful, though not a dangerous, wound. The wound first received was pronounced a mortal one by the surgeon of the regiment, who extracted the ball. The wounded man was carried back to the division hospital, where he remained till toward morning, when he was placed in an ambulance and carried over a very rough road, seven miles, to Big Shanty, suffering greatly from the pain and loss of blood occasioned by the jolting of the ambulance. The rebel batteries on the crest of Kenesaw Mountain belched forth their iron missiles during the entire journey, one of them carrying away a part of the hand of a hospital steward—the only medical attendant with the ambulance train. At Big Shanty he was placed upon the ground in an open field, with many hundreds of wounded men. In the morning Sergeant Russ was

placed, with ten other wounded men, in a stock car, in which, after two days and a night, they arrived at Chattanooga. During all this time their wounds received no attention, and what with the heart-rending groans and lamentations of the wounded, the intolerable heat of the close freight car, their burning thirst, the incessant jolting, and the swarms of flies which infested their narrow quarters, and in battling with which they exhausted their strength, their situation was one of extreme suffering and peril. Death came to the relief of three of the occupants of our heroic soldier's car, and their corpses lay with the wounded to the end of the terrible journey. At Chattanooga he remained four months, receiving the kindest attention from surgeons and nurses. All this time he was in a hospital tent, which once, during a thunder-storm, was struck by lightning, and the nurse who was his immediate attendant, and who had most kindly administered to his wants, fell dead across the bunk of the wounded man. The shock which he himself received from the lightning stroke, together with the loss of this kind attendant, came near being fatal to him. He now came near losing his hitherto almost unconquerable courage; for, in addition to the appalling death of his attendant, and the shock which his nervous system received, it was immediately discovered that in one of his wounds gangrene—the terror of the wounded soldier—had set in. His fortitude and indomitable pluck and heroism nearly forsook him. He was transferred to what was known as the "Gangrene Tent," where the surgeon's knife was applied to stay the dread disease. He had seen many carried thither, but none of them had returned. He, therefore, felt, as he went, that he was being taken to his death. He gave what little money he possessed to the surgeon, with instructions where to send it. But, contrary to his expectations, he withstood the loss of blood sustained under the surgeon's knife, and the baneful effects of the chloroform administered, and in a few days, amid the cheers of his wounded comrades, he was received back to his old quarters. Having at length regained sufficient strength, he was conveyed to Nashville and placed in a church used as a hospital. Though in better quarters than those to which he had been accustomed, he received such heartless treatment from surgeons and attendants that he implored to be sent on toward the North, and, after remaining there one week, he was sent on a hospital train to Louisville. Here he remained about ten days, gradually regaining his strength. A kind lady presented him a pair of crutches, and for the first time—this being in November, 1864—since he was wounded, he attempted, with the aid of these crutches and their fair donor, to walk. He, however, found himself still too weak to move more than a few steps without halting to rest. The next day he was sent to

Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he remained till the end of the war. While here he received several communications from the colonel of his regiment, informing him that there were vacancies in the regiment, and that he would procure him a commission upon his return. The muscles of his left leg were contracted by his wound, and, until after the close of the war, he was rendered incapable of using his left foot in walking, and he was therefore unable to accept the offer. He was commended by the military committee of his county for promotion for meritorious services, and received notice from Governor Brough to report to him at Columbus, which he did, entering the Governor's presence upon crutches. The Governor received him kindly, and tendered him a major's commission, but at the same time advising him to decline it upon learning the condition of his wounds. At Camp Dennison he was appointed ordnance officer, as which he continued to serve until the war was ended, refusing a discharge till his term of service should expire or the war cease. While here, having much leisure and a probability of remaining a cripple, he resumed his studies, making considerable advancement. At the close of the war he returned to his home, to be greeted with an appointment as marshal of a procession on the 4th of July, 1865. After a short rest among his friends, he entered into business, in which he was unsuccessful, losing nearly all he had saved out of his pay as a soldier. He made his way to Cincinnati, with a view of seeking employment, but was unable to obtain a position. In November, 1865, finding his funds reduced to ten dollars, he determined to go to the country and find work. Purchasing a ticket to Morris, Ripley County, Indiana, he at once obtained employment there at chopping cord wood, at which he continued for six weeks, when he was chosen to teach the Morris school. He conducted it for three months, when he was selected to teach the school at Pennsylvaniaburg, at an increased compensation. Remaining here for one term, he went, in the fall of 1866, to Missouri, but with an engagement to return to marry a young lady. On his arrival at Missouri he at once commenced teaching at Fair Grove school-house, Buchanan County, where he continued for six months. He relinquished this position to accept a professorship in the Plattsburg College, at Plattsburg, Missouri, at which institution he remained till January, 1868, when he returned to Morris. When he was a professor in this college, and being occupied only four hours each day in hearing recitations, at three dollars per day, he received two dollars and a half for the remainder of his time as deputy circuit clerk and recorder—making five dollars and a half per day from all sources. He was married to Miss Emma Tron, on the 1st of January, 1868, by Archbishop Purcell, at the Cathedral, Cincinnati. He was expected to

return to Plattsburg College after his marriage, but his health being greatly impaired by hard study, he permitted his friends to prevail on him to remain in Ripley County, and for a time he served as a clerk in a store at Morris. In May, 1868, he removed to Versailles, the county seat of Ripley County, to accept the position of deputy auditor of the county. In 1869 he was appointed county superintendent of schools, and was also appointed special agent of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, which positions he continued to hold until he was elected sheriff, for which, in the summer of 1870, he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican county convention. His opponent was O. P. McCullough, a very popular gentleman, who was a candidate for re-election. After a canvass lasting four months, General Russ was elected by a handsome majority, though the county went Democratic on the state ticket by two hundred majority. At the end of his term he declined a renomination. At the district convention at Vernon, in 1872, he was tendered the nomination for Representative in the General Assembly for the counties of Ripley and Jefferson, but declined, having determined to go to Texas, whither he went in the fall, remaining there, engaged in shipping hay, till the spring of 1873. He then returned to Indiana, locating in Indianapolis, his home since that time. Here he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, embarking, also, in other large and profitable enterprises, and has been very successful, having accumulated a fortune closely approximating, if not exceeding, one hundred thousand dollars. During his speculations of this period he owned and managed several large farms, a one-half interest in a cattle ranche, a dry-goods and notion store, a wood-yard, a lumber-yard, and owned the Pimento coal shaft, located in Vigo County, Indiana. In 1875 he again took some interest in politics, and, being dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, joined the Independent Greenback party, and at the state convention was elected chairman of the state central committee of that party. Soon afterwards, being convinced that the leaders of the party were about to sell out to the Republicans, he wrote a communication to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, in which he exposed their conduct with characteristic frankness. He was elected colonel of the regiment of the Tilden and Hendricks Guards of Indianapolis. Soon afterwards, a brigade having been formed, he was elected brigadier-general, in which capacity he served during the campaign of 1876, succeeding so well in the management of the brigade, and exhibiting so much knowledge of military affairs, that at the end of the contest, which resulted in the election of Governor Williams, he was strongly recommended to the Governor for appointment to the office of adjutant-general of the state, which he received on the 14th of February, 1877. He found,

upon entering on the duties of this office, that it had greatly run down since the war, and he immediately set about restoring its usefulness and importance. In a short time he "brought order out of chaos," and the office is now in prime order. After systematizing the affairs of the office, he turned his attention to the organization of an efficient military force, which he soon accomplished. At the time of receiving his appointment as adjutant-general there was not a militia company in the state. In a short time he had organized a number of companies in various localities, and placed arms in their hands. Some of these companies, through his influence, procured for themselves costly uniforms and equipments, and entered with zeal upon the duties necessary to prepare themselves for efficient service when called upon. He received from Governor Williams, in his message to the General Assembly, warm commendations for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the railroad strike of 1877, and the subsequent troubles with the Fountain County coal miners. The General Assembly of 1879 recognized his valuable services by increasing the salary of his office. General Russ is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being connected with Center Lodge, of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and attached to Occidental Lodge, of Indianapolis, of which lodge he served two terms as Master, and was Grand Marshal at the last meeting of that order in that city. The reader of the foregoing sketch need not be informed that General Russ is a man of great energy and unusually high order of business talents. His good fortune has not come to him by accident, but through his untiring perseverance, industry, great energy, tact, shrewdness, and undeviating integrity. He is also greatly indebted for his success in life to his frank and manly demeanor and great kindness of heart. He has hosts of warm, stanch friends wherever he is known. He has always had the happy faculty of making them and keeping them. One can not be in his presence without feeling the effects of his magnetic influence. Through toil, poverty, and disappointments, which would have quite discouraged most men, he has cheerfully struggled to an honorable and useful manhood. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and attested his devotion to his country by pouring out his blood for it upon the field of battle, and by sufferings which can not be adequately described. He well deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He is still a young man, and has the prospect of many years of usefulness and honor. In every position in which he has been placed he has filled the duties with care, watchfulness, and zeal. No labor or exertion has been too great to cause him to turn aside from a cherished end or from a result that ought to be obtained. He is a successful man.

ALSBUURY, HENRY, president of the Salsbury & Vinton Paper Company, Indianapolis, was born at Long Meadow, near Springfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1820, and is the son of Burgess and Chloe (West) Salsbury. His father's family was originally from the state of Rhode Island, and was of English descent, as was his mother's. The elder Mr. Salsbury was a farmer and stone contractor, and Henry Salsbury was intended by his father for a farmer's life and the trade of stone-cutter; but in youth his health was precarious, and he proved unequal to the hard work incidental to those avocations. He had very early in life developed a very decided talent for music, and the bent of his inclination in that direction was fostered and encouraged, until he succeeded in obtaining a finished musical education, which fitted him for the position of teacher of that art. His general education was obtained in the academies and select schools of the day, and his subsequent career has proved that he was very early imbued with that spirit of business enterprise and activity which we are apt to consider characteristic of the Eastern man. While acquiring his musical education, Mr. Salsbury was for some time the pupil in singing of Lowell Mason, the greatest teacher in that line in America in the first half of the present century. When nineteen years of age he left his native state and went to Richmond, Virginia, where he found employment for several years as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Here he had ample opportunity for observing the workings of the growing curse of slavery, and his natural antipathy to the institution was intensified to the highest degree by the scenes which he had witnessed in the future Confederate capital. Human beings chained together in droves like cattle, sold at the block as chattels, and driven by the lash, were frequent sights in those days; and, like all men in whom the greed of gain or partisan malignity has not driven out humanity, Mr. Salsbury rejoices that slavery is a thing of the past. After a residence of five or six years in Richmond, he returned to his native state and went into mercantile business at Springfield, where he conducted a successful trade for five years. He then sold out, and hired a mill in the little village of Willimansett, on the Connecticut River, where he carried on the manufacture of woollen goods, and, by hard work and close attention to every detail, was highly successful, soon becoming the sole owner of the mill and prosperous business. His health having become impaired from overwork, he sold out his mill in 1857, and the ensuing two years took a much needed rest from active occupation. Having recovered his usual health, Mr. Salsbury again went into active business, and bought out a paper stock establishment, which, in a couple of years led him into the manufacture of paper, which he carried on in the town of South Hadley until 1869, when he disposed

of it and came to Indianapolis. The manufacture of paper was at that time in the zenith of its prosperity, and Mr. Salsbury was induced to try his fortune in the West, in which paper-mills were few and far between, by the certainty that a profitable field was open. Mr. Vinton, a cousin of Mrs. Salsbury, had for some time been in Indianapolis, and Mr. Salsbury bought an interest in the mill with him, which is still operated under his management. The original firm was known as H. Salsbury & Co., Mr. Salsbury managing the business, and Messrs. McLene, Talbot, and Vinton being his partners. In 1870 Mr. Vinton died, leaving his interest to his son Merrick. The next year Mr. Talbot died. His interest was bought out by M. E. Vinton, and the business was conducted under the name of Salsbury, Vinton & Co. until 1878, when it was merged into a stock company, under the name of the Salsbury & Vinton Paper Company. Mr. Salsbury is the sole manager and superintendent and president of the company. The mill has a capacity of five to six thousand pounds per day, and turns out the finest quality of book and news paper, and its business reaches over every portion of the great West. Its trade extends completely through to San Francisco, along the line of the Union Pacific, and supplies have been shipped to Leadville and other new mining towns in Colorado. From sixty to seventy-five hands are regularly employed about the mill and in the handling of paper stock; and, although in the hard times through which the country has recently passed paper-making suffered as well as other industries, the mill has been so managed that it has never failed to pay a dividend, and is now in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Mr. Salsbury gives his close personal attention to every detail of the management, and his prudent and careful control insures its continued prosperity. Mr. Salsbury was married, in 1848, to Miss Emily Stebbins. She died in June 1852, leaving a little girl six months old, who died the following September. In 1854 Mr. Salsbury was united to Miss Jane Stebbins, a younger sister of his deceased wife. Mrs. Salsbury still survives, after having accompanied her husband on the journey of life for twenty-seven years. She has been in all things a devoted helpmate to her worthy husband. Mr. Salsbury's political affiliations can be readily gathered from the sketch of his early history. While the Whig party was a factor in the politics of the country it received his sympathy and support, and when it was merged into the Republican party he gave his hearty support to the latter. He has never held or sought office of any kind. He was brought up in the Congregational Church, and is now a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In addition to the business interests named, Mr. Salsbury has been interested in various enterprises, such as cotton mills and other industries. He has the

reputation of being a shrewd, careful, methodical business man, quiet and unpretentious in his manner, domestic in his habits, and his character and standing as a financial manager and good citizen are above reproach.

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SCHMUCK, GABRIEL, was born in Sobernheim, Rhenish Prussia, June 13, 1833. His parents were Adam Schmuck and Elizabetha, *née* Klein, who came to the United States with their family in February, 1848. In April of that year they decided upon Pittsburgh as a place of residence, and remained there until June, 1850, at which time they removed to Cannelton, Perry County, Indiana, a place they have since made their home. Gabriel received his education at the common and high school of his native town in Germany. During the residence of his father's family in Pittsburgh, Gabriel was apprenticed to Messrs. Scribe & Neff, of Alleghany City, with the intention of becoming a practical printer. This employment did not prove at all suited to his tastes; so, at the end of one year, he was released. At Cannelton Gabriel made himself useful to his father in various ways; and, as the family was large and without fortune, the early discipline of those years, devoted as they were to habits of industry and usefulness, served to mature his character, and to strengthen those qualities that have since made him prominent, not only in his own community, but in the affairs of the state. Even as a youth he had none of that false pride that prevented him from pursuing any kind of labor or business that was honest and legitimate. But a young man of his capabilities is seldom obliged to labor with his hands, and he was invited to responsible and agreeable positions in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. As he grew older, Gabriel's desire to travel became irresistible, and, with that spirit of adventure inseparable from a vigorous and intelligent organization, he left his home in Cannelton, determined to see what fortune had in store for him. It was necessary for him to earn the money he spent; so he worked temporarily in many of the cities of the South and West. In this way he not only satisfied his taste for travel, but added largely to his experience, and increased those resources which have since been often drawn upon by the requirements of the public stations to which he has been called, and which he has always filled with distinguished merit. But there comes a time in every man's life when the desire for a permanent home is masterful. So, after several years of this roving career, Mr. Schmuck returned to Cannelton, and there established himself. On December 24, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary F. Saunders, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Talbot. His union has been a most happy and fortunate one in every par-



Yours Truly G. Schmuck

ticular. Of seven children born to them, four are still living. During his absence Cannelton had improved in population, and had developed considerable manufacturing interests, and with these Mr. Schmuck soon became identified. He encouraged and aided to the extent of his ability all industrial, mechanical, and social enterprises that were from time to time undertaken there. Among other evidences of his public spirit is a large grist-mill, known as the "Superior Mills," and still owned by him. In 1859 Mr. Schmuck was drawn from private life and elected recorder of Perry County, an office which he held from March 10, 1860, for four years. Before his term as recorder had expired he was nominated and elected clerk of the Circuit Court of the same county, and subsequently was re-elected, holding that office from March 10, 1864, to March 10, 1872. In the fall of the latter year he was elected a Representative to the Legislature of 1872 and 1873. This was an important session, and Mr. Schmuck soon took a position among the foremost members of the House. Among other measures prominent in the Legislature of that session was the memorable "Baxter Bill," which he opposed with all the power he could command. The law to guarantee protection to the health and lives of miners he defended and supported so ably as to bring him into very favorable notice among the people of the entire state. That Mr. Schmuck has the confidence of the business community where he has been best known is shown in the fact that in the fall of 1873 he was solicited by the most influential citizens of Tell City, Perry County, to take charge of the Tell City Bank, which had been stricken by the panic of that year, and shared the danger that threatened other organizations of the kind all over the country. He felt it his duty to accept the responsibility, difficult as the duties were, and he had the satisfaction of carrying the business of the bank successfully through the crisis. About that time the public schools of Tell City, from a variety of causes, were lacking in efficiency, and Mr. Schmuck, on account of his executive ability, was urged to accept a position on the board of school trustees. Appreciating the great value of free schools to any community, he devoted his best efforts to remodeling them upon a higher basis. To accomplish this end required tact, as well as energy and intelligence, and it soon became evident that he and his associates of the board had succeeded in giving to the schools of that flourishing town a reputation that they had never before enjoyed. They are now among the best in the state, an ornament to the town, and the just pride of its citizens. After a year's residence in Tell City, Mr. Schmuck resigned his position as cashier of the bank, and returned to Cannelton, in order to give closer attention to his individual interests. His reputation having now extended beyond the limits of his county, and his ability and character being so

well proved by his public services, it required but little effort on the part of his friends to secure for him the nomination for clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1876 the Democratic State Convention chose him as its candidate for that high and responsible office, and, with the rest of the ticket, which his name did so much to strengthen, he was triumphantly elected. While not attached to any sect or creed, Mr. Schmuck is a believer in religion in its broadest and most liberal acceptance. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to that class of men who believe that religion is a matter of conscience, and therefore should not be interfered with, and that politics is a matter of principle, in which men may honestly differ. There is nothing intolerant in his nature. His tastes are refined. In manner he is affable, with sympathies that express themselves in kindness to associates, and charities where they are needed. He is appreciative of what is noble in men and grand in nature. Socially, he is a charming companion, vivacious, intelligent, and genial. Physically, he is finely proportioned, vigorous in action, with a large and well-formed head and a frank and manly countenance. In his present position he has widely extended his circle of personal as well as political friends. It is not too much to say of him that no man in Indiana enjoys a greater degree of popularity, and, as he is still in the prime of life, we may look for him to receive further honors, although he could well afford to rest on the laurels he has already earned. It is needless to say his abilities are equal to them.

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SHIDELER, D. B., Indiana manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was born on a farm in Grant County, Indiana, January 15, 1838. His parents were Aaron and Hannah (Jones) Shideler. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but at an early day lived in Miami County, Ohio, and in 1833 settled in Grant County, Indiana. Mr. Shideler is of German descent on his father's side, and his maternal ancestry claimed the Emerald Isle as their birthplace. Until he attained his majority young Shideler alternated farm work in the summer season with attendance at the country schools in winter. With the exception of the ordinary school training acquired at the district schools in his native county, Mr. Shideler is entirely self-educated, but few men who have enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate course are better informed on general topics than he is. In early life his inclinations were for mechanical pursuits, and he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he continued for five years. In 1864, in partnership with his brother, J. W. Shideler, he began merchandising in the town of Jonesboro. This connec-

tion continued for five years, when he withdrew from the store. During the last four years of his experience as a merchant, he also devoted some time to local insurance matters in his town, and, developing a marked adaptability for the business, for which he displayed a rare tact, he determined to devote his entire time to its prosecution. Very soon after the dissolution of partnership with his brother, Mr. Shideler located in Muncie, Indiana, where he was appointed to an agency for the New York Life Insurance Company. Here he remained one year, when he removed to the city of Indianapolis and accepted the state superintendency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He held this place until August 1, 1875, when he resigned to take charge of the Indiana department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, a position he still holds. No man in the state is better known in insurance circles than Mr. Shideler, and his reputation as a man of sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity is of the highest order. His connection with various orders and societies, in which he has been elected to high official positions, has made his name familiar to people in all parts of the West. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows since September 10, 1863. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the Grand Lodge of Indiana; in November, 1872, was elected Grand Warden, and in November, 1873, Deputy Grand Master. In the year 1874 he was elected to the position of Grand Master. He was elected representative from Indiana to the Grand Lodge of the United States at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Baltimore in 1877. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1865, having joined the order in Jonesboro, Indiana. He was also a charter member of the Welcome Lodge, No. 37 Knights of Pythias, of Muncie, and was admitted to the Grand Lodge in 1874; was elected Grand Prelate in 1876, and July 1, 1877, was appointed Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and has been continuously re-elected to that position ever since. Mr. Shideler's politics have always been of the Republican stripe, and his Church affiliations have been with the Methodists. He has been three times married: September 4, 1856, to Miss Rebecca A. Greer, of Grant County, Indiana; November 2, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Eviston, of the same county. His last marriage occurred on January, 24, 1878, to Miss Mary L. Moore, daughter of Edward and Lucinda Moore, of Franklin, Indiana. Mr. Shideler's family consists of two sons, J. E. and George A. H. Shideler. The former, who acts as his father's cashier and book-keeper, is considered a young man of high promise, and in business tact and energy bids fair to yet occupy a foremost position among the business men of the state. In personal appearance Mr. Shideler is a gentleman of portly build, of the proportions popularly known as

aldermanic. As a business man of integrity and worth, and a public-spirited citizen, he is universally popular and respected.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN CHAPMAN, was born in the county of Perry, Indiana, April 8, 1826, and is therefore fifty-four years of age. He is tall, being six feet in height, of sinewy frame, well proportioned and well preserved, bidding fair to maintain his mental and physical vigor until he reaches the allotted age of threescore and ten years. His father, John Shoemaker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction; and his mother, Sarah (*née* Chapman), was a native of New York, and of English lineage. Whatever may be said of ancestry, and it must be confessed that it exerts a potent influence upon physical and mental organisms, it will be admitted that in seeking for the elements of success and in tracing intellectual endowments to their ancestral source, no better blending of blood could be found than of the German and the English people. It is noted for tenacity of purpose, courage, and fortitude, and for indefatigable effort in all the affairs of life, and from no ancestral trees have sprung a greater number of self-made men. Those who have studied the growth and development of self-made men have found incidents in their boyhood life foreshadowing their future success, and Mr. Shoemaker's juvenile record is not an exception to the rule. When a mere lad, bashful and retiring, an incident occurred which illustrates an element of character always found prominently developed in men who have made headway while relying upon themselves. The officers of a Sunday-school in which young Shoemaker was a pupil offered as a prize to the scholar who should commit to memory and recite the largest number of verses of the New Testament within a specified time a handsome Bible. On the next Sunday a boy who was thought to be a prodigy, and who was expected to bear off the prize, recited four chapters. The village was full of his praise, and all were unanimous that the prize had been won at one bound. This was disheartening to most of the other boys of the school, and all effort to win the Bible ceased. Not so with young Shoemaker; he quietly made up his mind to take that Bible. He did not boast, no one knew of his determination; but he went to work, and when the school again assembled he presented himself for a trial with his competitor. He recited nine chapters of the Bible. He astonished the people, utterly discomfited his rival, and bore off the prize, which he still retains. On another occasion, when only eleven years of age, the boy had been promised to accompany his mother on a visit to relatives residing at a distance in an adjoining state; but from some cause he was left behind. The disappointment



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was most grievous. The boy's grief was so manifest that his father said to him, "If you will follow your mother by yourself, I will let you go." The proposition was at once accepted. The distance was several hundred miles. A steamboat came along, the boy was placed on board, arriving at the place of debarkment on the river at an early hour in the morning. He learned the direction to the town in the interior, some sixteen miles distant, and by twelve o'clock had joined his mother. Such incidents evince self-reliance, so necessary to success, and, when displayed in youth, point to success in future life. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer. The son adopted the same vocation, and until 1870, when he became a citizen of Indianapolis, was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of his native county and of the state. He devoted much attention to fruit culture, and became justly distinguished as one of the leading pomologists of the West, having planted in his native county one of the largest fruit farms of the state. On the 13th of October, 1850, he was married to Mahala Stephenson, daughter of Judge John Stephenson, one of the earliest settlers of Perry County, a native Virginian, who first emigrated to Kentucky and later to Indiana, where he was justly regarded as one of the most influential citizens of the county. There have been born to Mr. Shoemaker seven children, four of whom are living. The eldest, Mary Virginia, born November 24, 1851, is the wife of Mr. J. C. Straughan, and resides in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Emma Ann, born October 12, 1855, is the wife of Mr. George C. Pearson, residing in Indianapolis; Charles Francis and Jesse Theodore, twins, were born February 25, 1866. They are sprightly lads of fourteen years, and are students of St. Minard College. During the period of Mr. Shoemaker's school years, Perry County, like many other portions of the state, was sadly deficient in educational facilities, and he enjoyed only such opportunities to obtain an education as were afforded by the common subscription schools. These were not neglected, and by dint of close application, which induced studious habits, an education was obtained which fully equipped the boy for high positions of public trust in early manhood. In 1847, when Mr. Shoemaker was only twenty-one years of age, he was elected treasurer of Perry County, an office, then as now, which demands not only first-class business habits, but an integrity so sturdy as to be universally recognized by the best citizens of the county. In the capacity of county treasurer Mr. Shoemaker served six years. At the close of his official term as treasurer, 1853, he was elected auditor of the county, serving four years. During his ten years' service as treasurer and auditor he became practically familiar with the entire routine of county business. Being eminently practical, a close observer, and a diligent student,

he was able to discover the defects in the statutes relating to county and township affairs, which, at a later day, he was in a position to point out and remedy. Up to 1854 Mr. Shoemaker had been a Whig, but, when the old party disbanded and the fanatical wave of Know-Nothingism swept over the land, he, like thousands of others, became a Democrat, and has continued since that time an influential member of the Democratic party, and his distinguished services to the state as legislator and state auditor have been rendered since the disbandment of the old Whig party. In the year 1858, when Mr. Shoemaker was thirty-two years of age, he was elected state Senator for the district composed of the counties of Perry, Spencer, and Warrick. The nominating convention was held in Rockport, Spencer County, and was attended with some of those infelicities of deliberation which occasionally appear in the best regulated parties. Hon. David T. Laird, a gentleman prominent at that time, and since, in the political affairs of those sections of the state, was Mr. Shoemaker's opponent, bringing to his aid large capacities as a platform orator, a department of political affairs in which Mr. Shoemaker never made any pretensions. The contest was vigorous, but resulted in the success of Mr. Shoemaker, and aside from all partisan or personal considerations, regarding only the welfare of the state, the triumph of Mr. Shoemaker may be regarded in the light of a public benefaction. As a state Senator, he was able to impress his views upon the statutes of the state in matters of the highest importance, and in this regard it would be difficult to name his peer. Mr. Shoemaker is a thinker rather than an orator—indeed, he makes no pretensions to oratory; never ornate, he is always utilitarian. He deals with the surface only to find the fundamental right or wrong. He disregards fringe, devoting his attention to the fabric; caring little for the ornamental, he seeks for the substantial; and these elements of character and habits of thought were never of more service to the state than when brought to bear upon the entire frame-work of legislation relating to township affairs, and the laws appertaining to placing descriptions of land upon tax duplicates; dispensing with separate columns for the different taxes. Under the old *regime*, the affairs of townships were managed by a board of three trustees, a secretary and a treasurer. This gave for the entire state about four thousand five hundred township officials. This cumbersome and necessarily complicated machinery, resulting in inefficiency and friction, was, by bills introduced by Mr. Shoemaker, abandoned, and in its stead the affairs of townships were placed under the control of one trustee, who acts as secretary and treasurer; an army of three thousand five hundred township officials was at once dispensed with, and township business has not suffered by the change. Indeed, no legis-

lator of any party would risk his reputation in recommending the re-establishment of the old system. In the matter of condensing taxes upon the books of county auditors, the recommendations of Mr. Shoemaker illustrate his practical views; instead of having columns for each specified tax, requiring large books and immense labor, the whole tax is stated in one column, and then, by a simple arithmetical process, the amount due each separate fund is apportioned. This change has resulted in a saving to the state of thousands of dollars in the items of land assessment books and tax duplicates, and the saving of labor to county auditors in the aggregate can hardly be estimated. Such things illustrate an important element in Mr. Shoemaker's business character—close attention to details, the correction of what appear as small errors, but which in their influence upon public affairs are apt to develop into serious inconveniences, if not flagrant wrongs. It is not a difficult matter to generalize, but in the serious affairs of life, public or private, the demand for close attention to details is always important; no amount of glitter atones for a lack of close investigation, severe scrutiny, and thorough analysis. Such work always demands unwearied patience, unbending fidelity, with capacities to apply the remedy when the defect is found. As a legislator, few men have held seats in the Senate of Indiana who have developed larger resources for usefulness than Mr. Shoemaker; for, though more than two decades of years have passed since he offered the measures remodeling the system of township laws, they remain practically unchanged upon the statute-books of the state. In the year 1868 Mr. Shoemaker was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, in which body he again brought into prominence the same practical views of legislation that so eminently distinguished him while a member of the Senate. During his term as Senator in 1861, regular and special sessions of the Senate, the excitement peculiar to the time reached every legislative body in the land. Party feeling ran high. The great rebellion was taking shape, and hourly growing in its alarming proportions. It was a time for testing any man by his acts, his words, and his votes. But Mr. Shoemaker was then equal to the occasion and its demand. Every act and vote was for the preservation of the Union at all hazards, as the records show. In the year 1870 Mr. Shoemaker was nominated and elected Auditor of State, receiving in the nominating convention the solid vote of the delegates of the First and Second Congressional Districts, in which, as Senator and Representative, he had been specially identified. The office of Auditor of State is one scarcely second in importance to that of Governor; for, in matters pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the state, the statute makes it his duty to "suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public

revenues, funds, and incomes," a duty that was performed by Mr. Shoemaker in such a way as to attract wide attention, and give him a position in the front rank of the practical financiers of the country. In this connection, it is proper to remark that when Mr. Shoemaker entered upon the duties of Auditor of State the Legislature was in session, and adjourned without passing the usual appropriation bills, leaving the Auditor of State to encounter all the embarrassments and responsibilities consequent upon such a serious omission of duty. But Mr. Shoemaker proved himself equal to the task, and demonstrated unusual abilities in meeting the demand upon his office. As a result, none of the public charities of the state, nor any of the general interests of Indiana suffered any embarrassments, or were required to abate their efficiency; and the public expenditures during his term of office were less than for any similar period during the preceding ten years, when state affairs were in the hands of the Republican party. During his term of office as Auditor of State, the entire system of state finance was radically changed, and entirely new statutes were enacted, which have proved of almost incalculable benefit to the commonwealth, and which may be justly regarded as a monument to his official fidelity and statesmanlike sagacity. He at once comprehended the fact that the interests of the great body of the producing classes had seriously suffered on account of vicious legislation, or no legislation, relating to the revenues of the state, and at once, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties of state Auditor, the whole subject was thoroughly investigated. Every omission and defect was noted, and a remedy suggested. To make the work thorough, Mr. Shoemaker made himself familiar, by personal examination, extended correspondence, and patient study, with the revenue laws of most of the states, and especially the older commonwealths, where the study of finance, and all matters relating to revenue, had received the attention of the best minds of their citizens and officials. As a result, the revenue laws of Indiana underwent an entire revision. The task was one of no ordinary character. To tear down is always easy, to construct is always difficult. The revenue laws of a state are vital. To change them involves responsibilities of the gravest character. To insure success, mental endowments rarely found must be secured; and it is the eulogy of fact and of history to say that Mr. Shoemaker met the requirement. Having made himself familiar with all the details of taxation, and with all the resources of the state; having patiently sought out the imperfections of the old, and knowing the remedy, it was left to him to prepare the revenue laws to take the place of the old, and to inaugurate an entirely new system. This was done in a bill containing three hundred sections, which was adopted by a Legislature having a majority polit-

ically opposed to Mr. Shoemaker, without changing or seeking to change so much as one word. Such a triumph has rarely, if ever, fallen to the lot of an official, even when his recommendations have sought the approval of a Legislature in which his political friends held power. Nor was this all; but, to make the approval of the Legislature more emphatic than the adoption of the measure conveyed, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Shoemaker for preparing the bill. The resolution of the Ways and Means Committee was as follows:

"Resolved, by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, General Assembly of 1872, That the thanks of this Committee be, and they are hereby, tendered to Hon. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State, for preparing a bill entitled, An Act to Provide a Uniform Assessment of Property, and for the Collection and Return of Taxes Thereon; and that a copy of this resolution be presented to Mr. Shoemaker.

"Attest,

J. C. BURNETT,

"Clerk of Committee."

The foregoing resolution possesses increased value from the fact that General Kimball, then late Republican Treasurer of State, was chairman of the committee, and the Hon. D. C. Branham, one of the ablest Republicans of the state, now deceased, was a member of the committee. A majority of the House and Senate committees were Republicans. The conclusion is, therefore, inevitable that the indorsement of the bill was based alone upon its merits, and that they were such as to overcome all partisan influences. The wisdom of the action of the Legislature of 1872 may be still further inferred from the fact that, with unimportant modifications, Mr. Shoemaker's bill is still the law of the state. In the year 1872 Mr. Shoemaker issued his second report as Auditor of State. As a state document, this report is not only a model one, but in many regards it was without an example in the history of the state. It was, in its dealings with matters of supreme importance to the state, a new departure, though Mr. Shoemaker, in preparing it, simply obeyed the law relating to his duties. Mr. Shoemaker, not content in showing what had been done, proceeds to demonstrate by facts and figures what ought to have been done; and in this review of defects and the remedies suggested gives not only prominence but lasting value to the report. Mr. Shoemaker quotes the Constitution for the foundation of his whole argument relating to the revision of the revenue laws of the state. The Constitution declares that "the General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal." The report, in the discussion of the revenue laws of the state, starts out upon the hypothesis

that the Constitution has been neglected, set aside, made a dead letter with regard to assessments, and the just comprehension of the fundamental idea upon which Mr. Shoemaker constructed his revision of the revenue laws is so well set forth in this report as to entitle his views to a place in this sketch. He said:

"No system of taxation is just unless equal and uniform, and this is the spirit of our Constitution, that each citizen shall be made to bear the burden of government in proportion to his ability to pay. This just and fair revenue doctrine of our state Constitution has not always been observed with that fidelity to the public good that justice and sound policy seem to require, and the undue influence of moneyed corporations has done much to demoralize legislation in this particular. It is a fact too notorious to require exemplification, that corporate power has been extending itself in every direction until it is not unsafe to say that a large proportion of our revenue legislation has been controlled or guided by its powerful influence. So bold and dangerous has become this power, creating legislation, shaping or preventing it, with equal facility, that, in my judgment, the matter should receive the serious attention of the Legislature, and whatever means the state has for protection from these encroaching corporate powers can not be too effectually or promptly applied."

After stating the proposition clearly, relating to uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, the report proceeds as follows:

"The nearly four thousand miles of railroad property in this state, of the value of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, is appraised and taxed at less than ten millions of dollars; three millions of dollars less than the railroads were appraised and taxed in 1854, when there were only one thousand three hundred and seventeen miles of roads within the state. The national banks have continued, from year to year, and from Legislature to Legislature, to be exempt from just municipal taxation; and a host of powerful insurance and other corporations are annually carrying beyond our borders millions of our people's money, lessening to the same extent the state's taxables, and without contributing a single cent of revenue to the support of the state government."

It requires no effort to comprehend at once the fact that Mr. Shoemaker, in proposing reforms, struck the very root of existing wrongs. Discovering that property amounting to millions had escaped taxation, he proposed to subject it to its fair share of the burden of government; and the ascertainment of this fact made it apparent that assessment and taxation were not uniform and equal; that some were too heavily burdened, while others had avoided their just share, and still others had escaped entirely. Such facts were known in a general way, but to change the situation, and bring about such an adjustment as would be fair to all in spite of opposition, required not only a thorough acquaintance with all the facts, but an unbending will and an unyielding tenacity of purpose. It is not within the scope of this sketch to reproduce, from Mr. Shoemaker's report as

Auditor of State, extended extracts indicating the masterly ability which is seen in every recommendation; but in writing biographical history the demand for such facts and incidents as illustrate success is imperative, and can not, in justice to the subject of the sketch, be omitted. In proposing reforms relating to revenue, nothing directly or remotely belonging to the subject escaped Mr. Shoemaker's attention. The public debt, bonds, interest, sinking fund, and school fund all came under review, and resulted in giving the Legislature and the people clear views of these subjects. The time for assessing property was changed from January to April—a change embodying justice to all parties, particularly the farming class, and injustice to none. As an evidence of clear insight upon a subject so long overlooked, and yet so important to the tax-payer, an extract from Mr. Shoemaker's views is here given. He said:

"The great body of the people of the state are farmers, and to this important class the assessment on the 1st of January is an injustice. At that time a very large proportion of the farmers have not sold their crops, the results of the last year's earnings, while at the same time, in very many instances, they are indebted for and unable to pay their current expenses, grocers', merchants', smiths', and other bills; being compelled to list their entire produce on hand, while they are not permitted to make any reduction on account of these debts incurred as expense in producing; and at the same time, in many instances, they are making annual payments on indebtedness for their lands, on account of which no deductions can be made from their tax lists. Thus the farmer is obliged, upon the 1st of January, to list a large amount of taxable property which, upon the 1st of April, the natural beginning of the year, will have been sold to cancel the debts of the past year's current expenses, taxes, and other obligations.

"While the present law, requiring assessments to be made on the 1st of January, is thus shown to be so very unfair to the producers, it, on the other hand, especially favors the exchangers. Perhaps on no other day of the whole year is the latter class of tax-payers so poor in tangible property. About the 1st of January the stock of the merchant is usually reduced to the lowest point. It is true the present law requires the merchant to give in the monthly average of the amount of his merchandise; but this he can not with any accuracy do. To give one class of tax-payers such an advantage, that is denied to others, is of itself a wrong. It places almost entirely at the option of the merchant the amount of property with which he shall be assessed. This defect of the law is remedied by the proposed change, and the exchangers or merchants, like all other classes, are required to be assessed for what property they may have on hand the 1st of April."

The importance of statistical information was clearly pointed out and provided for. The complications resulting from the management of the sinking fund were shown, and a remedy suggested. The state debt was subjected to the severest analysis, and timely suggestions made for its better management. The interests of the state relating to insurance were thoroughly investi-

gated, and the suggestions made for increasing the revenues of the state thereby were such as to meet with unqualified approval. Upon this subject the views of Mr. Shoemaker are so eminently practical and just, so well calculated to promote the welfare of the state, and so thoroughly illustrative of his comprehension of finances, that they are entitled to a place in this sketch. He said:

"It may be argued that a tax imposed upon the premiums collected by insurance companies is calculated to discourage and drive from our state companies whose protecting capital is indispensable to our business interests, or that the cost of insurance is to be increased thereby to our people. The actual results in the state of Pennsylvania disprove these propositions, for, although that state has required, for many years past, a tax of three per cent on premiums received, and an annual license fee of five hundred dollars in addition thereto, yet we do not see that this has driven any company away, but, upon the contrary, every company that does an agency business has gone into that state, paying the heavy taxes imposed, and to compete with strong and popular home companies, from which no such tax is required. Nor is the cost of insurance increased. The people there get life insurance from the same tables, at the same cost, as the people here do, where no taxation has been imposed, and the rates of fire insurance are even less than here, in consequence of the competition of well established and popular home companies. It does not matter whether a tax imposed upon premiums will increase the cost of insurance or not. It does not make any difference who has to pay the tax. It is just, and should be paid. Justice and sound policy certainly do not require that insurance companies of other states should be more favored than similar corporations of our own state, and, so long as they are permitted to do business here without the payment of any taxes, this is surely the case."

Under the administration of Mr. Shoemaker the subject of public printing was subjected to the most searching scrutiny, and, as a result, the most glaring defects were found. It would be difficult, without reproducing Mr. Shoemaker's entire report, to show the extent of the flagrant wrongs that had been practiced under former administrations. He said:

"I have been unable to find, either in this office or the office of the Secretary of State, any balance sheet, report, or exhibit of any kind, made by any of the public printers, showing in what books, documents, or in what manner, or for what purpose, the paper for which the state has paid, has been used; neither can there be found any original invoices or bills of purchase.

"This unbusiness-like and unsatisfactory usage seems to have obtained in 1863, and to have been continuously practiced from that time until May, 1871, since which time no bills for paper have been audited. As a result of this loose practice, wrongs (the exact extent of which can not be known) have been inflicted upon the public. This is the natural and legitimate result of the lack of proper legislation."

To correct such evils was no easy task, but they were corrected. Thousands of dollars were refunded to the state, and the possibility of subsequent peculations pre-

vented. In writing biographical sketches of the distinguished men of Indiana it is of supreme importance that such facts as bear directly upon the welfare of the state should be succinctly set forth. Few men have left a deeper impression than Mr. Shoemaker upon the statutes of Indiana. The bills that he drafted, the measures that he suggested and advocated, have resulted in saving thousands of dollars to the state, and as an evidence of their wisdom they still remain, with scarcely a change, as they came from his hands, an enduring monument of his sagacity, and fidelity to the welfare of the state. The press of the country was warm in its praise of Mr. Shoemaker's reports as Auditor of State. Space forbids the introduction of all the generous words of approval, but the opinions expressed by some of the leading journals of the country may be here introduced with eminent propriety. The *Louisville Courier-Journal*, after examining the report, indulged in the following tribute of commendation:

"Indiana has a model officer for Auditor of State. He has not been during his term of office merely the auditor of public accounts, but it may be inferred from the admirable report to the General Assembly of Indiana that he has had very much to do with legislation. Being charged with the duty of suggesting plans for the improvement of the revenue, he devoted himself attentively to the whole subject of state taxation and the proper assessment of property, and has produced a bill that was so perfect and comprehensive that it was adopted by the Legislature without amendment or discussion. The previous legislation suffered a vast amount of property invested in corporate stocks and in other ways to escape taxation. This is all reached by the provisions of Mr. Shoemaker's bill, and over two hundred thousand dollars of increased revenue will be secured to the state. Again, this vigilant official, detecting the influence of insurance companies, that prevented wholesome legislation for the protection of the people against worthless and unsound companies, fully investigated the whole subject, and prepared a bill embracing all the safeguards requisite to drive out worthless companies and encourage sound ones, and provides, at the same time, that the state shall also derive a revenue from the extensive business, thus further increasing the revenues of the state. There has, indeed, been a general overhauling of the whole financial system of the state by this officer; and so proper and just have been his suggestions that they have met with general approval, not only by the Legislature, but by the press of the state."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* was not less candid in its approval of Mr. Shoemaker's work, nor less appreciative of his abilities. It said:

"The record is a proud one for Mr. Shoemaker and the Democracy. He had no sooner entered upon the duties of his office than he was found overhauling minutely the condition of the various funds under the management of that office, and providing methods of consolidation that would greatly simplify the accounts of the state. He recognized the duty, imposed by law, of making suggestions to the Legislature touching the revenue, hitherto generally ignored by his predecessors,

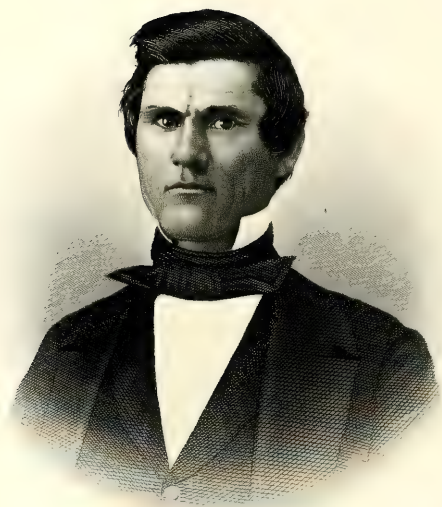
and set himself about examining the best and most comprehensive systems in the United States. His labors resulted in suggestions, and actual drafts of laws, which were adopted by a Legislature opposed to him in political sentiment, and which have already proved of vast benefit to the state. The general and supplemental revenue bills prepared by Mr. Shoemaker have secured a large revenue from a vast amount of property in this state that has hitherto escaped taxation. Those wholesome provisions for the more general distribution of the burdens of taxation were conceived by Mr. Shoemaker, and their enactment secured chiefly by his personal efforts with legislative committees, at a time when corporate associations and money rings had far too much influence in shaping legislation, and generally organized defeat whenever such legislation was attempted as secured the proper listing of their stocks, at a time when the present warfare against monopolies was not heard of. He studied economy in the administration of the finances of the state, as well as in the general expense. He advised the abolition of the office of agent of state at New York, and it was done. He wound up the sinking fund of his office, saving the state the expense of another salary. He set forth in a clear and perspicuous manner the frauds committed on the state by reason of the defective laws relating to the state printing, and a change was made that no doubt saved annually thousands of dollars to the treasury. By the enactment of laws suggested by Mr. Shoemaker, the general revenue of the state is increased by the tax now laid on the corporate associations. Add together the income from express companies, telegraph companies, fast freight lines, Pullman cars, and other corporate stock associations, and we have a large amount to lighten the burden of general taxation. Then add to the amount secured to cities and towns in the local taxation of national banks—amounting to hundreds of thousands—and we may arrive at something like an estimate of the work which Mr. Shoemaker did for the state. The meager report of docket fees, that item in the treasury account that for years has suggested extreme carelessness, if not dishonesty, all over the state, will be also augmented. Another credit for Mr. Shoemaker. But we can not pretend to enumerate all the labors of Mr. Shoemaker. His last annual report shows for itself that he thoroughly understood the business of his office and the needs of the state, and he fearlessly did his work, against the influences of money rings and interested corporations."

Other journals were equally emphatic in their indorsements, all going to show that the people of Indiana, in making Mr. Shoemaker Auditor of State, had conferred a lasting blessing upon Indiana. Retiring from the office of Auditor of State, in the year 1873, Mr. Shoemaker became prominently identified in business affairs in the city of Indianapolis. In connection with a number of capitalists he founded the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and was for some years the president of the company. He contributed his means to establish the Udell Woodenware Company, with which he is still connected, and which is now in successful operation, giving employment to a large number of laborers. In the year 1874 Mr. Shoemaker became connected with the Indianapolis *Sentinel* Company and became its president, but did not give the business his personal

attention until the fall of 1876. From that time to the present, with the exception of about four months, Mr. Shoemaker has given his undivided attention to the business. The history of the *Sentinel* had been, until Mr. Shoemaker became its publisher, a continuous struggle against disaster. Men of large newspaper experience invested their means, and assumed the management of its affairs, only to see their investments disappear, and to find themselves financial wrecks; and thus, with ceaseless mutations, things proceeded until the fall of 1876, when a new company was formed, and Mr. Shoemaker took the helm. From that time to the present the *Sentinel's* star has been in the ascendant. Out of chaos came order. Extravagance gave way to economy, and success took the place of disaster. The paper was at once placed in harmony with the Democratic party of the state, and its friends came flocking to its support by thousands. The debts of the company were steadily reduced, and have now almost entirely disappeared. From little or no credit at all, it now has the confidence of the soundest moneyed institutions of the state, and can borrow without indorsement, and it may be doubted if there is a business enterprise in the state upon a sounder financial basis. It will be seen, therefore, that the same practical common sense displayed by Mr. Shoemaker while Auditor of State has been exercised in the management of the *Sentinel's* affairs; and that, having secured success where so many others had failed, the future of the *Sentinel* is assured, and a property for so many years regarded of doubtful value is now, for the investment it represents, as substantial as any in the state. In the foregoing sketch the character of John Chapman Shoemaker is briefly outlined. A youth of moderate advantages, dependent almost entirely for advancement upon himself, rises by steady gradations from obscurity to the most commanding positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens, impresses himself upon the mind and thought and laws of a great and growing commonwealth, and secures for himself an enviable position among the distinguished men of his time.

 SINKER, ALFRED T., of Indianapolis, iron manufacturer, was born in Hawarden-on-the-Dee, North Wales, May 11, 1846. He is a son of Edward T. and Sarah Sinker, the former a native of Wales, the latter of England. His father was a machinist and civil engineer by profession, and attained considerable reputation in that calling. He was one of the superintendents in the construction of the celebrated Menai tubular bridge over the Menai Frith, in North Wales, considered one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering skill, and for some time superintended the iron works in the construction of steamers at Liver-

pool. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and in November of the same year settled in Indianapolis, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 5, 1871. From small beginnings he had steadily advanced, until at his death he was at the head of the Western Machine Works, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the West. He was a man of earnest purpose, untiring industry, and an example of the purest integrity in his business and social relations, while his generosity of character was limited only by his ability to give. Such a man, in brief, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Alfred T. Sinker received his early education in the public and private schools of Indianapolis. He spent some time at the North-western Christian University, and subsequently at Liber College, in Jay County, Indiana. He was studying at the North-western University when the war broke out, after which he served for a short time under General Fremont, in the 5th Ohio Battery, commanded by Captain Hickenlooper, now Lieutenant-governor of Ohio. Upon his return home from Missouri, to which state they had been ordered, he entered Liber College for a short time, and in the fall of 1863 entered the service again, joining the Army of the Cumberland as assistant quartermaster. He remained in this branch of the service until May 1, 1864, when he resigned and came home, intending to go again to the field, but was prevented from doing so by a violent attack of sickness. Upon recovering from this he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he attended the Commercial College, acquiring a knowledge of banking, higher mathematics, commercial law, and general business principles, which are of no little importance in the training of a thorough business man. In November, 1865, he came home and took charge of the Western Machine Works, in which his father owned a controlling interest. Here he remained until August 18, 1867, when he established the American Saw Works, and started in business for himself. On September 2, 1867, he was united in marriage to his present worthy companion, who was Miss Rebecca Coates, daughter of Isaac Coates, Esq., a prominent citizen of Mansfield, Ohio. They have a family of two children, a son and daughter, Edward C. and Clare Sinker. After the establishment of his saw works, Mr. Sinker put his whole energy into building up his business, and soon secured an enviable reputation for the excellence of his manufactures, which found a ready sale from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Having bought out his partner in 1868, Mr. Sinker found himself, when only twenty-two years of age, with a debt of thirty thousand dollars; but, with the indomitable pluck and energy characteristic of his father and inherited by him, in four years he succeeded in wiping out the entire indebtedness, and had considerable left. On the death of his father, in 1871, he sold out his saw



James M. Sleeth

works, and became interested in the Western Machine Works, of which his father had been principal owner. On June 7, 1871, a joint-stock company was organized, under the name of Sinker, Davis & Co., and Mr. Sinker became secretary of the corporation. Their business was the manufacturing of portable and stationary steam-engines, boilers, circular saw-mills, and general machinery. Mr. Sinker severed his connection with this company on the 1st of January, 1879, and established himself in his present location on South Pennsylvania Street, being himself the manager and sole proprietor. Mr. Sinker has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1873. He is a strict member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Indianapolis. In politics, he is a devoted adherent of the Republican party, while preserving an independence of action and thought which commits him to the advocacy of principles rather than men. He expresses a warm dissent from the financial policy of which John Sherman is the exponent. As a business man, Mr. Sinker's record is of the most enviable character. Now in the prime of life, he is to all appearance on the high road to success; and while in his path, as in that of all business men, he may expect to find obstacles, there is that in his past record which gives the assurance that all impediments will be surmounted by energy, perseverance, and that unceasing industry and attention to business which are his characteristics. His constitution is robust, his character unblemished, his credit good; and with all these qualities in his favor, although still a young man, he can be safely classed as one of the representative business men of the Hoosier State.

LEETH, JAMES M., a prominent citizen of Shelbyville, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia, March 24, 1817. At a very early day his mother died, and his father removed, in the year 1824, to Shelbyville, Indiana, which then consisted of a few wooden buildings. James attended such schools as they had in those primitive days during the winter months, and worked at farming during the spring and summer. By applying himself diligently to his books he became very proficient in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. With this meager outfit he set out to make his own way through the world. Having a taste for mercantile pursuits, he engaged in the capacity of clerk in a country store, but soon abandoned that for the reading of law. He applied himself to this task with all his faculties, and with such earnestness that, in 1842, he passed a most rigid examination and was licensed to practice in all the courts of Indiana. After three years spent in the pursuit of his profession he was elected, in 1845, to the Legislature, and so faithfully did he perform his duty that he

received the nomination the second time, and was re-elected in 1847. In 1848 Governor Whitcomb chose him as his private secretary, which devolved upon him the duty of being executive messenger to both houses of the Legislature. One year later he was nominated and elected state Senator, and served one long term of three sessions. He was chosen for the second time in 1851. In the last named year he made a speech which was spoken of in very high terms. We extract the following from a letter of Hon. T. A. Hendricks, written to Mr. Sleeth soon thereafter:

"I read your speech upon the resolution about the trophies taken in Mexico with much pleasure. I was glad you made the speech. Representing in the Senate a county that always sustained the war by 'word and deed,' and a county that is proud of its position in relation to that war, it was highly becoming in you to make just the speech you did, and you will allow me to say that I think you did yourself much credit, and the subject more justice than any other whose speech I read."

In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he creditably filled for eight years. In 1869 he was again sent to the Legislature, to represent the counties of Bartholomew and Shelby. A still higher mark of confidence was shown in his election, by the people of Shelby County, as their county treasurer, and his re-election to the same position in 1873. The Judge is not a member of any religious organization, but attends service with his wife, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Judge ranks among the earliest settlers of Shelby County, and is a man whose personal qualities and acts have helped to shape the character of the place, and whose influence has always been good. In business matters he is prompt and thorough, and a distinguishing characteristic with him is his practical opposition to the credit system. Though almost entirely self-educated, he gained, while in practice, high rank among the lawyers of his adopted county. He was married, June 13, 1839, to Miss Almyra Goodrich, daughter of William and Catharine Goodrich, who settled in Shelby County in 1821. They have no children.

SMART, JAMES HENRY, A. M., superintendent of public instruction, was born at Center Harbor, New Hampshire, June 30, 1841. His ancestors for several generations were natives of New Hampshire. His father, William H. Smart, M. D., was formerly a teacher in New Hampshire and Vermont, and subsequently a leading physician in New Hampshire; and his mother was a daughter of Deacon Stephen Farrington, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Doctor Smart had fitted up a room in his house in which he spent his leisure time in instructing his children. In this home

school the subject of the sketch was taught the elements of knowledge. In 1847, Doctor Smart removed with his family to Concord, New Hampshire, in order to give his children the benefit of a good education. James was studious, and entered the high school at the age of twelve. About this time he heard a lecture to young men entitled, "Helping One's Self," which aroused a spirit of independence in him, and led him to a determination which has had an influence on his life ever since. He resolved to make his own way in the world, and not only to obtain an education, but to pay for it by his own labor. In accordance with this resolve, and with the consent of his father, he found employment in the store of Deacon Samuel Evans. Here he was trained in those business habits which are considered cardinal virtues by a New England storekeeper. He worked in the store all day, and read in the evenings the books bought with his earnings. He was employed in various places in Concord, New Hampshire, as clerk, bookkeeper, and cashier, until he was seventeen years old. During the greater part of this time he was instructed in the winter evenings by his father and by his eldest brother, William H. Smart, junior, M. D., now of Claremont, New Hampshire, and by other private tutors. Since the age of twelve he has never received a dollar that he did not earn himself. He re-entered the Concord high school in September, 1858. Within six months he was made temporary teacher of a class in mathematics, and of a class in reading, in the school under the charge of Henry E. Sawyer, now of Middletown, Connecticut, one of the most thorough teachers in New England. It was at this time that young Smart decided to devote himself to the business of teaching. He began giving instruction as a business at Sanborn-ton, October, 1859, on a salary of fifteen dollars a month and board. Here he "boarded around," having fifteen pupils and sixteen classes. He taught here ten weeks. At the close of his term he returned to Concord to complete his studies. In the spring of 1860 he commenced teaching the higher department of the village school of Laconia, New Hampshire, where he remained one year, and met with great success, being known as one of the best "schoolmasters" in the vicinity. In April, 1861, he took charge of the school in Claremont, New Hampshire, a beautiful town of about five thousand inhabitants. He remained here two years, and by this time he was considered one of the leading teachers of the state. He took an active part in the New Hampshire Teachers' Association, and in 1862 was appointed one of the editors of the New Hampshire *Journal of Education*. The following resolution, passed by a meeting of the citizens of Claremont, will show the appreciation they had of his work:

"Resolved, That, among the many good teachers who have had charge of the grammar department in

this district, none have been more successful than Mr. J. H. Smart. In government, tact, and industry, he has few equals, and possesses the happy faculty of gaining the esteem, while he secures the strictest obedience, of his scholars."

In the spring of 1863 he was invited to take charge of a ward school in Lagrange Street, Toledo, Ohio, by Professor Moses T. Brown, then city superintendent. He entered upon his duties in Toledo in April. In June of the same year he was promoted to the charge of the intermediate department in the high school building. The position occupied here was a difficult one; his scholars numbered over two hundred. The Toledo *Blade* (November 16, 1864), in an article on public instruction there, speaks of Mr. Smart's rooms as follows:

"To the visitor, the order and regularity existing in this school are truly surprising; notwithstanding the large number of pupils, the movements of classes or change of exercises produce no confusion, no noise, and every thing appears to move with the regularity of clock work."

Mr. Smart was acknowledged as one of the most successful teachers that Toledo ever had. In June, 1865, he was elected superintendent of the schools at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was unanimously re-elected to the same position for nine succeeding years. Under his supervision the Fort Wayne schools obtained a high reputation for excellence. It is worthy of comment that during these ten years no formal complaint was ever lodged with the board against any one of the teachers, or against the superintendent, and that every vote passed in the meetings of the board was passed unanimously. During the time he was in Fort Wayne Mr. Smart was, *ex officio*, a member of the State Board of Education. He has thus been identified with the work of the department of public instruction from 1865 to the present time. In 1872 he was elected president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, having served as chairman of the executive committee the preceding year. In 1874 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction for Indiana, and was twice re-elected to the same office. Since 1874 he has been, *ex officio*, one of the trustees of the State Normal School. In 1870 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the State University of Indiana. In 1874 the same degree was conferred by Dartmouth College. He has been a prominent member of the National Teachers' Association for several years. In 1863 he wrote a little book entitled, "Gymnastic and Dumb-bell Exercises," which was published by Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1876 he edited a book entitled, "The Indiana Schools, and the Men Who Have Worked in Them." He printed several reports while in Fort Wayne, and has issued five since

he has become state superintendent. In the spring of 1880 he published a valuable commentary on the school law of Indiana. He has written, since he has been in office, many official opinions, which have been widely circulated. Mr. Smart is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, July 21, 1870, to Mary H. Swan, daughter of Professor R. W. Swan, of Grinnell College, Iowa. Mr. Smart has filled the office of superintendent of public instruction of Indiana with great acceptance to the people. He is indefatigable in his labors, and, owing to his active brain and not over-strong constitution, is in constant danger of overworking. When a new task presents itself he gives himself no rest till the work is completed. He never allows work to accumulate on his hands when it is at all possible to be disposed of as it comes. He never allows a business letter to remain unanswered till to-morrow when it can be answered to-day. His custom is to clear his table each day of all current correspondence and business. His system and strict order enable him to push his work, and make him capable of accomplishing more work in a given time than most men. Mr. Smart is about six feet in height, spare built, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, of light complexion, light hair and whiskers, and nervous temperament. He is a good conversationalist, quick at repartee, and always enjoys a good joke. He is a fair public speaker, always making his points clearly, and expressing his thoughts in good English. His re-election by a majority of over twenty-five hundred votes more than that of any other man on the same ticket, and his nomination for a third term over half a dozen competitors, contrary to all precedent, are ample proofs that he is both popular and efficient. An additional compliment was paid him, in the appointment by the President as one of the commissioners for the state of Indiana to the Paris Exposition of 1878. He has also been recently appointed by the President a member of the United States International Exhibition Commission. He was elected president of the National Teachers' Association at the meeting held at Chautauqua during July, 1880. It may be truthfully added that Mr. Smart stands as high as a member of the community in which he moves as he is eminent as an educationalist. With the teachers throughout the state the superintendent is esteemed, respected, and beloved.



SMITH, OLIVER HAMPTON. With little early education, and no advantages during his life but those wrung by his own force of character from his situation, no man of Indiana has been more prominent in so many lines of distinction. He was equally eminent as a lawyer, a statesman, a publicist, and a leader of public improvements, and in the very last years of

life attained no inconsiderable distinction as an author. His place in a record of the eminent men of the state should be a high one, as it certainly is an assured one in the reverence of all who knew him. We know but little of Mr. Smith's early life, and that little he tells us himself in the last paper of his "Sketches." His "grand-parents on both sides," he says, "were friends and associates of William Penn, crossed the Atlantic from England with him, and belonged to the same society." About twelve miles above Trenton, New Jersey, an island divides the Delaware at the base of Wells's Falls, which was called Smith's Island. Here his grandfather and father lived, and here he was born, on the 23d of October, 1794. In a rough stone school-house, in a solitary nook among the hills, he began going to school in 1800, at the age of six years, and led a life in no respect different from that of other farmers' boys. When he was about twelve he came near being drowned while swimming in the Delaware, being taken with cramp and carried to the bottom the third time, and held there several minutes, till he was brought up by a young man named Fox, and resuscitated after a half-hour's complete insensibility. One other memorable incident of his boyhood is told in the same modest little sketch. As he was approaching Morrisville one evening he heard an alarm of fire, and directly after saw a short, thick man, with a dark complexion, black hair, eyes, and whiskers, and a stern countenance, walking along the roof of a house, wetting it with water from a bucket which he carried. That man was the hero of Hohenlinden and the retreat through the Black Forest—General Moreau. Thomas and Letitia Smith, his parents, had nine children, seven boys and two girls, only two of whom survived him: one, Elijah, a farmer in Michigan; and the other Mrs. Mary Hilbourn, a widow, residing near Philadelphia. An older brother, Moses B., who retained his Quaker faith and practice to the last, became a distinguished physician in Philadelphia; and a younger one, Edward, attained unusual proficiency in languages, being master of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German, and Italian. The youngest of the family, Septimus, studied law with Oliver in Connorsville, and was subsequently an editor and judge in Wayne County. At the age of nineteen his father died, and he went to New York for a short time, and soon after worked a year or two in a woolen mill in Pennsylvania. On reaching majority he received fifteen hundred dollars, his share of his father's estate, and lost it directly in a partnership, in which it was used to pay unsuspected debts of his partner. He saved a Canadian pony and a little money out of the wreck, and went to his oldest brother's farm, where, for probably the only time in his life, he spent a brief period in idling and playing at popular games. His brother's remonstrances stirred him out of this unwonted humor, and he started

West, engaging at Pittsburgh to take two coal-boats to Louisville. In a perilous emergency he saved one of these boats by cutting its lashings to the other, when both would have been lost but for his coolness and presence of mind. In 1817, when twenty-three years of age, he came to Indiana, and settled at Rising Sun. The next winter he removed to Lawrenceburg and studied law, was admitted to the bar in March, 1820, and, after a brief stay in Versailles, Ripley County, went to Connersville, where he remained till 1839, living there nineteen years and in Indianapolis twenty. In Connersville he soon found abundant practice in Justices' courts, and not a little in the higher courts, and here he laid the foundation of the reputation for energy, close application, and sound judgment which went with him through life, growing steadily stronger and wider to the last, and assuring him a success rarely attained by any man, and never by a man without solid brains and masterful strength of character. He was well situated for thorough development, for he was brought in constant collision with some of the ablest men that ever graced a Western bar: Judge John Test; Amos Lane, father of James H. Lane, of Kansas fame; Stephen C. Stevens, at one time on the Supreme Bench; James Ariden, William W. Wick, David Wallace, James T. Brown, James B. Ray, Charles H. Test, most of whom were afterwards members of Congress, and two were Governors. In his "Sketches" he tells us that his circuit in practice extended from the Ohio River to the Michigan line, and from the Ohio line to the White River Valley, including nearly half of the state, when Indians were still numerous, settlers rough and reckless, and life hard, as pioneer life always is. Of this stage of social development his "Sketches" are the only contemporaneous record we have, and they are already almost invaluable to one who desires to learn the early history of the state. In 1821 he married Miss Mary Bramfield, a friend, like his own family, by whom he had three children: Letitia, married to Thomas Sullivan; Marcus C., a farmer, now state Senator from the Delaware and Madison District; and Mary, wife of General John Love. In 1824 Governor Hendricks made him prosecutor of the extensive Third Circuit, and he served in that position two years. His book tells some very amusing stories of the trials he was concerned in at that time. To this brief sketch of the opening of his professional career it may be well to add here that, after his removal to Indianapolis, in 1839, he engaged as closely in practice as his duties in the national Senate would permit, and that, on the expiration of his senatorial term, in 1843, he never engaged again in politics. As he himself used to say, "he had got tired of beating on a barrel just to hear the noise." His reputation gave him a very large business in the Federal Courts, and in the course of a few years he confined his practice chiefly to them. Then

he and the eloquent Howard and the powerful Marshall stood foremost, and with Judge McLean on the bench an argument in which these giants were contestants was an intellectual treat, and very often crowded the courtroom with spectators. He was crowded with business and could not take much that was welcome to less heavily loaded counsel, and about 1850, when he became interested in railroads, he refused nearly all cases in the local courts. At the bar Mr. Smith was noted for the kindness with which he treated the younger members, and his uniform courtesy to the older ones. He rarely indulged in personalities, and when he did they were usually pleasantries that could not offend the most morbid sensitiveness. He was patient with stupidity, forbearing to ill temper, and never allowed himself to be irritated into a false step or an unsafe statement. His desire to be thought well of by all with whom he associated made him anxious to treat them well. His temper was singularly mild, and his feelings easily affected. One day a woman, evidently of no high character, came to his office with a little boy of three years, and, after a long tale of sorrow and suffering, asked his help. He knew what she was, and declined kindly. As she reached the door on her way out she told the child to "bid the gentleman good-bye." Mr. Smith's face flushed an instant as the child gave him his hand, and he took a quarter out of his pocket and gave it to the boy. When they were out he turned to his students with a little bit of sheepishness in his expression and said: "She knew how to get the money after all." But, gentle and courteous as he was in his intercourse with other members of the bar, he was unsparing in argument, and his vast force of mind and body made him something terrible when fully roused. One who knew him well said of him that he reminded an observer of nothing so much as a huge locomotive with all steam up rushing and roaring on, so suggestive of enormous power, so irresistible, that it seemed like the extreme of temerity to reply to him. His painstaking, laborious study of his cases, and his accurate recollection of multitudes of precedents, always put him before the court thoroughly prepared, and his sound judgment kept him from resting on any hazardous or uncertain ground. Sometimes, though not often, his case would present a pathetic aspect, and the great crushing giant of the bar would melt to tenderness, carrying every one with him. In a divorce case defended by Matthew Hale Smith, his speech contained a description of the primitive purity of Paradise that has few equals in our best belles-lettres. It was published in the *Indianapolis Journal* some time in 1857. Generally, he was more argumentative than eloquent, and he never troubled himself to use what Thackeray calls the "hight of foine language." He was plain, direct, powerful, and his eloquence was the effect of force and

earnestness, and never of study or purpose to be eloquent. In his political career he was little, if at all, less distinguished than in his professional career. He was elected to the Legislature when the state capital was still at Corydon, Harrison County, and served two sessions (1822 and 1823) there. The following two years were devoted to his duties as prosecutor, and the next year (1826) he was elected to Congress by fifteen hundred majority, and was re-elected once. In his first session it became his duty to reply to the celebrated Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, who had assailed the constitutionality of the appropriations to construct the Cumberland or National Road; and he did it, in spite of the natural timidity incident to his situation as a young man of thirty-two in an encounter with a veteran debater and statesman like Mr. Barbour. The appropriation was carried. It was by Mr. Smith's efforts during his second term that the National Road passed through Indianapolis. In the direction that the previous surveys were taken it would have gone forty miles south. Mr. Smith introduced and carried a resolution of instruction to survey the line as it was subsequently constructed. On the expiration of his second term he resumed the practice of his profession, never by any means abandoned, but lessened for other duties, with fresh energy, and continued for about six years, until he was elected to the national Senate, over Governor Noble and Governor Hendricks, in 1836. He does not appear, from what he says in his sketches, to have expected this result, and he certainly did not work for it; but he may have considered it among the reasonable chances, for he was as eminent a man as either of his competitors, and an abler man than both together. He had just heard of his election when he started to Cincinnati with his annual drove of hogs—he combined farming with his profession, it seems—and actually carried the news with him. He says that when he stopped at his destination in the city, his breeches in his boot-legs, his "leggings" and clothes covered with mud, and his whole appearance indicating any thing but a position that could make him a candidate for a high office, he was asked, "Who has been elected Senator from Indiana?" "I have," said he, to the consternation of the querist. They could not believe it at first. In the Senate he was associated with the greatest men of our political history, and he held his own with the best. He was made chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, one of the most important committees in the Senate at that time, when emigration westward was very heavy and the public lands were an important element both of revenue and material development. He was complimented in the Senate by Mr. Clay for the value of his services to the country in that position, to which, by the way, he was raised over the head of the famous Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi. In 1842 he was beaten by Edward A.

Hannegan, through the defection of a single Whig member of the House, Daniel Kelso, of Switzerland. The Whigs would have had a bare majority on joint ballot with Kelso; without him neither party had a majority. The Democrats ran the lamented Tilghman A. Howard as their candidate for Governor in 1840, and Mr. Smith was renominated by the Whigs. Several ballots were taken with the same futile result. Mr. Kelso giving his single vote to Hannegan, a Democrat. Finally the Democrats, by Mr. Howard's advice, took up Hannegan, and Kelso's vote gave them the majority they needed. After the close of the term, on the following 4th of March, Mr. Smith, as before remarked, abandoned politics altogether, except that he advised with his Whig friends at times, and once, at least, made an effective defense of the tariff, in reply to a pamphlet by James Whitcomb, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1843, called "Facts for the People." With these exceptions he went steadily ahead in his profession, part of the time with his brother-in-law, Mr. Brumfield, as a partner, later (after 1848) with Simon Yandes, Esq. As a political speaker, he exhibited much the same qualities and powers of mastery that he did as a forensic speaker, but he was less successful on the stump, because argument and close reasoning, which were his mode of dealing with political questions, were not so popular as an anecdotal or declamatory style. But he was always formidable, on whatever subject or before whatever audience. His high character gave greater force to his bare assertion than many a man could get for a statement quoted directly from the record. He could use a good story very effectively both for fun and logic at times, but he was usually too set in his purpose and too much in earnest to play with it, or search in his capacious memory for illustrative incidents. In conversation he was as prolific of anecdotes as Mr. Lincoln, and most of them, like Mr. Lincoln's, were reminiscences of occurrences in his own experience, and he told them with much the same humor and dramatic effect, but in his political speeches he was usually serious and impressive rather than entertaining. In his eight years' service as a member of one or the other house of Congress, he was, as in his profession, prompt and decisive, persistent and laborious, with an instinctive perception of the essential points of the subject he was dealing with, and a capacity rarely equaled for throwing off all that was irrelevant or immaterial, and examining only what contained the elements of a decision. But it was neither as a lawyer nor statesman that Mr. Smith exhibited his greatest powers or achieved his highest renown. He stood among the first of both, but he did not stand alone. In the last years of his life he became an author, and certainly no Hoosier author was more widely read or known. He was distinguished in three

walks of life, of which success in any one is distinction enough for most men. But there was one in which he stood not only foremost, but alone. He was the only man in Indiana, or any other state, who could fairly be said to have been both the "author and finisher" of a great railroad line. The other roads were the combined suggestion and achievement of many interested men, but Mr. Smith conceived and completed the scheme of the Bellefontaine Railroad, now the "Bee-line," and the greatest freight road that enters the railroad city of Indianapolis, before any body else had thought of it, so far as appears from the recollection of those associated with him and the publications and public action in regard to it. He had not been a railroad man, nor more closely connected with the public improvements prosecuted during his public career than many other public men, so that he could have brought to this new enterprise no special training or tendency of interests in that direction. It was the prevision of native sagacity, the result of sound judgment working into the future from conditions detected by a rare clearness of perception. He saw the incalculable benefit to the whole country, and especially to his own state and city, of a railway connecting the lakes and the great Eastern railroad lines with the Ohio. He saw that, sooner or later, the chief volume of trade between the interior and the seacoast would run across, and not along, the lines of earlier transportation, and a road tapping a connection with Lake Erie at one end and an Ohio River connection at the other fulfilled all the conditions of an indispensable link between the ocean and the national granary of the West. He used to elaborate this idea in his conversations with clients and visitors in his office. He would attend to all professional business faithfully, but the moment he could lay it aside he would begin on his client with the importance and the infallible profits of a railroad line from Indianapolis to the lake. He was full of it, for, with that as with every thing else, what he did at all he did with all his might. He enlisted the interest of others on the line of his projected road. He drew the charter, and secured its adoption by the Legislature of 1848. It was one of the earliest following the assured completion of the Madison road. He set Lemuel Frazer to soliciting subscriptions for stock, and, except this work, he did every thing himself for a while. His unaided exertions made it a positive existence. He had a board of directors created, and he made James G. Jordan, the first city clerk of Indianapolis, secretary of the board; he being president, and General Thos. A. Morris chief engineer. It was characteristic of Mr. Smith's confidence in his own powers and judgment—without which confidence a man must become a mere parasite of other men—that he always spoke of his stock solicitor as the best that he ever saw, and the secretary as an incomparable officer, without whom he

should be overwhelmed with work. He chose his assistants carefully, and was so sure of his choice being right that he gave them his full confidence and an unending profusion of praise from the start. If he had been less sure of himself he would have been less sure of them, and kept some of his abounding confidence to sour a little with suspicion or censure at times. But that was not Mr. Smith's nature. Thoroughly in earnest himself, he accepted the good faith of every body else without question, and no little of his success was due to the energy which this complete sympathy between him and his subordinates infused into them. In the year or so following the grant of the charter of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, enough stock had been subscribed to warrant the commencement of work on the road, and the contracts were let in the fall of 1849; and in the spring of 1850 track laying was begun, and completed to Pendleton, twenty-eight miles, in December of that year. This was an amazing exhibition of Mr. Smith's energy and force of will. His charter was not more than two years old, but in those two years he had got the stock subscribed, made the organization, graded the road-bed, and bought and laid the iron of twenty-eight miles of road. In just one year more the whole line was done, and the cars running to Union City, where the connection with the Ohio portion of the road was made. Less than a year and a half was required, under the impulse of his energy and tireless supervision, to do the whole work, from the first spadeful of the grade to the last spike of the track, eighty-four miles long, at a cost of twenty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars a mile. And less than three years were needed to create the company, as well as its work. They were both as nearly exclusively his as any public work can possibly be the achievement of any one man. It was his in conception, plan, process, and completion. How perfectly his grand anticipations have been realized, every one who will read the weekly reports of the freight cars handled at Indianapolis can see. Shortly after the completion of the Bellefontaine road, Mr. Smith began stirring the subject of a continuation of it southward, by an air-line road, to the Ohio River at Evansville. That was the full fruition of his lake and Ohio and seaboard scheme of connections. He pushed it with characteristic energy, aided effectively by his son-in-law, General John Love, an accomplished engineer and man of business, and was joined by Mr. Willard Carpenter, of Evansville, at that time considered one of the wealthiest men in the state, and there was every prospect of a success equal to that of the northern division. But a panic broke down many of the state free banks, disordered the currency, and embarrassed business, and brought the "air-line" project to a halt, which the breaking out of the war continued, and enabled another

road to improve to its own advantage. Still even now the advantages of a direct road to Evansville are so evident as to create no little faith in the success of Mr. Smith's scheme if it were revived. It may yet be completed, and, if it is, the whole line will be a monument to the memory of the man whose amazing sagacity, energy, and force of character, laid the foundation of it all, and completed so much of it. As great and conspicuous as Mr. Smith's services were as a legislator, state and national, and as high as he stood in his profession, it is as a leader of public improvements that he will be best known to posterity. Only those who remember how deeply he impressed the great improvement conventions at Memphis and St. Louis, and the meetings he addressed at Philadelphia on the importance to the East of Western railroads, can understand fully how much of the success of our Western railroad system is due to him. While he worked for his own line with gigantic energy, he lent his powers freely to develop and strengthen the interests of the whole West. Utterly incapable of being idle while he had strength enough to hold a pen, the interruption of his railroad work, and his partial withdrawal from legal business, left Mr. Smith to devise some new occupation to fill his time and keep his tireless intellect employed. Thus it came that in the last two years of his life he struck out an entirely new pursuit—authorship—and attained a very flattering degree of success in it. During all his professional career he had been noted for the humor and point of his stories, and his powers as an anecdotist; and his students and the young members of the bar could find no more enjoyable an entertainment than to get Mr. Smith in a vacant hour to tell some of his reminiscences of the early bar and courts of the state, and of the incidents connected with them. In many of these were embodied sketches of the modes of life, fashions, tastes, dialect, and material condition of the backwoods, and they were even still more valuable as material for some future Hoosier Macaulay or Thackeray than amusing as rare specimens of his genius as a "raconteur." He was often solicited to write out some of these stories and publish them, and early in July, 1857, having, to some extent, withdrawn from the practice of the law, and his railroad enterprise being obstructed for the time, he began the publication of a series of what he afterwards called "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches." They were published in the daily *Journal*, then and for some years before and after edited by B. R. Sulgrove, Esq., who had been a law student with Mr. Smith and his partner, Mr. Yandes. The first (July 30, 1857) was a sketch of the condition of the state when he first began practicing law, of the free and easy manners of the bench and bar, and of the architectural style of the primitive court-houses. Following were descriptions of trials and court incidents,

some comical, some pathetic, but all interesting, and all redolent of the backwoods and early days. These were continued, sometimes every day for a few days together, sometimes every other day, till the last of September. Interspersed with these were occasional sketches of the prominent men and political events associated with his own public and professional life. He had determined in the course of the first month of those publications to reproduce them in book form, and on the 6th of August, 1857, he took out his copyright. Early in 1858 they were published by Moore, Wilstach & Keyes, of Cincinnati, in a handsome octavo volume of six hundred and forty pages. A steel-engraved portrait fronts the title-page, with a fac-simile of his autograph, both as nearly perfect as the engraver's art can make them. The papers published in the *Journal* would have made a small volume, and, partly to get in a wealth of reminiscences and sketches of character with which his memory was filled, he added brief biographies of very many prominent men of the state and nation with whom he had been associated in one way or another, and reproduced some of their most characteristic productions. Thus he resurrected Thomas Corwin's inimitable picture of a "militia general of the peace establishment," at a militia parade, in which the great Ohio humorist so demolished the Michigan General Crary that John Quincy Adams alluded to the latter as "the late General Crary." He also preserved that delightful description of a Hoosier home in the woods, once so well known, now nearly forgotten, called the "Hoosier's Nest," by John Finley, of Richmond, Indiana; also his "Bachelor's Hall," more than once attributed to Tom Moore; and poems by John B. Dillon, Mrs. Bolton, and Mrs. Julia Dumont. Some of his sketches of political or legal contemporaries are very brief, and appear to have been written more to make up the requisite bulk of the volume than to unload his mind of matter that interested him, but in the main they present the strong points of the character depicted clearly, and in many cases give us the best delineation we are ever likely to get of men who have passed away, but who once held the greatest interests of the country in their hands. But the chief value of the book is in its traits of primitive Hoosier life, revealed constantly in the sketches of trials and other incidents. It will not be long before the historian of the West will find these little glimpses of the early days of Indiana indispensable to the truth of his work. And it is not at all improbable that Mr. Smith will be better known fifty years hence by his book than by all his public life, better even than by his railroad achievement, for with that, durable as it may be, his name may not be associated, but from this account of the early days of the West his name can never be dissevered. The style, both of these sketches and of his speeches, was clear,

strong, and compact. It was sometimes loose and careless, but never confused or obscure. He knew exactly what he wanted to say before he tried to say it, and the definiteness of his own conception made his expression of it clear to every body else. When greatly excited in his forensic speeches his style frequently became terse and condensed in an unusual degree. He studied no beauties of rhetoric, no mere decorations of trope and metaphor, but gave his powers wholly to bring out as forcibly as possible the thought in his mind. And his best efforts often reminded a cultivated hearer of the old "Cyclopean Walls," the blocks carelessly dressed or left undressed, but so huge in size and so weighty that they were impregnable to any assault of logic or eloquence. Yet he could be graceful or elegant when the occasion allowed it, as in his reply to Matthew Hale Smith in the divorce case before alluded to. Usually, however, there was more strength than grace in his speeches and writings. In 1844 Mr. Smith attached himself to the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, then under the charge of the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher, even then very widely known for his eloquence and versatile genius. He continued in this communion during his life. Though never an obtrusively religious man, and thoroughly despising Pharisaism, he was a sincere Christian, and few men have lived more closely to the injunctions of religion than he. He never in his life gambled, drank, or indulged in any of the vices that are sometimes lightly dismissed as "sowing wild oats." He never had any seed of that crop of future mischief to sow. He was all his life a hard worker, and there is no such safeguard of moral purity as religious conviction, reinforced by systematic industry. He never used tobacco, or frequented places of amusement, or so little as to leave no impress upon his character. Rigidly moral himself, he was yet no bigot. Forms of faith troubled him very little. He held, with the poet, that "his faith could not be wrong whose life was right." He was always carefully well dressed, but without the slightest suggestion of personal interest in his apparel. He had a wholesome regard for appearances, though he would sacrifice neither time nor care to them alone. He rather prided himself, and with justice, on the neatness of his handwriting. His signature was quite a picture, and perfectly unique; and his chirography always, when not hurried, remarkably clear and legible and uniform. He frequently lectured his students on the value of a good hand, and once administered a rebuke as witty as it was apt to a student whose writing was unusually bad. Said he: "You have got the notion that, because great men sometimes write bad hands, it is the mark of a great man to write badly, but it is a mistake." "Well," retorted the student, "I suppose it does not make any difference in the correct-

ness of the pleading whether the handwriting is bad or not." "No," said Mr. Smith, "and it would not make any difference in the force of your argument to a jury if you spoke in your shirt-tail, but it would not look as well." Though not as methodical as many in his business habits and duties, he rarely neglected or forgot any thing, and was never taken by surprise or unprepared by the more astute antagonist. He mastered the case he was engaged with fully at the outset, or as nearly as possible, and he never overlooked any thing necessary to its effective treatment. His partner, Mr. Yandes, says he spent less time in research than might have been expected, but his memory was tenacious and contained a vast repository of precedents, that made it less necessary to him than most lawyers to hunt through reports for the material for arguments. A very sanguine disposition, and a constant cheerfulness and buoyancy of temperament, aided largely to carry him through his labors and make a success where less hopefulness might have yielded too far to take any serious trouble at all. His uniform high spirits were as striking a feature of his character as his sound habits, purity of life, and force of will. He died on the evening of Saturday, March 19, 1859, after a long and painful illness. On the 21st a meeting of the bar of Indianapolis was held in the court-house to give expression to the feelings of the members on the sad occasion, and, after some appropriate and touching remarks by Mr. Yandes, his partner, a committee, consisting of Abram A. Hammond, then Lieutenant-governor of the state, Hugh O'Neal, and Jonathan W. Gordon, leading lawyers, reported a series of resolutions of "admiration and fond remembrance of the professional courtesy, talents, and exalted merits of our deceased brother, and of emulation of his virtues as the best tribute to his memory;" also, condoling with his friends, and declaring a period of thirty days to wear the usual badge of mourning. Eulogistic speeches were made by John L. Ketcham, J. W. Gordon, ex-Governor Wallace, and Judge McDonald. On the 29th of March the resolutions of the bar were, on motion of ex-Governor Wallace, spread upon the records of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Yandes followed with a short biographical sketch and eulogy. Similar proceedings were afterwards held in the State Supreme Court, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

SMITH, REV. BENJAMIN WILSON, A. M., of Indianapolis, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, January 30, 1830. Abel Timothy Smith, his father, came from a long line of Smiths, dating back to the earliest settlements in this country, and the records remain of many English generations still beyond. His mother, Deborah Spencer Wilson, was the

daughter of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, of Revolutionary life and fame, who was the first clerk of Harrison County, Virginia. His parents were much interested in the education of their children, inspiring them with noble aspirations, teaching them honesty and true greatness by the Christian character they maintained, and always laying before them a worthy motive. His course of reading was as extensive as his circumstances would allow—one little public library, in which his father was a stockholder, and the limited supply of books of his friends, were all to which he had access. Often would he walk many miles to borrow a single book, and that, too, perhaps, after a hard day's work. All forgetful of weariness, he would read late into the night, till the imperious mandate of father or mother sent him to bed. Many thousands of pages were read by fire-light, and many hours spent lying on his back, holding up the book to catch the full glare of the feeble light. "My desire for knowledge," says he, "was a quenchless thirst." At the age of sixteen his education was only that afforded by the common schools. His parents now moved to the wilds of Indiana, where, away from teachers and libraries, away from the refinement of liberal education, in the labors of the field and forest, abundant opportunities were given for reflection on the subjects considered in school, and remembered from his previous course of history. The day that Indiana cast her vote for Zachary Taylor for President, Mr. Smith engaged in teaching school. It was a subscription, or "rate bill," school. He was to receive all the public money, which, at the end of thirteen weeks, was to be reckoned as so much paid by the patrons. It was an old log-house in Princeton Township, White County. He received ten dollars from the public fund, while, by dint of collecting closely, he succeeded in getting five more. His next place was in the old frame court-house in Rensselaer, Jasper County. The edifice served the triple purpose of school-house, church, and temple of justice. He subsequently taught in Medina Township, Warren County, but was previously examined by Colonel J. R. M. Bryant, of that county, who is really the author of the Indiana school law of 1852. After a term in Fountain County, in the autumn of that year he entered college. By hard study he alone prepared himself in natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, algebra, geometry, and Latin. A six years' course met him at the threshold, which he completed with an attendance of but three and one-half years; and so hard pressed was he for means that he labored for wages, kept bachelor's hall in college, taught a year and a half during his course, and even then was often compelled to borrow money with which to get his letters from the post-office. Though his home was distant eighty-five miles, he made two round trips on foot. He speaks of his college life as an exquisite dream, and his teach-

ers are remembered with great respect. The classics opened afresh the fountain of history, poetry, and art; the sciences, the field of experimental philosophy; the literary societies, the arena of forensic effort. On the nineteenth day of July, 1855, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him his Master's degree. The conflict which led to the war was just opening. Mr. Smith had voted for General Scott in 1852; he was a Whig of the strictest sort, but, upon the organization of the "People's Party," in 1854, on the basis of prohibition, and the freedom of the territories, he stood with them, early taking sides with a few gallant men who became the founders of the Republican party. He has ever since held to the doctrines of that party. On graduating, he found many places open to him. He accepted the chair of ancient languages in the Iowa Conference Seminary, now Cornell College, and, at the organization of the institution, was chosen professor of natural sciences. After two years, he returned to Indiana, assuming charge of the Manchester Collegiate Institute, subsequently, for two years, superintending the public schools at Aurora. While there he felt it his duty to serve the Church more closely; he entered the conference and took Monticello and Valparaiso stations in order, at the latter of which his health failed; and, after a few months' rest, he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in Valparaiso Male and Female College, in two years succeeding to the presidency. During this period he was for four years trustee of the public schools of Valparaiso, and two years superintendent (examiner) of the schools of that county. Three years of the war were now gone. Never, during his connection with this institution, did he allow a soldier's child or widow to leave school because of straitened circumstances; he appropriated not less than one thousand dollars to assist in their education. Having resigned the presidency of this college, Bishop Janes at that year's conference appointed him to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Terre Haute. This was an important charge, and so successful was Mr. Smith that in his two years' pastorate the membership increased to over two hundred, and this Church, though young, stood at the front in the conference. But again disease laid its heavy hand upon him, and he was compelled to superannuate. Withdrawing from the ranks of his professions, he began traveling, studying the school systems of several states in all their minor details of structure and peculiarity. In 1872 he was nominated for the office of superintendent of public instruction on the first ballot, over several distinguished competitors, though he had been a candidate but a few weeks. The contest was a close one. Mr. Smith's opponent, the incumbent, was a very popular man, and by a combination of circumstances he

was elected by a few hundred votes. It can not be doubted that had Mr. Smith been elected he would have done honor to himself and to the state, for it was conceded that his liberal scholarship, thorough acquaintance with the public schools and the law, his knowledge of the history of the system and of the detail work of the office, would have placed him in the foremost ranks of those most worthy to fill the place. His health, which was almost broken by the labor of the campaign of 1872, being now greatly impaired, forced him to decline many offers of honorable positions, notably the superintendency of the Crawfordsville city schools, and professorships in several prominent educational institutions. The care of Churches and schools, with prostrated health, prevented his taking any part in the late war, but no more active and earnest Union man was there to be found than Mr. Smith. Though attending to his pastorate at the breaking out of the war, he took a zealous part in raising troops; and, on behalf of the ladies of Monticello, presented a flag to the first company leaving there for the camp. The address made upon that occasion will long be remembered. One sentence had a thrilling effect:

"Brave defenders of a nation's life, in which are shrined the safety of hearth and home, take this banner, wrought by loving hands. In the storm and smoke of battle, these stars and stripes waving over you shall be a harbinger of victory; and to him who falls, its glorious folds shall be a royal shroud and winding sheet."

When offered the chaplaincy of the 9th Indiana Regiment, his physician advised that he should not go, as he would scarcely live three weeks in the service, and hence it was reluctantly declined. Mr. Smith is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity, and a member of the Encampment in the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Arminian in creed, and a firm believer in the Bible as a divine revelation. He accepts religion as a supernatural growth in the heart. All these were taught him in his youth, while the most careful study and conscientious thought have only confirmed his early teaching. November 27, 1855, he married Miss Ruth Ann Rankin, of Greencastle, Indiana. She is of classical education, and of fine native and acquired musical ability. Of this union is a large family of children of intelligence and refinement. Their home is one of culture and happiness. Mr. Smith is, perhaps, above the average in size; has fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair; his head is massive, and, as a result of reading by fire-light in his youth, is stooped. He is fluent of speech, and has a memory of most remarkable tenacity, quick perception, and rapid analytical powers. Skilled in polemics, he grasps the salient points of a question at once, and, either in conversation or debate, his copious memory pours its unceasing stream of facts and figures

out before him. In college he was known among the boys as the Historical Cyclopaedia. He does not stop to enter into technicalities, but not infrequently astonishes by his citation of the volume and page of works with which he could hardly be supposed to be familiar. With politicians he is at home, for all the contests in the country are familiar to him. He can quote the majorities in the various counties and districts for half a score of campaigns back. With ministers, he discusses all the subtleties of the polemics of the Churchmen, and among educators is an authority on all questions to be met in their varied calling. His long experience as teacher led him into all the departments of a college curriculum. The power of adaptability to every circumstance is a happy faculty; in him it is remarkable. Having traveled extensively, and by all modern methods, taking as well the fare of the cabin as that of the palace hotel, every-where he was alike at home. His sermon to the negro in the day of his bondage was full of encouragement and consolation, of sympathy and hope. During the darkest hours of the Rebellion he never lost hope, but said, "The cause is just, and, since God rules, justice will be done, though the heavens fall." As an example of his executive ability, his powers of application and endurance: In 1877, in order that he might take a little rest, he moved to Brookston, Indiana. It was his former home, and he took charge of the academy there as superintendent and principal. Many of his old friends came to him, requesting that he take the pastorate of their Church, which he did, but, unexpectedly to him, two other appointments were coupled with it. So that for an entire year he devoted six hours each day to his school, preached three times every Sabbath, had charge of a Sabbath-school, teaching a class in it all the time, and, in addition, completed and published a full series of official books for township officers and teachers, which are pronounced by the highest authority to be the best works of the kind ever offered to the public. They are known as the "Indiana Series of Official Books and Blanks." He is now engaged in the preparation of still another important work, and, should his life be prolonged yet a few years, his dream will be consummated in a history of "Western Pioneers."

STEELE, THEODORE, of Indianapolis, was born in Owen County, Indiana, on the 11th of September, 1847. His father, Samuel W. Steele, died in 1862, leaving to his offspring only the legacy of a strong arm with which to do battle with the world. The subject of this sketch began his education in Montgomery County, Indiana, where he attended the Wave-land Collegiate Institute for five or six years. He then



John S. Spann.

commenced the study of art, toward which his inclinations had drifted from early boyhood. He first went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and received there instruction from Isaac Williams, with whom he remained but a short time, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and placed himself under the tuition of Mrs. St. John, an artist of considerable celebrity in that city. But, as a matter of fact, be it said, to Mr. Steele's credit, he is the architect of his own success. His self-instruction outweighs in vast proportion all he may have received from others. He located in Indianapolis in the fall of 1873, while the disastrous effects of the terrible financial crisis, which shook the country from center to circumference, was prostrating the interests of the city; and, amid the wrecking of commercial houses heretofore considered the most substantial, and general loss and bankruptcy, he proceeded in a quiet and unobtrusive way with his painting, until he had won for himself an enviable position among artists. Of him who has much, and makes of it a judicious disposition for his own advancement and well-being, we should speak highly, but of him who has nothing save his own determination, and yet aspires to an honorable standing in his community and before the world, too much can not be said in commendation; and, when he has attained the object he seeks, his manly effort and merited success must command our admiration. Hence we have, briefly, the career of Mr. Steele, and such, too, are the difficulties under which he labored. Mr. Steele has devoted himself principally to portrait painting, for which he seems to have a peculiar talent. His heads are strong and vigorous in execution, harmonious in color, and impressed with the individuality of the subject to a remarkable degree. An insight into character, and the ability to transfer it to his canvas, have brought Mr. Steele a sure reward. He has painted many of the representative men of the state. In the state university he has a portrait of Doctor Richard Owen; in Asbury University, portraits of Bishop Bowman and Professor Miles J. Fletcher; at Wabash College and Butler University he has other portraits. The studio of Mr. Steele is now room No. 30 in Fletcher & Sharpe's Block, a spacious apartment, well lighted, airy, and very desirable in many other respects, while the walls are adorned with numberless portraits, many of eminent men of Indianapolis, together with sketches, and whatever else properly comes within the sphere of his craft. The writer of this brief sketch noticed, among the many excellent works there, the portraits of J. W. Riley, the poet; Hon. J. W. Gordon, General T. A. Morris, Barry Sulgrove, Rev. William Wilson, and Calvin Fletcher and wife, but lately finished, and half lengths of his son and daughter, which latter are considered by connoisseurs to be among his best works, and which he placed on exhibition at the Cincinnati Expo-

sition in the fall of 1879. Mr. Steele is a man of high status and consummate skill in his profession. His reputation as a painter is now securing him a liberal patronage from lovers of art.

 SPANN, JOHN S., of Indianapolis, was born May 24, 1823, in Jefferson County, Indiana. He is the third son of Hon. John L. and Sophia Spann, who came to Indiana about 1819, from Kentucky. General John L. Spann was a well-known farmer, who at different times served in both branches of the state Legislature, and in 1850 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Being a member of the House of Representatives at the session of 1839-40, General Spann yielded to the solicitations of his son to accompany him to Indianapolis at the opening of that session. The boy had worked several years at Vernon, at the printing business, and, on coming to Indianapolis, sought earnestly for employment, and finally succeeded, his first situation being in a book and job office, kept by Stacy & Williams. He next worked as a compositor on the state work, for Cutler & Chamberlain; and, after two or three years' further work as an apprentice and journeyman, tried his hand as an employer with Mr. E. Chamberlain for his first partner in a printing-office. Not being successful, he closed this connection in about a year. The qualities of industry, thrift, and order, inherited from his New England mother (one of the excellent of the earth), soon put him in a position of self-support and comparative independence. From his South Carolina father he inherited a taste for politics and affairs. He worked hard, lost no time, and saved his earnings; so that in time he attracted the notice of newspaper men and politicians, and soon became identified with the press, his partnerships being successively with Alex. F. Morrison, George A. and J. P. Chapman, Doctor E. W. H. Ellis, and John B. Norman, as hereinafter noted. His early educational advantages were scanty. The neighborhood school in Jefferson County, and for a time the town academy at Vernon, were about all, until he went into the printing-office, where he made the most of his opportunities. Having such men as those above named as associates, and being ambitious, he acquired such skill and information as came in the range of his employments. In the printing of Blackford's reports and other works of like character, in the reading of the proofs, and from reading a few elementary law-books, some knowledge of legal principles was acquired. On the 2d of June, 1847, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Spann was married to Miss Hester A. Sharpe, youngest daughter of the late Ebenezer Sharpe, for many years agent of state for the town of Indianapolis, and well known as a man of intelligence,

learning, and moral worth. To his excellent wife, Mr. Spann attributes much of the success they have achieved in their home and social life. In February, 1842, during the early ministry of Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Spann became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and has remained firmly attached to it, a zealous laborer in all its enterprises. In January, 1856, he was first elected a member of its board of trustees, and still is a member, having been re-elected at periods of three years. He has also been since 1867 a ruling elder. When this beautiful church edifice was erected, he served on the building committee, and for most of the time as its chairman. His first newspaper venture was the *Indiana Democrat*, his partner being the late Alex. F. Morrison, the firm being Morrison & Spann. The first number was issued November 7, 1845. The paper had been going only about a year when the Mexican War broke out, and Mr. Morrison went with the Indiana troops as quartermaster, leaving Mr. Spann (then only twenty-two years old) with all the responsibilities of a political paper engaged in a bitter personal and political quarrel with the Chapmans and their well established and powerful paper, the *Sentinel*, on his hands, to manage as best he could. Mr. Morrison had not made any arrangements for any one to supply his place, and, the fight with the Chapmans being his own, Mr. Spann discontinued the *Democrat*, and formed a partnership with the Chapmans, under the firm name of Chapmans & Spann. This occurred in the fall of 1846. This new arrangement gave Mr. Spann a large field and a better opportunity to push his fortunes. He became acquainted with and made friends of many gentlemen who came to the capital as members of the Legislature, the courts, and the various orders, and many of these friendships have continued through a busy life. This association with the Chapmans continued until the fall of 1850, when the *Sentinel* was sold to Austin H. Brown; and the state printing-office, or contract, which the *Sentinel* held in the name of J. P. Chapman, was sold to Mr. Spann and Doctor E. W. H. Ellis, who was just then entering upon his office of Auditor of State. In April, 1850, he was elected city treasurer; but the demands of the printing-office became so pressing that he resigned the office of treasurer in the fall of the same year. The firm of Ellis & Spann began the publication of the *Indiana Statesman* on the 4th of September, 1850. The *Statesman* was a Democratic paper with Free-soil tendencies, representing the views of Doctor Ellis, its chief editor. Though the paper made some money and was popular, its career was short. In consequence of certain business engagements of its owners it was discontinued at the end of the second year. It was as a member of this firm of Ellis & Spann that Mr. Spann met with his first considerable financial success. At the end of this partnership with Doctor Ellis,

Mr. Spann was thirty years old. He had been, as boy and man, about seventeen years in printing-offices, from roller boy and sweep through all grades up to the proprietorship. He tried to do every thing himself as far as possible—was first at the office and last to leave—so that at this time it seemed that his health was permanently impaired; and he settled up and sold out, with the belief that he had only a few years to wait for the end. But cessation from labor for a time proved that his trouble was overwork, and, finding himself fit for business again, in December, 1855, he re-purchased the *Sentinel* office, in connection with the late John B. Norman. A partnership with his old friend Norman was especially attractive, and for many personal reasons they both desired its continuance; but reasons of another kind soon developed which were of controlling importance, and as a result the firm of Spann & Norman was dissolved, January 24, 1856, when the *Sentinel* was sold to Larrabee & Cottom, and Mr. Norman returned to the New Albany *Ledger*. This closed Mr. Spann's connection with newspapers and the printing business. In 1860 Mr. Spann went into the real estate business as agent and dealer. The first office opened was in Hubbard's Block, corner of Meridian and Washington Streets. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Francis Smith, and removed to No. 50 East Washington Street. The firm of Spann & Smith was a prosperous one, continuing four or five years, since which time Mr. Spann and his associates have done business under the firm name of John S. Spann & Co. His present partners are his two sons, Thomas H. and John M. Spann, both skilled in their line of business, having been carefully educated and prepared by liberal culture at home and abroad in the best schools of the country. They are both young men of high character, and enjoy first-class business reputation. The credit of the business firms of which Mr. Spann has been a member was always first-class. It is believed that no note or payment fixed for a day certain ever passed its maturity. About the year 1855 Mr. Spann became interested, with Judge A. L. Roache and others, in the effort to construct the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad, from Indianapolis to Decatur, Illinois. He was in this enterprise as secretary and treasurer for several years; but the road lingered so long in an unfinished state that Mr. Spann abandoned all hope of it, and went into other business. In March, 1853, Mr. Spann was elected by the Legislature one of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and served in that board until April, 1861. In 1864 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind by the three boards of the state institutions acting jointly, as the law then was, to fill a vacancy. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature, on the 26th of January, 1865, to fill out that term; and on the 15th of



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March, 1867, was again elected for a full term by the Legislature, serving till April, 1871. In his early manhood Mr. Spann became a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, his lodge being Philoxenian, No. 44, Indianapolis. Like every thing else he did, he devoted himself to this with zeal and energy. He attained to the highest offices of his lodge, and through them to membership in the Grand Lodge of the State. But, as Church and family and business duties increased, the order lost its hold upon him, and he has not been for many years a participant in its privileges or honors. None of these offices, though most honorable, were specially sought for, though he has in every case given to their responsible duties his best attention. He has not been an office-seeker deliberately, preferring the comforts and independence of home life to the possible honors to be won in more conspicuous places.

ENGLISH, WILLIAM H., of Indianapolis. The writer of this sketch a long time ago resided for several years in Greene County, Illinois, and remembers well the town of Carrollton, the county seat, with all its pleasant surroundings. In the cemetery of that thriving but rather quiet town, there is, or was some years ago, an unpretentious monument standing by two graves, bearing the following inscriptions:

"In memory of ELISHA ENGLISH, born March 2, 1768, near Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware. Married Sarah Wharton, December 10, 1788. Removed to Kentucky in 1790, and to Greene County, Illinois, in 1830. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 7, 1857. He was a faithful husband, a kind father, and an honest man.

"In memory of SARAH WHARTON, wife of Elisha English. Died November 27, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was kind to her neighbors, devoted to her family, and a noble woman in all the relations of life.

"MY FATHER AND MY MOTHER. They lived lovingly together as husband and wife over sixty years, and, before the tie was broken, could number two hundred living descendants. Their fourteen children all married and had children before a death occurred in the family. This monument is erected to their memory by Elisha G. English, of Indiana."

These are the grand-parents, on the father's side, of the subject of this sketch, the Hon. William H. English, and the facts disclosed by these inscriptions embody the most that is known of their history. On the mother's side his grand-parents "sleep their last sleep" in the Riker's Ridge (or Hillis) burying-ground, a romantic spot near the Ohio River, a few miles north-east of Madison, Indiana; and again recourse is had to a monument which marks their graves, as containing an epitome of the most that is known of their history:

"In memory of PHILIP EASTIN, a lieutenant in the Fourth Virginia Regiment in the War of the American

Revolution, who was buried in this secluded spot in the year 1817, leaving his widow and a large family of children to mourn his loss. 'He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle.' Honor his memory, for he was one of the brave and true men whose gallant deeds gave freedom and independence to our country.

"In memory of SARAH SMITH EASTIN, who died near this place, and was buried here in the year 1843. She was married to Lieutenant Philip Eastin at Winchester, Virginia, in 1782, near which place she was born, being a descendant of the Hite family, who first settled that valley. The prosperity of early life gave place in her old age to poverty, and the hardships of rearing a large family in a new country; but she acted her part well under all circumstances, and died with the respect and love of all who knew her. Now that the joys and sorrows of a long and eventful life are over, they sleep well. May they rest in peace. This monument is erected to their memory by their grandson, William H. English."

Of the seventeen children born to this pair, Mahala, the mother of our subject, first saw the light in Fayette County, Kentucky, and now resides with her distinguished son, and only surviving child, at Indianapolis, in the eighty-second year of her age, retaining in a remarkable degree her health and all her faculties. As an element of character, and one which all good persons recognize as essential to greatness, not one can be named so well calculated to inspire respect as a profound veneration for ancestors, and especially when its development draws the child even more to parents as the weight of years increases. This trait of character was never more beautifully exhibited than in Mr. English's devotion to his parents. His honors and his prosperity only vitalized his affections for them, and in his elegant home, with all the refinements, comforts, and luxuries wealth could command, he demonstrated the goodness of his heart, the warmth of his affections, and the nobility of his character; and Indiana, in all of her happy homes, presents no more beautiful picture of a son's devotion than is to be found in Mr. English's, where his mother, now over fourscore years of age, is enjoying all the fruits that affection can bestow. Her husband, Major Elisha G. English, who was one of the fourteen children referred to in the first inscription, died at his son's residence, in Indianapolis, November 14, 1874, full of years and full of honors, and is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. He was, however, a citizen of Scott County, Indiana, at the time of his death, as he had been for over a half century, having emigrated to that county, in 1818, from Kentucky, in which state he was born. As one of the pioneers of Indiana, he enjoyed, in the highest degree, the respect and confidence of the people; was several times sheriff of his county; for about twenty years a member of the Indiana House of Representatives or Senate, and for some time United States marshal for Indiana. When he first settled in the state, the great valley of the Mississippi, which is now an empire

within itself in wealth and population, was, comparatively speaking, a wilderness, the home of wild and savage beasts, and roving bands of scarcely less savage men. Indiana, one of the galaxy of states, near the center of the great valley, which have sprung into existence almost as if by enchantment—now the home of more than two millions of inhabitants, teeming with every luxury and blessing—then had just been born into the sisterhood of states, and the stealthy tread of the red man had scarcely ceased to be heard, as he prowled around the cabin of the adventurous and hardy pioneer on his errand of savage cruelty and death. In fact, only a few years before this period a fearful massacre of men, women, and children by Indians occurred in this very county, which is known in history as “the Pigeon Roost massacre.” Surrounded by such scenes of hardy adventure and of reckless daring, so familiar to the pioneers of the West, William H. English was born, August 27, 1822, at the village of Lexington, Scott County, Indiana; and he has literally grown with his native state, and strengthened with her strength, until he has become thoroughly identified with her interests and prosperity. Both are now in their full meridian, and he bears the reputation of being one among the most far-seeing and energetic business men of the country. This is the more strange when it is considered that he had previously reached great distinction in public life—having entered that field in his early career, but voluntarily retired from it. The student of biography, especially the biographies of Americans who had been distinguished in war, politics, literature, and science, has been impressed with the fact that those who in youth were subjected to the severest struggles have gained the proudest eminence in after life; and Indiana has furnished a long list of names demonstrating the truth of the proposition, and the early life of Mr. English conspicuously illustrates it. Born at a time when school-houses were few and far between, he mastered the rudiments at an early age, and took a position in public affairs when others more favorably situated were dallying in the problems he had solved. This youthful heroism furnishes the key to his future success; the indomitableness of the boy foreshadowing the man of affairs, who, learning the value of persistency in youth, would carry it into all the enterprises of manhood; an example worthy of profound study by other youth of the country. His education was such as could be acquired at the common schools of the neighborhood, and a course of three years’ study at the South Hanover College. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court at the early age of eighteen years. He was subsequently admitted to the Supreme Court of his state, and in the twenty-third year of his age to the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the Supreme Court of

the United States. His first license was granted by John H. Thompson, president of the then Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and Miles C. Eggleston, president-judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. This was under the old system, when examinations were very thorough; and the latter Judge was particularly the terror of applicants, by reason of his rigid examinations. Nor was license in the inferior courts in that day sufficient to entitle one to admission to practice in the Supreme Court of the state. Isaac Blackford, Charles Dewey, and Jeremiah Sullivan adorned the state Supreme Bench when Mr. English was admitted. The method of examination then was, by written questions, required to be answered by the applicant in writing, in the presence of the examining Judge, within a given time. The Judges then examined the answers at their leisure, and decided to admit or not, the same as they would decide on the merits of a case. At the term Mr. English was admitted ten others were admitted, but several were rejected, one being a practicing lawyer of some note in the inferior courts, who was subsequently a high military officer, a member of Congress, and Governor. About two years after this Mr. English was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The great change in the method of making attorneys in Indiana came in with the adoption of the new state Constitution, which made an entire revolution in the old order of things, by providing that “every person of moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all the courts of justice.” Less mischief has grown out of this radical change than many at the time apprehended. Mr. English had all the elements of great success at the bar, had he continued in the practice; but he drifted into politics, and very soon into an office which kept him in Washington four years, and he never again returned to the law as a profession. He was for a time associated in practice with the celebrated Joseph G. Marshall. At an early age Mr. English’s inclinations turned to a political life. His youthful ambition to win success, and opportunities which then presented themselves, combined to urge him in this direction of effort. However, in the calm reflection of later years, and in the full realization of these aspirations, he laid down the honors and emoluments of office to seek in the walks of business a more congenial vocation. He identified himself with the Democratic party, and took a prominent part in the political contests of his county even before he arrived at his majority. Several years before he was of age he was chosen a delegate from Scott County to the Democratic State Convention, at Indianapolis, which nominated General Tilghman A. Howard for Governor. There was no railroad connection with the capital at that time, and the roads were in such deplorable condition that it took him six days’ horseback riding to make

the round trip. He commenced making speeches in that campaign, and continued in active politics for many years. This was the celebrated "log-cabin and hard cider" campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the presidency. But "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" did not prove as harmonious as the party that had sung and hurrahed them into power anticipated. Harrison could not, in his old age, stand the worry and strain of the position, and died soon after inauguration. Tyler, who then became President, separated from the party that had elected him, and the Democrats were soon again in the ascendancy. Under the Tyler administration, Mr. English was appointed postmaster of Lexington, his native village, then the county seat of Scott County. In 1843, he was chosen principal clerk of the House of Representatives of his state, over several distinguished and worthy competitors. It was at this session that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the then Lieutenant-governor, and president of the Senate, by his casting vote postponed the regular election of a United States Senator until the next session, which resulted in his own election. James D. Williams, now the venerable and respected Governor of Indiana, was then, for the first time, a member of the House; and he has several times made public mention of the fact that Mr. English then performed the same duties, and most satisfactorily too, with the aid of one assistant, that in these later years over a half dozen are paid to perform. David Macy, D. P. Holloway, W. W. Conner, A. C. Handy, David McClure, J. S. Simonson, and A. L. Robinson are among the distinguished members of that Legislature who yet survive, but most of them, including such distinguished names as Samuel Hannah, Thos. Dowling, J. S. Athon, Samuel W. Parker, W. A. Bowles, and W. A. Gorman, have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Mr. English's competitor in that election was George Taylor, who was probably benefited by the result, as he removed from the state to New York, where he was elected to Congress, and became a colleague of Mr. English in that body. They were devoted friends. Soon after the close of this session of the Legislature, the presidential canvass opened. The Whigs were led by their great champion, Henry Clay, and the Democrats unexpectedly took up James K. Polk, then comparatively unknown. The question was at first asked, Who is James K. Polk? The Whigs spoke sneeringly of him, and ridiculed the idea that he should be pitted against their great orator, hero, and champion; but the Democrats said they were no hero-worshippers, and were soon singing,

"On Polk and Dallas we'll unite,
Because their principles are right."

(Dallas and Frelinghuysen were the candidates of the respective parties for Vice-president.) The Whigs

associated the name of Mr. Polk disparagingly with the plant known as the polk-stalk, the root of which is said to be poison; but the Democrats came back at them with,

"We'll teach the Whigs that polk is poison
To Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The Democrats turned the tables on their opponents completely by adopting the polk-stalks and hickory boughs as their emblems (the latter because Polk was from Tennessee and a friend of General Jackson, and hence called Young Hickory). These emblems were often stuck up over the door or gate to indicate the politics of the family, and, in the great political gatherings of the day, every Democratic wagon would be adorned with them. It was undoubtedly the most spirited canvass that ever took place in this country, and the success of the Democrats, under the seemingly fearful odds against them, wonderful. After the election of Mr. Polk to the presidency, to which Mr. English largely contributed, as an active and efficient politician in his section of the country, he was tendered an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he accepted, and continued to discharge its duties during that administration. He was not the man to disguise his principles or make an effort to keep a place under an administration he had opposed. He voted for the nomination of Cass in the National Convention, and had strenuously opposed the election of General Taylor. He, therefore, on the day preceding the inauguration, sent to Mr. Polk a letter of resignation, which was extensively copied by the Democratic press, with comments approving the independent spirit of its author. In the National Convention of 1848 his father, Elisha G. English, and his uncle, Revel W. English, were vice-presidents, and two other uncles delegates. It was in that convention he first met the now celebrated Samuel J. Tilden, who was a delegate from the state of New York. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that four of these English brothers were members of the Legislature in four different states at the same time, and all of the Democratic faith. It will be observed that Mr. English is a Democrat not only by the sober judgment of his mature manhood, but by inheritance and the traditions of his family, and it may be said that the commanding positions he has held, his large experience, and his knowledge of men and measures, all combine to strengthen his convictions that the principles of the Democratic party must prevail if we are to have a united and prosperous country. His own idea of what these principles are will be best understood by the following vigorous and forcible words uttered by him in a late published interview:

"I am for honesty in money, as in politics and morals, and think the great material and business interests of this country should be placed upon the most

solid basis, and as far as possible from the blighting influence of damagogues. At the same time I am opposed to class legislation, and in favor of protecting and fostering the interests of the laboring and producing classes in every legitimate way possible. A pure, economical, constitutional government, that will protect the liberty of the people and the property of the people, without destroying the rights of the states, or aggrandizing its own powers beyond the limits of the Constitution, is the kind of government contemplated by the fathers, and by that I think the Democracy propose to stand."

But Mr. English was not permitted to remain long out of public life. His abilities were universally recognized. He was a clerk of the Claims Committee in the United States Senate during the memorable session of the compromise of 1850; heard Calhoun and Cass, Clay and Webster, Benton, and other great statesmen of the age, in those able forensic efforts which obtained so much celebrity, and led to the results so gratifying to every American patriot. Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his late eulogy of Senator Houston, truly said: "The American Senate was, perhaps, at this period the most august body ever before assembled in this country. Cass was there. Hunter was there. Seward was there. Davis and Foote, of Mississippi, were there. Douglas was there. It was by this body and the House of Representatives, after a most exciting and protracted debate for months, that the great sectional questions were peacefully adjusted in 1850, under the lead and auspices mainly of Clay, Webster, Cass, Foote, and Douglas. Mr. Calhoun died while the debate was going on." And the pure patriotism of such men, the grandeur of their eloquence, the far-reaching benefits of the measure proposed and advocated, left a fadeless impression on Mr. English's mind, that inspired his ambition, broadened his views, and contributed largely in giving him influence in the councils of the nation when he became a member of the national Legislature. At the close of the session he resigned his position and returned to his home in Indiana. The people of that state had just decided to call a convention to revise the state Constitution, which had been adopted in 1816, and, after an existence of over a third of a century, the adoption of a new Constitution, in accord with the spirit of the times, was approached with much caution. Every one felt the necessity of confiding the trust to the wisest and best men of the state; and it is doubtful whether a superior body of men ever assembled for a like purpose to that which assembled at Indianapolis in October, 1850, to prepare a Constitution for the great state of Indiana. Mr. English had the distinguished honor of being elected the principal secretary of the convention, and of officially attesting the Constitution which was prepared by the convention, after over four months' deliberation, and ratified by an overwhelming vote of the people. Some idea of the high character of this

body may be formed by the fact that over twenty of its members have since held high official positions in the state and national governments: two were elected Vice-presidents of the United States (Colfax and Hendricks), two to the United States Senate, four to the Supreme Bench of the state, twelve were elected to Congress, two elected State Treasurer, two Auditor of State, and many to other honorable positions. At the adjournment, the convention assigned to Mr. English the important trust of supervising the publication of the Constitution, the journals, addresses, etc. As secretary of the convention, he added largely to his reputation, and the fact was recognized that his abilities were of a character to command a wider sphere of usefulness to the party and to the country. The adoption of the new Constitution made a necessity for a thorough revision of the laws of the state, and the same high order of talent was needed to mold the laws as had been required to prepare the Constitution itself. It was, therefore, a great honor to Mr. English that, in 1851, he was elected to represent his native county in the state Legislature, against an opposition majority, and over a competitor considered the strongest and most popular man of his party in the county. This was the first meeting of the Legislature under the provisions of the new Constitution, and judgment and discretion were required of the Legislature to put the new state machinery into harmonious and successful operation. It was, therefore, no small compliment for so young a man as Mr. English to have been chosen over so many older and more experienced citizens. But a still greater honor awaited him, for, notwithstanding he was then but twenty-nine years of age, and it was his first session as a member, and also, that there were many old, experienced, and distinguished men in that Legislature, when the caucus to nominate speaker was held, he received twenty-two votes, to thirty-one for Hon. John W. Davis, who had been long a member and speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and had also been Minister to China. Early in the session, on a disagreement between the House and Speaker Davis, he called Mr. English to the chair, and resigned the position of speaker. The next day Mr. English was elected by twenty-eight majority, and it may be mentioned, as an evidence of his ability and popularity as a presiding officer, that, during his long term of service (over three months), no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. This was the more remarkable as it was the first session under the new Constitution, when many new points had to be decided. In the course of his remarks on assuming the chair, he said:

"We represent, in the aggregate, a million of people, with, probably, as many great interests to protect, and conflicting opinions to reconcile, as can be found in any state of the confederacy.

"The new Constitution, as well as the wishes of our constituents, demand the enactment of a full and complete code of laws, general in their application, corresponding with and carrying out the principles of the Constitution, adapted to the spirit of the age, and the wants and expectations of the people. The limits and restrictions thrown around future Legislatures by our organic law make it necessary that this great work should be completed at the present session. If well done, as it should be, it is truly a Herculean task, requiring greater research and more intense application and labor than has devolved upon all the Legislatures of this state combined for the last eight years."

This Legislature, which convened on the 1st of December, 1851, continued in session until late in the following June, being by far the longest and most important session ever held in the state. We give somewhat lengthy extracts from Mr. English's valedictory address, because of its historical interest as a clear and concise statement of the great reforms then made in our entire system of laws and state government, and the Legislature which did this great work. He said:

"Never have I known the members of any assembly manifest stricter integrity of purpose, more laborious application, more gentlemanly deportment, or a greater desire to promote the interests of the people, and avoid the useless consumption of time.

"It is true the session has been of unusual length, but no one conversant with what was to do, expected it to be otherwise. The Constitutional Convention, foreseeing the necessity, wisely exempted the first General Assembly from the restriction as to length of session. The whole temple of government, from spire to foundation stone, had to be taken down, remodeled, and rebuilt, so as to conform to the new Constitution and the progress and improvements of the age.

"An examination of the acts of previous Legislatures, other than local, will show that the average number passed at each session does not exceed fifty. There have been introduced into the present General Assembly not less than five hundred and sixty bills, besides innumerable resolutions, constitutional inquiries, reports, and propositions, some of them involving questions of the greatest moment, and all requiring more or less consideration. Of all the bills introduced some two hundred and fifty have become laws of the land—probably equaling the aggregate number of the general acts passed by the five preceding Legislatures—extending to every essential subject of government, and reconciling differences and interests widely sundered by geographical positions, diversity of habits, opinions, and employments, inequality in the size of the counties, and the previous system of local legislation."

Mr. English concluded by saying:

"If a feeling of enmity has been engendered in any heart, let it not be taken beyond these walls. Let us separate as a band of brothers, each one prepared to say of the other through the rest of life, 'He is my friend; we served together in the first Legislature under the new Constitution.'"

Mr. English was placed in nomination for speaker by his friend Andrew Humphreys, then, as now, a Representative from Greene County; and seconded by his

friend, Mahlon D. Manson, then a member from Montgomery County, since then a member of Congress, a hero in two wars, a general, and now Auditor of State. In glancing over the list of members of this, the first House of Representatives under the present Constitution, the writer recognizes, among those believed to be yet living, such distinguished names as I. D. G. Nelson, A. J. Hay, W. S. Holman, P. M. Kent, D. C. Stover, J. S. Huffstetter, G. O. Behm, J. V. Lindsey, Willard Carpenter, R. M. Hudson, J. F. Suit, Calvin Cowgill, H. Brady, R. Hucy, J. Dice, Judges Gookins, Stanfield, and Eccles, Messrs. Shanklin, Foster, and King; but, as in the case of the House of 1843-44, most of the members have passed away, including such well-known names as W. B. Beach, W. Z. Stuart, T. W. Gibson, Samuel H. Buskirk, J. W. Dobson, Robert Dale Owen, John W. Davis, J. R. M. Bryant, and General Schoonover. Just before the election of Mr. English as speaker, he was selected by Speaker Davis as one of a committee of five to revise the laws of the state, but declined. But many radical and highly beneficial reforms in the laws of the state were made at this session, which Mr. English in some instances originated, and to the success of which he largely contributed, such as the change in the system of taxing railroads, and the substitution of the present short form of deeds, mortgages, etc., for the long intricate forms. Mr. English has, in an eminent degree, that force and energy of character which leads to successful action, and has left his impress upon the measures of every deliberative body, company, or association to which he has belonged. In a word, he has all the elements of a bold, aggressive, and successful leadership. If lost with a multitude in a pathless wilderness, he would not lag behind waiting for some one else to plan or open up the pathway of escape. He would be more apt to promptly advise which was the best way out, or make the road himself and call upon his comrades to follow. With the close of the long session of the Legislature of 1851, in which Mr. English had earned golden opinions from men of all parties, he was justly regarded as one of the foremost men of the state, and the Democrats of his district, with great unanimity, solicited him to become their standard-bearer in the race for Congress. He was nominated, and in October, 1852, was elected by four hundred and eighty-eight majority over his very worthy competitor, John D. Ferguson, now deceased, with whom he was always on terms of the warmest personal friendship. Mr. English was an active participant in the canvass which resulted in the election of the then comparatively unknown, but really great and good man, Franklin Pierce, over the world-renowned General Winfield Scott. Mr. English entered Congress at the commencement of Mr. Pierce's administration, and gave its political measures a warm and hearty support.

It was a memorable period in the history of the country, a time when questions of far-reaching consequences had their birth; and which, a few years subsequently, tested to the utmost limit the strength of the Republic. It was the time for the display of unselfish patriotism, lofty purpose, moral courage, and unwavering devotion to the Constitution. Mr. English met the demand. He was equal to the responsibility of the occasion. He never disappointed his constituents, his party, or his country. He displayed his national qualities of prudence, sagacity, and firmness. It was at the opening of this Congress that the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced. Mr. English was a member of the House Committee on Territories, which was charged with the consideration and report of the bill. He did not concur with the majority of the committee in the propriety and expediency of bringing forward the measure at that time, and made a minority report, on the 31st of January, 1854, proposing several important amendments, which, although not directly adopted, for reasons hereafter explained, probably led to modifications of the bill of the Senate, which was finally adopted as an amendment to the House bill, and enacted into a law. Both the House and Senate bill, at the time Mr. English made his minority report, contained a provision "that the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere in the United States;" and then followed this important reservation:

"Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative."

Mr. English proposed to strike out this exception, and insert the following:

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the people of said territory, through the properly constituted legislative authority, from passing such laws in relation to the institution of slavery, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as they may deem best adapted to their locality, and most conducive to their happiness and welfare; and so much of any existing act of Congress as may conflict with the above right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

In the history of this subject given in the first volume of Mr. Horace Greeley's "American Conflict," the opinion is expressed that this proposition of Mr. English could not have been defeated on the call of the yeas and nays; and the author goes on to explain and condemn the new and ingenious parliamentary maneuver resorted to at the time, which cut off all amendments but the substitution of the Senate bill for the bill of the House. "Thus," says Mr. Greeley, "the opponents

of the measure in the House were precluded from proposing any amendments or modifications whatever, when it is morally certain that, had they been permitted to do so, some such amendment as Governor Chase's or Mr. English's would have been carried." The parliamentary maneuver referred to brought the House to a vote on the Senate bill, which, in the mean time, had been offered as a substitute for the House bill, was adopted, and became the law. Now, there is one point in the history of this important measure, not very clearly developed in Mr. Greeley's account (in the main fair and accurate), which it will be well to refer to. It is true the Senate and House bills were substantially the same on the 31st of January, when Mr. English offered his amendments; but, before the 8th of May, when the House substituted the Senate bill for its own, and passed it, material modifications had been made in the Senate bill. It was the modified bill, and not the bill of the 31st of January, that became the law. For example, on the 15th of February, two weeks after Mr. English submitted his amendments (the Senate and House bills being up to that time in substantially the same shape), the Senate adopted an amendment, which had been submitted by Senator Douglas on the 7th of February, striking out a portion of the same clause Mr. English had proposed to strike out, and substituting the following:

"Which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This amendment satisfied some of those members who at first regarded the measure with disfavor, and a comparison will show to what extent it embodied or harmonized with the amendment Mr. English had previously offered. It is undoubtedly true, as the congressional records will show, that Mr. English brought forward the "popular sovereignty" idea in the minority report made by him to the House of Representatives in January; that the same idea was submitted to the Senate in February and adopted by that body; that the House then adopted the amended bill of the Senate as a substitute for the House bill, and it thus became a law. Hence the debate and public attention was directed almost exclusively to the Senate bill. The objections made in Mr. English's minority report to the proposed boundaries of the territory were also obviated by amendments. No doubt these modifications, and a desire to act in harmony with the Democratic administration, influenced some of the Democratic members

from the free states to support the bill, who, like Mr. English, thought its introduction unfortunate and ill-timed. Senator Douglas was justly regarded as the great leader and champion of the "popular sovereignty" idea. So far as the advocacy of that principle was concerned, Mr. English was with him, and it will not be out of place to state here that, although some slight political differences ultimately sprung up between them in relation to the "English bill," hereafter mentioned, they were always personal friends, and for many years the relations between them were of the most intimate character. As far back as 1845 Mr. Douglas wrote President Polk urging that Mr. English be appointed recorder of the general land office, and Mr. English has many letters from Mr. Douglas expressing the most cordial friendship. The controversy about the institution of slavery, which had been going on, with but little intermission, ever since the formation of the government, raged with greatly increased bitterness during the eight years immediately preceding the war. During all this period, Mr. English was in Congress, and more or less identified with the measures involving the question of slavery. It is therefore, perhaps, proper to briefly define the position he occupied upon this great question of the age, as gleaned from his speeches and the congressional history of the period. "I am," said he, in one of his speeches, "a native of a free state, and have no love for the institution of slavery. Aside from the moral question involved, I regard it as an injury to the state where it exists, and, if it were proposed to introduce it where I reside, would resist it to the last extremity." On the other hand, he greatly deprecated and unsparingly denounced the aggressive measures of the Abolitionists, and their persistent agitation of the subject. He believed in faithfully maintaining all the rights of the slave-holding states, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it would be wisest to refer the question of slavery to that best and safest of all tribunals—the people to be governed. "They are the best judges of the soil and climate and wants of the country they inhabit; they are the true judges of what will best suit their own condition, and promote their welfare and happiness." Speaking for himself and his constituents, he said, upon another occasion: "We do not like this institution of slavery, neither in its moral, social, nor political bearings, but consider that it is a matter which, like all other domestic affairs, each organized community ought to be allowed to decide for itself." The idea of "leaving the people of every state and territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," seemed to be in accordance with the genius of our American institutions; but the storm raised by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill resulted in the defeat of nearly all the mem-

bers from the free states who voted for it. In fact, Mr. English was one of the only three in the United States who commanded strength enough to survive the storm. He was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress, and elected by five hundred and eighty-eight majority—an increase of one hundred—over his Whig and Know-Nothing opponent, Judge Thomas C. Slaughter, now deceased, a bitter partisan, but a warm personal friend of Mr. English to the end of his life. During Mr. English's congressional career the country, in addition to other causes of agitation, was visited with a fanatical cyclone known as Know-Nothingism, that, for a time, threatened to overwhelm and obliterate the traditions and laws of the country, and to create the most odious distinctions of citizenship, based upon religion and nationality. Never did the war of prejudice and ignorance beat with greater force upon the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution; never was the public mind more thoroughly permeated with hostility toward men of foreign birth; nor was there ever a period in the history of the Republic when religious animosities assumed such a repulsive and defiant aspect. Foreign-born citizens were to be ostracized, and men's freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences was to be restricted. The virus spread in every direction. It laid hold upon young and old; Know-Nothing lodges sprung up everywhere; hates engendered in every home lurked in every hiding place, and found expression in every meeting of the mysterious order. To expose the evil designs of the order, to break its power and arrest its progress, was no easy task. The work required courage of the highest order, and into it Mr. English threw himself in a spirit of self-abnegation which commanded the applause of all right-thinking men. In Mr. English the foreign-born citizen had a friend indeed. The force of his logic and the fearlessness of his denunciations battered down sophisms, prejudices, and the spirit of exclusiveness wherever they offered resistance; reason regained its supremacy, and after a brief period Know-Nothingism disappeared, to take its place in history beside witchcraft and other monstrous delusions that have from time to time cursed the world. It was a Democratic victory to which no man in the nation contributed more than did William H. English, in his gallant canvass against the Know-Nothings in the Second Congressional District of Indiana in 1854. It would be difficult for persons now to comprehend the great excitement in the country at this time, and particularly in Mr. English's district, separated from Louisville only by the Ohio River, at which place many foreigners had recently been killed by a mob growing out of the Know-Nothing agitation. The same spirit existed on the Indiana side, but Mr. English, with that boldness which has ever characterized him, fought the doctrines of the Know-Nothing party, and

the "search, seizure, and confiscation temperance law" party, upon every stump, and came out victorious, but he was the only Democrat but one elected to Congress at that time from Indiana. In consequence of this gallant fight, as well as from his broad, liberal, and conservative views, Mr. English has always been popular with our foreign population. He continued to support the policy of the administration of President Pierce during the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution for eight years, and, during this Congress, made a speech in defense of the management of the institution which was highly commended by Professor Henry, Charles Henry Davis, and other eminent scientific gentlemen. Mr. Davis went so far as to write a letter in which he said Mr. English was entitled to "the gratitude and friendly regard of every scientific man in the country whose opinions are thought worth repeating." And Professor Henry, who was long on the most intimate terms of friendship with Mr. English, wrote of this speech that "it was admirable, and would redound to the credit of the author, as well as to the advantage of the institution." Whilst a regent of the Smithsonian, Mr. English had much to do in managing the finances of the institution, which was so successful and satisfactory that Professor Henry spoke of it in the warmest terms of commendation. Professor Henry, it will be remembered, was the principal manager of this great institution, and one of the foremost men of science, not only in this country, but in the world. In this speech Mr. English evinced higher qualities of statesmanship than are developed in caucus and the usual combats of partisans—a statesmanship that enters within the domain of science and art, and that seeks through the agencies which enlightened governments can command to elevate and reform the people, and to place within their reach facilities for the highest culture. At the end of Mr. English's second term he avowed his intention of not being a candidate for Congress again, and requested his constituents to select some other person. The convention which met to nominate his successor, however, after balloting forty-two times without making a choice, finally determined, unanimously, to insist upon Mr. English taking the field for the third time, which he reluctantly consented to do, and was elected by a larger majority than ever before. Mr. Speaker Orr appointed him chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads—an important position, the duties of which are very arduous, and which he discharged with ability. In the mean time the agitation of the slavery question continued, and the Kansas controversy assumed a new and more dangerous aspect than ever. Application was made to admit Kansas as a state under what was known as the Lecompton Constitution, which did not prohibit slavery; and this was favored by the South, and also by President Buchanan's

administration, but was opposed by Mr. English and others, mainly on the ground that there had been no satisfactory vote by the people of Kansas in its favor. There was so much excitement and violence in Kansas at this time, and so much that was irregular and unlawful, that it was difficult, sometimes, to determine what had been properly done, what was regular and lawful, and what not. Mr. English acquired his widest reputation during this Congress by his course upon the Kansas policy of the administration. He steadily and firmly opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, until it had been ratified by a vote of the people. Hitherto he had acted and voted in harmony with the Democratic administration, but he now found it impossible to persevere in that course. In the closing paragraph of a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, in exposition of his views upon that question, he clearly defined his position and his ultimatum. He said:

"I think, before Kansas is admitted, the people ought to ratify, or, at least, have a fair opportunity to vote upon, the Constitution under which it is proposed to admit her; at the same time I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony, and as a choice of evils, make reasonable concessions, provided the substance would be secured, which is the making of the Constitution, at an early day, conform to the public will, or, at least, that the privilege and opportunity of so making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and I would not betray their wishes for any earthly considerations. If, on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote on the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I distinctly declare that I can not, in conscience, vote for it."

During the long and exciting contest over this question, which has seldom before been equaled in bitterness, and was really the prelude to the terrible civil war, Mr. English never departed from the position taken in this speech. As a party man, he was anxious to heal the divisions that had sprung up among his political friends upon this question, and to relieve the administration and the South from the position they had taken, which Mr. English in his heart considered impolitic and dangerous. He was "anti-Lecompton," but not of those who wished to cripple the administration or break up the Democratic organization. He boldly and eloquently appealed to his Southern colleagues. Alluding to the recent defeat of the Democracy at the North, he said:

"It should not be forgotten, that, when we men of the North went forth to encounter this fearful army of fanatics, this great army of Abolitionists, Know-Nothings, and Republicans combined, you, gentlemen of the South, were at home at your ease, because you had not run counter to the sympathies and popular sentiments of your people; you went with the current, we

against it. We risked every thing, you comparatively nothing; and now I appeal to you whether, for the sake of an empty triumph of no permanent benefit to you or your 'peculiar institution,' you will turn a deaf ear to our earnest entreaties for such an adjustment of this question as will enable us to respect the wishes of our constituents, and maintain the union and integrity of our party at home? Look to it, ye men of the South, that you do not, for a mere shadow, strike down or drive from you your only effective support outside the limits of your own states."

The great contest filled the country with the most intense excitement, and awakened the apprehensions of the most thoughtful and patriotic citizens. For five months it was the all-engrossing topic in Congress, absorbing the attention of Senators and Representatives, and standing in the way of the transaction of all useful and legitimate public business. The Senate saw proper to pass a bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, without limit or condition; but this bill, although it commanded the favor of the President and his cabinet, failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives. The House, on the other hand, passed a bill as a substitute for that of the Senate, but this the Senate would not accept, or the executive approve. Thus was an issue formed between the great co-ordinate branches of the government, whose joint and harmonious action could alone remove the dangerous question and give peace to the country. In this stage of the proceedings, when the whole country had about abandoned the hope of a settlement of the disagreement between the two Houses, and the angry contest was likely to be adjourned for further and protracted agitation before a people already inflamed with sectional animosities, Mr. English took the responsibility of moving to concur in the proposition of the Senate asking for a committee of free conference. The excitement upon the occasion had scarcely ever been equaled in the House of Representatives. Upon adopting this motion the vote was a tie—one hundred and eight to one hundred and eight; but the speaker voted in the affirmative, and the motion carried. The committee on the part of the House was composed of W. H. English, of Indiana; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; and W. A. Howard, of Michigan. On the part of the Senate, J. S. Greene, of Missouri; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; and W. H. Seward, of New York. As the Senate had asked for the conference, the managers on behalf of that branch of Congress were informed by Mr. English that propositions for a compromise must first come from them. If they had none to offer, the managers on the part of the House had none, and the conference would immediately terminate. The managers on the part of the Senate made several propositions, none of which, however, were acceptable to the members on behalf of the House. The Senate committee then asked the members from the House if they

had any compromise to offer, to which Mr. English replied that he had none prepared, but he had a plan in his mind, based, however, upon the principle of a submission of the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and an amended ordinance, to a fair vote of the people of Kansas; and, if the committee thought it worth while, he would prepare it, and submit it to them at their next meeting. They told him to do so. This is the inside history of the origin of the great Kansas Compromise measure, commonly called the "English bill," which finally passed both branches of Congress, and became the law. This law was, in effect, to place it in the power of the people of Kansas to come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution or not, as they might themselves determine at a fair election. It was not a submission as direct as Mr. English himself preferred, as is hereinafter explained, but was the best he could get under the complications then existing, and was a substantial vindication of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" advocated in his minority report on the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Thirty-third Congress. It is impossible for persons now to realize the agitation and excitement in the country at that time over the "English bill." It was denounced in the strongest language by many, and as highly praised by others. Its passage was hailed with firing of cannons, illuminations, and public rejoicings in many places. Its friends looked upon it as a solution of the whole difficulty. The President of the United States, Mr. Buchanan, was highly gratified, and wrote Mr. English a letter of congratulation, which Mr. English has preserved, in which he said:

"I consider the present occasion the most fortunate of your life. It will be your fate to end the dangerous agitation, to confer lasting benefits on your country, and to render your character historical. I shall remain always your friend."

On the night after the passage of the bill there was a great jollification meeting in Washington City, which serenaded the President and Mr. English, and of which the *Union* newspaper said:

"It was a time of congratulation among all true-hearted Union men. About nine o'clock the Marine band passed up towards the executive mansion in a large omnibus, drawn by four horses, and was followed by an immense concourse. The cannoners were also out, and thundered forth their field-piece opposite the north front of the executive mansion, while the band, taking its position beneath the portico, played 'Hail Columbia.' Before they had completed a dense crowd had congregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals, until at least two thousand persons were assembled, including quite a number of ladies. The time, the place, the exultant cheers, the loud booming of the cannon, the patriotic strains of the band, all combined to form a picturesque and imposing scene, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it."

In the course of the speech made by the President, he said:

"This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which is so happily terminated. I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our glorious Union."

Mr. English, the author of the bill, was, of course, one of the heroes of the occasion; but we can only give a few extracts from his speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Let us all stand together in this great confederacy as equals, each state having the right to regulate its own domestic institutions in its own way; and let us apply this doctrine not only to Kansas, but to all the territories which may come into this Union for all time to come. That is the doctrine of the Democratic party; and when that party is struck down the best interests of the country will be struck down. Stop this agitation, and let us act, not like visionary fanatics, but practical men. Let well enough alone, and leave the solution of this matter to time and Providence. If we can not stand upon the doctrine of non-intervention, where can we stand in safety?"

"I am here as one of the representatives of a Western state. It is a conservative state; it is the one which gave the largest majority of any one in the North for the President. I know that it is the feeling of the people of Indiana that the interests and rights of the South should never be trodden under foot. We do not intend to surrender any of our rights, and we do not believe that the people of the South desire to trespass upon our rights; if they did, we should rise up as one man to resist it, and we would resist it to the last. While we shall be careful to protect our own rights, we shall be equally careful not to trespass upon the rights of our brethren in other states. Upon such broad, national ground as this we can all stand; and if we do, this confederacy will continue increasing in prosperity and glory. We must discard all these sectional ideas. We must cultivate a greater feeling of respect and sympathy for each other, and for those of different sections; and I trust and hope this is the dawn of a new era. I trust and hope we shall hear no more of these sectional agitations. Every good man and lover of this country ought to set his face against them. I speak the sentiment of the entire Democracy of my state when I say that we will do battle faithfully to protect the rights of the people of every portion of the confederacy, and that we shall stand by the Constitution and the Union to the last."

Mr. English never claimed that the "English bill" was entirely as he wished it. In a speech made long after its passage, he said:

"It was not to be expected that a bill upon a subject of so much magnitude, preceded by such intense excitement, long and heated debates, close votes, and conflicts between co-ordinate branches of the government, could be enacted into a law in a manner satisfactory to all, or without violent opposition. Nothing in man's nature, or the history of the past, warranted any such expectation. Thirty millions of excited people are not easily quieted, and a question which could agitate a whole nation was not likely to be re-

moved without a struggle and some sacrifice of opinion. These things will all be considered by those who are disposed to judge fairly. Wise and patriotic men could well approve of a measure, originating under such circumstances, which they would have objected to as an original proposition. I am free to say that, if the bill had been an original proposition, depending alone upon my approval to shape it into law, I should, without sacrificing its substance, have changed in some respect some of its provisions. It was no time, however, to cavil about non-essential points or unimportant words; no time to manifest a captious or dogmatical disposition. A little might well be yielded to the judgment of others, if necessary, to achieve a successful result in a matter of such importance.

"Perfection in every respect was not claimed for the conference bill. Its friends set up no unreasonable or extravagant pretensions in its behalf, and they now have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has realized all they ever claimed for it. It was enough that it contained the substance, and was the very best that could be secured at the time and under the circumstances which then existed.

"In that spirit it was agreed to in committee; in that spirit enacted into a law. It sprang from the necessity of the case, and was supported in the hope of reconciliation and peace. If those who gave it their support erred, it was in yielding too much, in the praiseworthy effort of removing a dangerous question from the national councils and restoring harmony to a highly excited people."

Under this law the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution was, in effect, referred back to the people of Kansas, and they voted against it, just as Mr. English and almost every one else expected they would do. Even so bitter a partisan as Mr. Greeley then was admitted, in his history, that the vote cast on the proposition submitted by the English bill "was, in effect, to reject the Lecompton Constitution." Thus the result was accomplished which Mr. English had contended for from the beginning, and there is no inconsistency in his record upon this subject. On the final vote which admitted Kansas as a state, he was still a member, and voted for her admission. The popular current in the North was still strongly against the Democratic administration, and the English bill entered into the ensuing political campaign, and came in for the usual amount of misrepresentation and abuse. Mr. English had again been brought forward for re-election, and the contest in his district assumed a national importance. His political opponents made extraordinary efforts to defeat him, and there was at one time some disaffection with a portion of his political friends, who thought he ought to have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This disaffection finally subsided, resulting, probably, in part, from letters written by the President himself, in which he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. English. In one to Mr. English he said:

"I omit no opportunity of expressing my opinion of how much the country owes you for the English

amendment. Having lost the bill of the Senate, which I preferred, the country would have been in a sad condition had it not been relieved by your measure. It is painful even to think of what would have been the alarming condition of the Union had Congress adjourned without passing your amendment. I trust you will have no difficulty in being renominated and re-elected. If I had a thousand votes you should have them all with a hearty good will."

In fact, although Mr. English had at one time firmly opposed a leading measure of the administration, the President was well aware that it was from conscientious convictions, and always manifested the most friendly feeling for him. These kindly relations existed to the end of Mr. Buchanan's life. After the passage of the English bill, the President offered to confer the highest political honors upon Mr. English, but he declined receiving any executive appointment. The same offer of executive favors occurred under the administration of President Johnson, with whom Mr. English had been on terms of the most intimate friendship ever since the winter and spring of 1844-45, at which time they boarded at the same house, and Mr. Johnson, then a member of Congress from Tennessee, aided in procuring an office for Mr. English under President Polk. In the former case Mr. English felt that his acceptance might be misunderstood, and he preferred remaining an independent representative of the people; and in the latter he preferred remaining in that private station he had then chosen, so that he could look after his own immense business and the interests of a great financial institution of which he was the president. Mr. English entered Congress with Thomas A. Hendricks, Elihu B. Washburn, and John C. Breckinridge, and, in addition to these distinguished gentlemen, had for his colleagues many who have made great names in their country's history, such as William Appleton and N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Governors Fenton and Morgan, Russell Sage and Francis B. Cutting, of New York; Asa Packer and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Governors Smith and Letcher, Thomas S. Bocock, and Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia; Governors Aiken and Orr, of South Carolina; Colquitt and Stephens, of Georgia; Houston, of Alabama; Singleton, of Mississippi; Disney, Campbell, Edgerton, Corwin, Shannon, and Giddings, of Ohio; Boyd, Bristow, Elliot, Preston, and Stanton, of Kentucky; Jones, Zollicoffer, and Etheridge, of Tennessee; Governors Yates and Bissell, of Illinois; Governor Phelps and Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; Governor Bell, of Texas; Governor Latham and McDougal, of California; General Joe Lane, of Oregon. At subsequent sessions John Sherman, W. S. Groesbeck, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Roscoe Conkling, of New York; and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, became members, so that it may be said of Mr. English's colleagues that two of them became Vice-presidents of the United

States, and six are now prominently mentioned for the high office of President. Of his colleagues in the United States House of Representatives, Messrs. Atkins, Cox, John T. Harris, Scales, O. R. Singleton, Stephens, and Wright still adorn that body; and Messrs. Conkling, Dawes, Lamar, Logan, Morrill, Pendleton, Vance, and Windom are now distinguished members of the Senate. It is a sad commentary upon the short duration of human life, and the transitory nature of all earthly honors, that of the two Senators and eleven members of the House, constituting the Indiana delegation in the Thirty-third Congress, which ended in 1854, all are now dead but Thomas A. Hendricks and William H. English. During Mr. English's service in Congress there were two notable contests for the speakership, which made great excitement at the time and are likely to live in history. The first was at the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the American or Know-Nothing party held a small balance of power, and which, after a fierce and protracted struggle, resulted in the election of N. P. Banks, by a fusion of the members of that party with the newly formed Republican party. The second one took place at the beginning of the Thirty-sixth Congress, when John Sherman, now the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, was nominated by the Republicans for speaker; but, after two months of great excitement, and a multitude of ballots, in which various persons were voted for, Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, was finally elected. In the course of this struggle Mr. English made a little speech, from which we make a short extract, as it refers pointedly to his previous political history. He said:

"Those who are acquainted with my personal and political history know that I have never belonged to, or sympathized with, any other than the Democratic party. I have stood with that party against all the political organizations that have from time to time been arrayed against it. When the old Whig party existed, I opposed it upon those issues which have become obsolete, and are no longer before the country. Upon the great question of slavery, which is the vital question of this day, I stand where the Democracy stood, and the Whig party stood, as long as the Whig party had an existence.

"Upon the advent of the Know-Nothing or American party, I opposed it persistently, and particularly the peculiar doctrines of that party in relation to naturalization and religion. My views upon these subjects have undergone no change. I am for our naturalization laws as they stand, and for the entire freedom of religious belief, and would resist to the last any infringement upon the one or the other."

The election of 1858 resulted in the return of Mr. English to Congress by a larger majority than ever. There had been no change in the boundaries of his district, but his career in this, as in every thing else, had been upward and onward; his majority gradually increasing at each election, from four hundred and

eighty-eight in 1852, to eighteen hundred and twelve in 1858, and this at a time when Democratic Congressmen were almost swept out of existence in the Northern states. In the mean time the split in his political party continued to widen, and the shadows of the great Civil War began to be visible to his keen and experienced vision. Mr. English was then a member of the national campaign committee, having for his colleagues C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; William Barksdale, of Mississippi; Miles Taylor, of Louisiana; William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; T. S. Bocock, of Virginia; John A. Logan, of Illinois; and John Cochrane, of New York. The approaching Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, South Carolina, was a great event, pregnant with mighty consequences both to that party and the country. Mr. English was not a delegate, but he went to Charleston to do what he could as a peace-maker, to prevent, if possible, the division of the Democratic party. If the judgment of such prudent and practical men as Mr. English had been followed, there would have been but one Democratic presidential ticket, and such a conservative patriotic platform as probably would have commanded success. And if it had been successful how different might have been the history of this country! But those who labored for harmony labored in vain, and Mr. English returned to Washington before the convention adjourned greatly discouraged at heart, but still hoping all would end well. Immediately after his return he made a speech in Congress. It was before the breaking up at Charleston, and just at the time the feeling of anxiety on the part of the public was at the zenith. Mr. English commenced this great speech by saying:

"If I were to speak upon the topics which seem to be absorbing the attention of every body now, it would be upon the scenes that have been enacted and the events which are transpiring at Charleston.

"I may be permitted to say, sir, upon this subject of the presidency, that I have but little sympathy with those who imperiously demand 'Cæsar or nobody'; no sympathy with that rule-or-ruin spirit which has been exhibited too much of late in both wings of the Democratic party, and to which may justly be attributed whatever difficulties now exist.

"I shall not attempt, on the present occasion, to characterize this rule-or-ruin spirit in that language I conceive it so justly merits; but I venture to predict that, if disaster or serious trouble ensues, the masses of the Democratic party never will forgive, as they never ought to forgive, those who will have needlessly precipitated this state of affairs upon the country.

"It is not to be denied that, just at this time, dark and ominous clouds seem to be 'lowering over our house'; but I have an abiding faith that these clouds will soon break away, and leave the glorious sun of Democracy shining brightly as ever.

"Sir, mere political storms have no terror for me, or for the great party to which I belong; and, for the present, I shall go upon the supposition that whatever storms may have prevailed at Charleston were necessary

for the purity and healthfulness of the political atmosphere, as natural storms are known to be for a like purpose in the physical world."

Had there been that spirit of concession and harmony in his party that Mr. English so earnestly invoked in his speech and elsewhere, a Democrat might have been elected President, and possibly the terrible civil war avoided; but the conflicting elements could not, or would not, be harmonized. The administration men would not have Mr. Douglas for President under any circumstances; Mr. Douglas's friends would not have any body else. It was the old imperious demand for Cæsar or nobody. The result was a disastrous defeat. Then came the movement in the South in favor of dissolution. Mr. English was for pacification, if possible, and favored every measure tending to that result. On the subject of secession he was as firm and bold in opposing the views of his former political associates from the South as he had been in opposing the admission of Kansas as a state under the Lecompton Constitution. He denounced it from the beginning, and made every effort to induce Southern members to abandon it. In a speech in the House of Representatives he plainly told the South that "the great Democratic party, that has so long and so justly boasted of its nationality, must not degenerate into a mere Southern sectional party, or a party that tolerates the sentiment of disunion; if it does, its days are numbered, and its mission ended." Alluding to the folly of the South threatening to break up the Union because of the election of a sectional man to the President's chair, he told them that a corporal's guard of Northern men would not go with them out of the Union for such a cause, and that his constituents would only "march under the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Addressing the Southern members, he said:

"Looking at this matter from the particular standpoint you occupy, it is to be feared you have not always properly appreciated the position of the free State Democracy, or the perils which would environ them in the event of a resort to the extreme measures to which I refer. Would you expect us in such an event to go with you out of the Union? If so, let me tell you, frankly, your expectations will never be realized. Collectively, as states, it would be impossible, and as individuals inadmissible; because it would involve innumerable sacrifices, and a severance of those sacred ties which bind every man to his own immediate country, and which, as patriots, we never would surrender."

But his appeals were all in vain. The time for reason and appeals to patriotism, in that direction at least, had passed. The crisis of the great American conflict was at hand. It was now inevitable that the angry controversy would be transferred from the halls of Congress to be decided by a bloody and relentless war; an event he had hoped would never come, and zealously labored to avert. He now determined at all hazards

to retire from Congress and active political life, having served continuously through four terms. That he retired with the full and unqualified indorsement of his constituents is shown by the fact that the convention which nominated his successor adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in selecting a candidate to represent this district in the Thirty-seventh Congress, we deem it a proper occasion to express the respect and esteem we entertain for our present member, Hon. W. H. English, and our confidence in him as a public officer. In his retirement, in accordance with his well-known wishes, from the position of Representative, which he has so long filled with credit to himself and benefit to the country, we heartily greet him with the plaudit, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Thus did he retire from an active participation in political affairs as an office-holder, without ever having sustained a defeat before the people, in the full meridian of success, and with strong prospect of being advanced (had he made the effort) to still higher political honors. Mr. English was offered the command of a regiment by his personal friend, Governor Morton, but declined, and in person took no active part in the war; but he was a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause. The following account of a speech made by him about the time of the commencement of the war is taken from the Madison *Courier*, a paper not of Mr. English's politics:

"Mr. English spoke for over an hour. He said that he had informed Southern men more than a year ago, in a speech in Congress, that he disapproved of secession *in toto*, and that it could never have his countenance and support. It was also well known that he was opposed to the Republican doctrines, and should boldly assail Mr. Lincoln's policy whenever he thought it wrong; but, as a native of Indiana, thoroughly identified with free state interests, he felt that his allegiance was exclusively due to the state of Indiana and government of the United States, and he should accordingly abide in good faith by their laws, and stand under the old, time-honored flag. He trusted that the bitter cup of civil war might be passed from our lips, and he would exhaust every possible means of maintaining the peace; but, if nothing will do but war, then we must all stand or fall together."

This was an eventful and trying period in his life. He had abandoned the field of politics, and declined employment as an officer in the army. He had grown rusty in the law. After many years of intense activity, and at his age, he could not be satisfied to sit down in his little native village and do nothing. He tried it, but before the end of a year worried himself, on account of his inactivity, into a long spell of sickness, and gave up the "retired and quiet life" idea in despair. He always had an aptitude for finance, and was encouraged to go into banking by his friends Hugh McCulloch (then about entering upon the duties of Comptroller of the Currency) and the great bankers, J.

F. D. Lanier, of New York, and George W. Riggs, of Washington City. The two latter became stockholders with him in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, which was founded by Mr. English in the spring of 1863. Of course this required Mr. English to remove to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. This bank was among the first organized in the United States under the national system, and the very first to get out its circulation. It was several years before another was organized in Indianapolis, and that was the period of its greatest prosperity. It went into existence at the time of the nation's greatest peril, when it most needed that financial aid—the very "sinews of war"—which the organization of national banks was then thought best calculated to give. The national system of banking was untried, and at that time was viewed with distrust and disfavor not only by many persons on political grounds, but also many others, especially those already established in banking under other systems, who very naturally did not care to encourage rivals in business. This was, to some extent, true of Indianapolis, where the field had already long been occupied by bankers who deservedly possessed the confidence of the public in the highest degree—notably the Fletchers, Sharpes, and Harrisons, who were known and recognized by every body as men of strict integrity, great wealth, and the highest order of business qualifications. But great and good kings do not care to have a rival near the throne. These were private bankers, doing well, and so, at that time, not much fancying this new and untried system; and it, no doubt, looked to them like great presumption, as it really was, for a man without banking experience, and entirely unknown to fame as a financier, to come up out of the humble little county of Scott and undertake to compete with them in the banking business. But in this, as in all his other undertakings, Mr. English steadily persevered until he achieved a splendid success. He was soon recognized as a first-class business man, and gradually grew in favor with his colleagues and the public until he was president of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association, and president of the Indiana Banking Association—the recognized head of the profession in his city and state. In the spring of 1876 a convention of bankers from all parts of the United States was held in Washington City, which Mr. English attended, and he was chosen as one of the committee to appear before and address a committee of Congress upon certain matters of finance. A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* said, that "the two notable addresses of the session were made by E. G. Spaulding, author of the national banking act, and William H. English, of Indiana. The latter's address consisted in the main of statements based upon tables and estimates, and a comparison of treasury reports, of great and general interest to the country."

The bank of which he was so long president commenced with a capital of only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but he had the sagacity to secure as stockholders such men as J. F. D. Lanier, George W. Riggs, Governor O. P. Morton, Governor T. A. Hendricks, Hon. Franklin Landers, and Hon. J. A. Cravens, and other gentlemen of the very highest financial and political standing, and under his admirable management very large dividends were paid the stockholders and the capital increased to a million dollars, with several hundred thousand dollars surplus. For over fourteen years Mr. English presided over the bank with remarkable ability and unquestioned fidelity, until it was recognized as the first financial institution in the state, and among the first in the United States. In the mean time Mr. English had acquired the controlling interest in the various street railway lines of the city, and was largely interested in real estate and other business enterprises, which so severely taxed his energies that his health became somewhat impaired; and, as his wife had long been in such feeble health as to make removal for a time to a warmer climate desirable, he determined to retire from active business. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, 1877, he resigned the presidency of the bank. In his letter of resignation to the stockholders and directors, he very feelingly said:

"After a life of unceasing labor from earliest boyhood, and the great care and responsibility of presiding over this large institution since its formation, over fourteen years ago, I feel it a duty I owe both to myself and an invalid wife, whose condition requires my special attention, to take a season of rest from all active business; and I must, therefore, beg you to accept this resignation as president, to take effect from and after this date.

"In severing this connection, and taking my leave of you, I can truly say, there are but few partings in this world I should feel more keenly than this. It may well excite tender feelings to retire forever from an institution which has been under my special care since its foundation, and to sever the confidential business relations which have so pleasantly existed with its stockholders and officers for over the third of a generation.

"What important events have transpired within that period! We have passed through one of the greatest civil wars of modern times, and are just now, I trust and believe, beginning to emerge from a long and disastrous period of financial distress, the legitimate sequence of events growing out of the war.

"I can conscientiously say, before God, that in all these years I have earnestly endeavored to faithfully and efficiently discharge my duties as your president. With what result the record can best testify."

The stockholders and directors accepted his resignation with deep regret, and, in doing so, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the directors and stockholders of this bank sincerely regret the causes which impel the resignation of the Hon. William H. English, so long president of this institution; and that, in accepting the same, they desire to express their thanks to him for the very

great financial ability, constant watchfulness, and perfect fidelity with which he has managed it from its organization to the present time.

"Resolved, That the executive committee of the board be directed to have prepared and present to him a suitable testimonial, as a memento of our personal regard and esteem, and that he carry with him our most sincere wishes for a long life of usefulness and happiness."

In pursuance of the latter resolution there was presented to Mr. English a magnificent gold medal, with profuse symbolical ornaments in the highest style of art, bearing on one side the words, "Fortitude, Strength, Fidelity," and on the reverse the following inscription:

"Presented to Hon. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, founder, and over fourteen years president, of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, as a memento of the personal esteem of the stockholders and directors, and their high appreciation of his very great financial ability, constant watchfulness, and perfect fidelity, July 23, 1877."

Soon after retiring from the bank Mr. English sold out all his stock in the street railway and other companies, and now does not own a dollar of stock in any corporation whatever, which is very remarkable for a man of his large wealth. The clear-headed comprehension of the situation during the great financial panic of 1873, and his cool and judicious management upon that trying occasion, did very much to prevent disaster to the Indianapolis banks, and to elevate him in public estimation as a good leader in great emergencies. One of the leading newspapers, the *People*, referring to this, said: "His conduct throughout the panic proved that his heart was in the right place, that the best interests of the city were in his thoughts, that he had the nerve and the will to sink self and proffer aid to those needing it." Mr. English has always been the bold and fearless advocate of honest money and sound and conservative financial principles. Upon this important question his record is faultless, and so uniformly consistent that his position is never questioned. In a late interview he said:

"For myself, I want our money to rank with the same standard recognized by all the great commercial nations of the world. I want no depreciated or unredeemable paper forced upon our people. I want the laboring man, when pay-day comes, to be paid in real dollars, that will purchase just as much of the necessities of life as the dollars paid to bondholders or officeholders, and with as great purchasing power as the best money in the best markets of the world. Honesty, in my judgment, is the best policy in finance and politics, as well as in morals generally; and if politicians would take half as much trouble to instruct and enlighten the masses that they do to take advantage of their supposed prejudices, it would be far better."

Of this bold and patriotic declaration of Mr. English, the *Boston Post* no doubt echoed the general sentiment when it said:

"If we could have the ear of every Democrat in the country, we should be glad to know if any thing better

than this has been uttered, and who can honestly dissent from it?"

On the evening of October 25, 1873, a large meeting of the members of the Board of Trade and business men of Indianapolis took place, the papers of the next morning designated as "the most noted assemblage of the sort held in the city for years." There was much excitement, and strong and general feeling that a further inflation of the currency was the best remedy for existing and threatened financial evils. Almost solitary and alone, Mr. English combated the correctness of this position, and in a forcible speech did much to change the current of thought upon the subject. We will make only one extract, to show how consistent he has always been on financial questions:

"Mr. English believed the present financial troubles had mainly been brought about by extravagance, overtrading, and too much indebtedness, and that these had grown in good part out of the inflated condition of the currency. He did not think a further inflation would be desirable. He favored returning, within a reasonable period, to the currency the world has always recognized as the true standard of values, gold and silver, and paper redeemable in gold and silver on demand; but he would have this done gradually and voluntarily, under the influence of the laws of trade, rather than by any arbitrary legislation. Nothing could be more unfortunate than an irredeemable paper currency, swollen to such an extent as might suit the caprices of reckless speculators, or the notions of unprincipled politicians who might, for the time being, happen to be in power. The great business interests of the country needed to be on a firmer and surer basis than that."

It should not be understood that, because Mr. English retired from Congress in 1860 and declined longer to hold office, he ceased to take an interest in public affairs. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1861, and in 1862 he was again spoken of for Congress, but declined the use of his name in a published letter, in which he advised his old Democratic constituents to keep up their organization, and stand by the Constitution and the Union. He said:

"It is perhaps superfluous for me to add that, as a private citizen, neither seeking nor desiring office, I shall exert whatever of influence I possess to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and speedily suppress the Rebellion. We must not allow ourselves to be driven from correct principles by any amount of misrepresentation or even persecution.

"I would say, let us firmly stand together under the old flag and in the old organization, fighting secessionism to the bitter end, assailing the administration wherever we conscientiously believe it to be in error, but upholding the Constitution and laws, and never losing sight of that great historical fact, which can not be overcome by misrepresentation or abuse, and that is, that under the rule of the Democracy the country grew to be one of the greatest nations of the earth, and as long as they held power the people of all the states were prosperous and happy."

In 1864 he was a delegate to the congressional convention which nominated that sterling patriot Michael C. Kerr to Congress, and who died whilst speaker of the House. Mr. Kerr and Mr. English were life-long friends, and Mr. Kerr said often that he owed his seat in Congress to Mr. English. Mr. English was an advocate of General McClellan for President, and introduced the resolution in the convention of the Second Congressional District declaring for McClellan as first choice; also a resolution declaring, "That we are now, as we ever have been, unqualifiedly in favor of the union of the states, under the Constitution, and stand ready, as we have ever stood heretofore, to do every thing that loyal and true citizens should do to maintain that union, under the Constitution, and to hand it down to our children unimpaired, as we received it from our fathers." Mr. English's business continued to increase until it reached such immense proportions that it absorbed all his time, and he could give but little attention to political affairs, but he was a firm friend and supporter of Governor Seymour and Governor Tilden, and presided at the meeting held at the capital of the state, ratifying the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Upon that occasion he said:

"It is known to you, fellow-citizens, that I have not of late years been an active participant in political affairs. Preferring the quiet pursuits of private life, and intending not to be drawn into the turmoils of active politics, I am, nevertheless, not an indifferent spectator in this contest, and certainly do not forget the past. I do not forget that I was born a Democrat; was long an earnest, hard-working member of its party, always a firm believer in its great cardinal principles, and frequently a recipient of its favors, at a time when such favors were to me of inestimable value. With such antecedents, and a heart which I know is not incapable of gratitude, I could not be indifferent to the fate of this grand old party; and, although in bad health and shrinking from appearing as a participant in a public political meeting, I could not forego the pressing call that was made upon me to preside upon this occasion, because I sincerely believe that the time has arrived when the welfare of the people demands thorough reform in the affairs of the general government, and that such reform can now only be certainly and effectively secured by the election of Tilden and Hendricks. But I do not wish it understood that I am here to-night in a mere partisan capacity, claiming that every thing called Democratic must necessarily be good, and every thing called Republican necessarily bad. On the contrary, I congratulate the Republican party upon having nominated good men for candidates at Cincinnati, and placing them upon a credible platform, but I congratulate the Democratic party still more upon having nominated better men upon a better platform."

There was considerable dissatisfaction among the Indiana Democracy just at this time, because Mr. Hendricks had not been nominated for President, and because of the financial views of the St. Louis platform, and Mr. English's speech had a good effect in soothing

the dissatisfied and getting his party into line. He adroitly said:

"It was natural that, in the excitement of the moment, some Indiana Democrats should have felt dissatisfied, but most of those have become reconciled, and not only support the ticket now, but stand squarely upon the platform. The few who have not yet got on the platform will hurry to get on board before the lightning express train of the Democracy is fairly under way, because they know that train is bound to come in ahead, and that it is dangerous to get on the platform when the cars are in motion. Never fear but all the boys will get on board in due season, for they are not going to be left behind in this grand Democratic march to victory.

"Even the camp-followers, the dodgers, and the trimmers, who hang on the outskirts of the party, distracting its councils and marring its harmony by disparaging the platform for the sake of a little local popularity, will be clamoring to get upon it, as it becomes more and more evident it is going to be adopted by the people."

The financial trouble he managed with like sagacity:

"I contend there is nothing in the St. Louis platform upon the subject of the finances about which Democrats should differ. It favors the repeal of that clause of the act of Congress which fixes a certain day for the resumption of specie payments. It repudiates a changeable standard of values, and advocates that standard which is recognized in our own Constitution as well as by the whole civilized world. It proposes to secure to our own people real dollars, that shall have as much purchasing power as the dollars of other nations. It secures to the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, a dollar that will have as great a purchasing power as the dollar of the bond-holder. It secures to the manufacturer and the man of business that reasonable degree of certainty as to the financial future which will enable him to make investments and engage in business with some intelligence and feeling of security, which he never can have with a changeable standard of values. In short, it but reaffirms the old and time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party in favor of a currency of specie, and paper convertible into specie on demand. It is true the platform places the Democratic party fairly and squarely upon the road to specie payments, but it does not propose to accomplish it by such hasty and inconsiderate legislation as will be unnecessarily oppressive to creditors or injurious to business."

This speech was favorably commented upon by the press and public generally. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* said: "It was a great gratification to the thousands who heard it, and will be read with pleasure by the tens of thousands who know the power of his logic." The *People*, an independent paper, said: "It was much better than political speeches generally;" and the *Journal*, the Republican state organ, admitted "it was far above the average of Democratic stump efforts." The Hendricks Club and a large crowd of citizens serenaded Mr. English that night, upon which occasion he was addressed by Colonel Whitelsey, who returned the sincere thanks of the Hendricks Club, and citizens generally, for his very able address at the meeting, and expressing

the belief that it would make the Democratic ticket many thousand votes. Mr. English responded:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your visit on this calm, beautiful night, and for the high compliment you have paid me, as well as for the delightful music with which you have favored me and my invalid wife, who lies upon a bed of sickness within a few feet of where I now stand. The kind feelings which prompted the visit, and your compliments and kindly greetings, are very grateful to our feelings, as the music is grateful to our ears. I can only again thank you, in her behalf and my own, wishing you a safe return to your homes, and bidding you a very cordial good night."

Mr. English has a fine residence in Indianapolis, fronting upon a beautiful circular park known as the "Governor's Circle," so called because originally designed as the site for the residence of the Governor of the state. His wealth is large, and has been accumulated by the business tact which has characterized him throughout his career. He is understood to be worth several million dollars. He was married to Miss Emma Mardulia Jackson, of Virginia, on the 17th of November, 1847, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the Rev. Henry Slicer, chaplain of the United States Senate, performing the ceremony, and no union could have been more felicitous and happy than this was during its long continuance. This estimable lady died, at Indianapolis, November 14, 1876, universally loved and respected by all who knew her. Two children were the issue of this marriage, a son and daughter. The son is the Hon. W. E. English, a young man of fine promise, now a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, being the third of the family in lineal descent who has occupied that position—father, son, and grandson. The daughter, Rosalind, is the wife of Doctor Willoughby Walling, an eminent physician of Louisville, Kentucky, and is the mother of two fine boy babies, William English Walling and Willoughby George Walling. The foregoing incidents of an exceptionally active and successful life bring its history down to the year 1877, when Mr. English, crowned with success in every undertaking, with a political and business record without a blemish, and at the very meridian of his powers, sought the retirement of private life, to enjoy in quiet society the well earned trophies of former years. But in this retirement Mr. English was not unmindful of his country nor neglectful of the interests of the Democratic party, whose principles he had espoused in his youth, and whose standard-bearer he had been in many a hotly contested conflict. Always a close observer of passing events, he continued to manifest his deep solicitude for the success of the Democratic party, and with his ripe experience was ever ready to aid it by his counsel. His splendid triumph in every enterprise with which he had been identified for a quarter of a century made his name a synonym of success. His services in the Indiana Legislature, the national fame he had ac-

quired in Congress, and the superior abilities he had displayed as a financier, and his fidelity to every trust, all combined to give him a prominence which was continually attracting the attention, not only of his fellow-citizens of his native state, but of the most distinguished men of the country; and to these circumstances alone must be credited his present enviable position before the American people, and the unsolicited association of his name with high official trusts. It should be understood that Mr. English seeks retirement. He has voluntarily surrendered advanced positions in public life for the enjoyments to be garnered only in the walks of a private citizen. The distinction and emoluments of office had lost their attractions, and, having earned honor and wealth, he was willing to surrender his place in the shining pathway of fame to others, content to see them crowned, as he had been, with the approbation of their countrymen. But Mr. English could not control the logic of circumstances; as a result, and independent of his volition, there is at this time what seems to be a very general wish to call him from retirement and prominently identify him with passing political events. To every citizen possessed of state pride it must be a source of gratification to know that Indiana at the present time, in the list of her eminent statesmen, stands, if not at the head of the list, abreast of the foremost; and it is not dealing in fulsome eulogy to say William H. English, in the grasp of his mind, in his prescience, in his knowledge of measures and policies, in the analytical and synthetical operations of his intellect, in bold, vigorous, and independent thought, in that statesmanship that prudently estimates forces and reasons *a priori* and *a posteriori*, has few, if any, superiors, and has earned, by his success in public and private life, a proud position in the list of the great men of his time. Mr. English is logical rather than ornate. His mind is a crucible in which error is eliminated from truth, and, the tests of his analysis being satisfactory, he is proof against sophisms or the blandishments of flattery. With a mind trained from early manhood in a school of logic which dignified facts, the brilliancy of fiction never beguiles him from the luminous pathway mapped out by reason, and hence, as a result, his public and private life is singularly free from the mistakes that have embarrassed other public men, and his past good fortune in this regard points to him with special distinctness as eminently qualified for public trusts, no matter what the gravity of their responsibilities may be. At school, a student of law, an attorney, principal clerk of the Indiana Legislature, secretary of the Constitutional Convention, member of the Legislature and speaker of the House, member of Congress, banker, and private citizen, at all times clear, concise, and self-poised, William H. English has demonstrated, as few men have done, capacities of the

first order, and which command universal respect. In such a life, so varied in its responsibilities, developing always and continually in the same direction of pure character, high resolves, and noble ambitions, there must be of necessity certain forces and factors of integrity of purpose and of fidelity to the public welfare, which are certain to attract public attention and demand an enlargement of their domain of usefulness. At the time of writing this sketch the financial question is uppermost in the public mind. It touches every interest and commands universal consideration. Where is the man whose views will best harmonize the East and the West, the North and the South, upon this question? This much may be said of Mr. English, that his financial experience, his comprehension of financial theories and results, his pronounced conservatism, and his acknowledged ability as a financier, designate him as the peer of the most advanced student of finances in all of their varied applications to the demands of the country. To the South, always just; to the North, an inflexible friend; comprehending the wants and interests of the East; with an extended knowledge of the West in its expanding and enfolding growth and resources, Mr. English includes in his thought and experience the essentials of an administration of affairs in which the harmonies of interests and the logic of development are most admirably blended. The logic of events points to him as a distinguished native Indianian, who, should circumstances create an inevitable necessity, would exhibit to the country those exalted traits of character which in these times are sought for with profound solicitude. Mr. English is a man of action rather than of words. His efforts as a debater are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory or the flowers of rhetoric. His mind, strictly practical in all its scope and bearings, is eminently utilitarian. Energy of character, firmness of purpose, and an unswerving integrity, are his chief characteristics. In personal intercourse he is inclined to be retiring and reserved, which might be attributed to haughtiness or pride by a stranger, but to an acquaintance and friend he is open, candid, and affable. In the private and social relations of life he stands "without blemish and above reproach." As a business man, he has most valuable qualities. Without being too cautious, he is prudent and conservative. He looks searchingly and comprehensively into the nature and probable results of all schemes, and when he once puts his shoulder to the wheel it is with a strength that carries all before it. He is not demonstrative in any thing that he does, but there is a quiet, determined, and unceasing application of his whole resources of mind and energy to the end in view. He is above the average height, with an erect, well-made figure. His head is of good size, with regular features. The forehead is high and broad. He is dignified and

gentlemanly in his manners, and has a pleasing address with all persons. His whole contour of face and person would at once attract favorable attention in any gathering. Intellect, uprightness of character, self-reliance, and zeal are suggested by his appearance, and made known in his deeds. A man who has gained unqualified success in every position of his life, it is to be said of him that this is the result of an ability which has been equally beyond question. Since the foregoing was written, Mr. English was unanimously nominated for the high office of Vice-president of the United States by the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati June, 1880. He was officially informed of this nomination at the residence of General Winfield S. Hancock, Governor's Island, New York, on the 13th of July, and formally accepted the same on the 30th of the same month, in a bold and aggressive letter, which was much admired by his political friends and severely criticised by his political opponents. It was to a great extent the key-note of the campaign on the Democratic side. It is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, July 30, 1880.

"GENTLEMEN—I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-president of the United States, by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati.

"As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States.

"His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and the laws; his clear perception of the correct principles of government, as taught by Jefferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights, and rights of property; his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs; and his pure and blameless life, all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people.

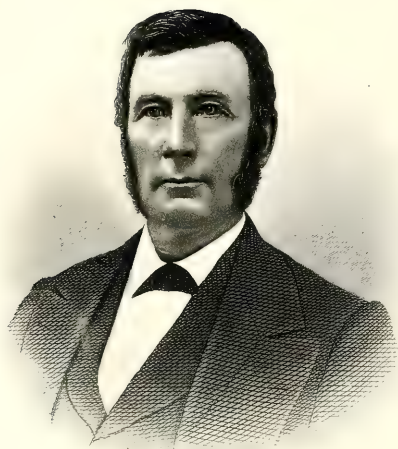
"Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman, and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the presidency of the United States.

"Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive department of the general government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public, or in accordance with the spirit

of our republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property, or place, in one family, or set of men, has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our republican government and its traditions, wisely limited the tenure of office, and, in many ways, showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them.

"Besides, it should not be forgotten that the last four years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means, and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and to our system of self-government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority; and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office, and turning the whole brood of federal office-holders loose to influence the elections. The money of the people, taken out of the public treasury by these men, for services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used, in vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to control the elections; and even the members of the cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people; but, with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will, no doubt, read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves, or their satellites, four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will, no doubt, fully understand, as they will, also, that it is because of their own industry and economy, and God's bountiful harvests, that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of any thing done by these federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them. This contest is, in fact, between the people, endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical, constitutional government of our fathers, on the one side, and these federal office-holders, and their backers, pampered with place and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other.

"Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the Republican party; the effort to build up what they call a strong government; the interference with home rule, and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several states; the interference with the elections through the medium of paid partisan federal office-holders, interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than fairness in the elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the states will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great,



David S. Gooding.

consolidated central government, 'strong,' indeed, for evil and the overthrow of republican institutions. The wise men who formed our Constitution knew the evils of a strong government, and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments, and consequent danger to republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong, centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term, until it ceases to be a republic, or is such only in name; and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways, besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent, and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

"But in resisting the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the people and the states, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the general government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the general government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the states, under the Constitution, must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled, as one of the results of the war. It is certain, beyond all question, that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given, in every legitimate way, to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments; a sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding, substantially, with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained; the labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way; the toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted; the public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures; and the liberties of the people, and the property of the people, will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations or privileged classes.

"I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury, beyond resurrection, the sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections, and make us in fact, as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights; the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make

us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress.

"I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

"To HON. JNO. W. STEVENSON, *President of Convention*,

"HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON, *Chairman*,

"And other members of the Committee of Notification."

GOODING, JUDGE DAVID S., attorney-at-law, Greenfield, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, January 20, 1824. He is the son of Asa and Matilda Gooding. His paternal grandfather, Colonel David Gooding, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was in the memorable battle of the Thames. It is believed it was he who took the scalp of that famous Indian warrior and chief, Tecumseh. His grandparents were from Virginia. His father, Asa Gooding, removed from Kentucky to Rush County, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. In the rude pioneer schools of Rush County began the scholastic training of young Gooding. His father removed to Greenfield in 1836, where David S. entered the schools, and so rapid was his progress that at the age of seventeen he taught a term of school, and then entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where his assiduous application to his studies won for him the admiration of his classmates and teachers. Here he was taught by such men as Bishop Simpson for two years, taking an irregular course of study. At this time his father died, leaving a widow and seven children, many of whom were small, with very little means on which to live. Naturally, the weight of responsibility fell upon the shoulders of David, he being the eldest child. This sudden and lamentable misfortune caused him to leave college and return to the support of the family, and thus his collegiate course ended. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Hon. George W. Julian, then a resident of Greenfield, and began a course of reading for the legal profession. Mr. Julian soon after removed from Greenfield, and the young man continued the study alone until 1845, when, after a rigid examination, he was licensed to practice law. In 1847 he was elected Representative to the state Legislature from Hancock County, where he was known as a clear-headed, conscientious legislator, of unusual acquaintance with the science of civil government and well versed in parliamentary law. In 1848 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, a position he filled with rare skill, judgment, and fidelity to business. At the expiration of his term, or in 1851, he was elected prosecutor for the Indianapolis circuit, defeating ex-Governor Wallace. In 1852 he was chosen for a still higher position, being elected judge for the counties of Hancock and Madison, defeating a very popular

gentleman—Judge John Davis, of Anderson, Indiana. Retiring from these duties in 1856, he was elected to the state Senate from the counties of Hancock and Madison, defeating Judge H. H. Hall, serving four years. In 1861 he was elected Common Pleas Judge for the counties of Hancock, Henry, Rush, Decatur, and Madison, defeating Judge E. B. Martindale, lately of the *Indianapolis Journal*. In 1864 he resigned his office as Judge, and the same year was made a presidential elector at large on the Union ticket, casting his vote in the Electoral College for Lincoln and Johnson. Prior to his election he served on a committee in the Union State Convention, and strongly urged the nomination of the men whom he afterward voted for as elector. In December of the same year President Lincoln sent his name to the Senate as United States Judge of the Court of New Mexico, but, at his own request, his name was withdrawn without final action being taken thereon. In the winter of 1864-5 Governor Morton, all the state officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly all the Union members of the state Legislature, united in recommending Judge Gooding to President Lincoln for United States Minister to the government of Chili. Before taking action on this matter, President Lincoln met his death at the hand of a cowardly assassin, and the recommendation was never brought to the attention of the Senate. In June, 1865, President Johnson, without solicitation, telegraphed to Judge Gooding, asking his acceptance of the United States marshalship in the District of Columbia. To this Mr. Gooding replied, giving his assent. The appointment was immediately thereafter confirmed, and he proceeded to Washington and was duly installed, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Judge Gooding's career as United States marshal was characterized by marked executive ability, and scrupulous attention to every requirement of his position. He had the full confidence and counsel of Mr. Johnson during his entire presidential career, their relations and intimacy being very confidential and sincere at all times. Besides approving the policy of the President, he was a warm, personal friend of his, and stood by him in evil as well as good report. Soon after the expiration of President Johnson's term of office, Judge Gooding tendered his resignation as marshal to President Grant, which was accepted, and in May, 1869, he returned to his home in Greenfield, resuming the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1870 he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the "Burnt District," making the race against Jeremiah M. Wilson, the Republican nominee, and, although the usual Republican majority was about fourteen hundred, to which was added that year, for the first time, the colored vote of about eight hundred, Judge Gooding was led by his opponent only

four votes, according to the count. A few days subsequent to this election, Judge Gooding's friends instituted an unofficial re-count in two precincts, where there had been confusion and disorder, and as a result of this investigation established that he had really had a majority of seventeen votes. However, the certificate of election was issued to Mr. Wilson, who took his seat in Congress. Soon after that gentleman had been sworn in, Judge Gooding took steps for contesting his right to it, attending to the legal proceedings in person, with a tact and ability that won for him unqualified praise. The matter was referred to the Committee on Elections, which was largely Republican, and they reported in favor of Mr. Wilson. Judge Gooding's speech in this contest, made in the House in defense of his position, was among the most extensively copied and circulated efforts of the kind ever made in that body. In the summer of 1872 he again received the unanimous nomination for Congress, but, the district being more largely Republican than formerly, he was, naturally enough, defeated by his old competitor, Judge Wilson. In 1874 Judge Gooding was selected as one of the Democratic state central committee, and served in that capacity for two years, doing good service for his party. In 1876 he canvassed the state in behalf of the national and state Democratic tickets, and his canvass is spoken of as one of the most brilliant and effectual made in the state. In 1878 he was a prominent and formidable candidate for Secretary of State before the Democratic state convention, receiving a greater number of votes than any other candidate on the first ballot, and only second to the nominee on the last ballot. In the autumn of 1879, with Governor Hendricks, Senator Voorhees, and other distinguished Democrats, he went into the Ohio state canvass, which was exceedingly exciting, making several powerful and argumentative speeches to large audiences, returning home just before the election. Judge Gooding is a Master Granger, but belongs to no other secret society. In 1844 he was married to Miss Frances M. Sebastian, daughter of William Sebastian. This estimable lady is still living. Judge Gooding is the father of one son, Marshall B. Gooding, with whom he is associated in the practice of law. Thus it will be seen that Judge Gooding has been almost constantly before the people, either in the public offices or as an active worker in the councils of his party. And it can be said of him, what can be asserted of few public men, that his public record is without tarnish. As a lawyer, Judge Gooding is logical and profound. As a political speaker, he occupies one of the most exalted stations in Indiana politics, being an orator of exceptional elocutionary power. His future is a brilliant one, and he is destined yet to fill many stations of honor in the public offices of his state and nation. He is a man of fine physique, standing six feet two, and with a most



Very truly
Yours
W. B. Malott

commanding presence. At the Democratic state convention held this year he was appointed an elector at large, standing at the head of the ticket. He enters the present campaign full of vigor, showing all his powers in the work before him. In August he received a most flattering invitation from the Democratic state executive committee of Ohio to make a canvass of that state for the Democratic party, but was unable to accept it, as his duties to his own state forbade.

MALOTT, VOLNEY T., son of William H. and Leah P. (McKown) Malott, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, September 9, 1838. His father was engaged in farming in that county, but removed to Salem, Washington County, Indiana, in 1841, where he engaged with his brother, Major Eli W. Malott, in mercantile business. His ancestors settled in Kentucky soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which some of them participated. His paternal grandfather engaged in the War of 1812 in Canada, and his maternal grandfather in the Indian war in Indiana. William H. Malott died at Salem, Indiana, November 5, 1845, leaving a young widow with three little children; the subject of this sketch, the oldest, being aged seven years; Mary C., aged three years; and Eli W., an infant, that died one month after his father's death. January, 1847, the widow married John F. Ramsay, and removed to Indianapolis, taking her two young children. Before this date the lad had attended a school kept by John I. Morrison. He completed a common school education at Indianapolis, going to schools kept by Rev. William A. Holliday and Professor B. F. Lang, and also attending the Central High School, leaving the latter at the age of sixteen to enter the banking-house of John Woolley & Co. (Bank of the Capital). He had previously been employed clerking during vacations, and was for a time messenger in the Traders' Bank. He had thus early evinced an aptitude for business that made his assistance in demand; and while attending school his services were pre-engaged by the bank when he should desire to leave school. He remained here, acting as teller after a while, until 1857, when he was chosen teller of the Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, where he remained until August, 1862, resigning to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, to which he had been elected. He was appointed state director of the branch Bank of the State in 1864. In 1865, with others, he organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Indianapolis, and was elected cashier, retaining the office of treasurer of the railroad. The road was completed in 1871, and, with the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, passed into the con-

trol of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway Company, of which he was treasurer and a director. In 1875 he was elected general manager of the line, now holding the office of vice-president and general manager. In the spring of 1870 he resigned the office of cashier of the bank to superintend the construction of the Michigan City and Indianapolis Railroad. In October, 1878, he was elected president of the Merchants' National Bank, and has been for several years a director of the Meridian National Bank. As an officer of the Brazil Block Coal Company, he has aided in the extension of the block coal trade to Northern Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. He has taken a deep interest in the improvement of Michigan City harbor, and by his counsel and labor has rendered valuable aid to this important work. In 1862 he married Caroline, daughter of Hon. David Macy. They have six children, one son and five daughters. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Meridian Street Church. In 1880 Mr. Malott began to fail in health, owing to prolonged and close application to business, and was advised by his physicians to take a rest. He decided upon a European tour, and, taking his son, a lad of sixteen, with him, started for Europe, spending two months in travel and sight-seeing, and returning in full health and vigor. The great success that has been attained by Mr. Malott in all his business has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity, and excellent judgment, qualities which cause him to take rank with the leading business men of the state.

TILFORD, JOSEPH M., of Indianapolis, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, February 17, 1811. His grandfather, William Telford, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1749. This manner of spelling the name was followed in recording the birth of his father's family, thirteen in number, with the exception of the two younger. Their names were written Telford, in a handwriting which the subject of this sketch recognizes as his brother's. That the name should thus have been changed has ever been a source of regret to the family. Joseph's grandfather, with two brothers, emigrated to Virginia, where he lived at the breaking out of the Revolution. He served under General Washington, and in 1790 moved to Kentucky, where he endured all the privations and dangers incident to pioneer life on the "dark and bloody ground." Alexander Telford, father of Joseph, was then a boy of fifteen years. At twenty-one he married Eleanor McCullough, a lady of Scotch descent. In the War of 1812 he did a soldier's duty. In 1816 he moved, with his family, including his father, then sixty-seven years of age, to Jefferson County, Indiana, ten miles west of Madison. At

this time Joseph was five years old. His father died in 1828. Joseph had attended the common schools of his day, and in 1827 was sent to Hanover College. He was at the opening session of that institution, and relates that the Rev. Mr. Crowe, who was in charge, for lack of better facilities, heard recitations at his own residence. Among his classmates were Noble Butler, since author of the "Grammar of Grammars;" David Smock, Rev. James Latimore, and others. After remaining a year, he concluded to learn the cabinet-making business, and devoted three years to this work with Captain J. G. Henderson, at Salem, Indiana. He then began business for himself in Madison, and, after remaining there until 1850, removed to a farm three miles west of Hanover. In the fall of 1853 he changed to Indianapolis, his present home. In 1854 Mr. Tilford became associated with Ovid Butler and J. M. Mathes in the purchase of the Indianapolis daily and weekly *Journal*, for which they paid to John D. Defrees the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The paper became known as the Indianapolis *Journal* Company, into which was merged the *Free Democrat*. Mr. Tilford became president of the association in 1856, and retained his position until the sale of the *Journal* to Colonel W. R. Holloway, in 1864, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, not including the real estate of the association, which was valued at a like sum. For many years past Mr. Tilford has been connected with the Indianapolis Publishing House. In 1833 he married Miss Mary A. Maxwell, whose name would indicate Irish Protestant descent. She was the daughter of Samuel C. Maxwell, of Jefferson County, Indiana. Nine children have blessed this union, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living—John H. and Samuel E., Eliza E., Emma J., Julia V., and Alice T. It is worthy of honorable record that both sons and three sons-in-law were in the Union army. John H. was surgeon in the 79th Indiana for four years. Samuel E. enlisted in the 11th Indiana for three months; in the 26th Indiana for twenty-two months; and in the 132d Indiana for one hundred days. J. P. Avery, son-in-law, was assistant surgeon for three years in the 11th Indiana. Perry Hall, son-in-law, was chaplain of the 79th Indiana, and died in the service. J. N. Green, a son-in-law, was surgeon in the 19th Indiana. John H. is now a practicing physician in Windom, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Tilford are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Tilford's political associations are with the Republican party, and, in its hour of need, when to be an Abolitionist required both moral and physical courage, Mr. Tilford was the true friend of the oppressed. Of the two votes cast for James G. Birney in 1840 in the township where he then resided, Mr. Tilford's was one. He was for many years one of the board of directors of the North-western Christian University, of Indianapolis. As early as 1840 he was set

apart as an elder in the Christian Church at Madison by Elder Walter Scott, and has ever since served in that capacity at his several places of residence. He has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to serve them in the common council, and as a member of the board of school trustees. Mr. Tilford's life has been busy, if not eventful, and now, on the verge of threescore years and ten, his mind is active, and in conversation he displays the result of much study and observation. He has always been known as a sound man of business, careful and observant, never hastening to conclusions, and forming opinions only on mature reflection. In his social relations he enjoys the love and esteem of those who know him best, and is regarded by his acquaintances as a genial neighbor, a sincere friend, and one whose religious convictions are exemplified in his daily life.

TRUSLER, COLONEL NELSON, was born December 11, 1823, in Franklin County, Indiana. He was the son of Samuel W. Trusler and Martha Trusler, Virginians by birth; and when quite young his parents moved to Fayette County, in the state of Indiana, and took up their residence upon a farm, purchased in that fertile region of Eastern Indiana, nine miles south-east of Connersville. After a brief illness, in September, 1838, his mother died, and subsequently, in the month of August, 1846, the father also died, after a few days' sickness, leaving a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. Although his parents did not live to be of very great age, yet he was a descendant of long-lived ancestors, the average age of his four grand-parents being over eighty. During the minority of Nelson Trusler he worked upon the farm, and attended the common and select schools of the section of the country where he resided, and became well educated in what is generally termed the English branches, in which he became the more proficient by reason of his being a teacher, for a period of about two years, in some of the best public schools in the eastern part of the state. The forensic and legal ability and talents for which he became noted in later years were manifest early in life, and naturally inclined him to the study of law, and he entered the legal arena of the Whitewater bar, among whom were such noted men as Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, James Rairden, John Ryman, Charles H. Test, John A. Matson, and many other noted legal celebrities of that day. At the time of his father's death he was prosecuting the study of law with the Hon. John A. Matson, at Brookville, Indiana, and shortly thereafter was admitted to practice at the bar. On December 2, 1849, he was married



Alson Tinsley

to Miss Salome Stanton, a school-mate, and soon after took up his residence in Connersville, the county seat of Fayette County, Indiana, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. His genial nature and social qualities, forensic powers and legal ability, soon won for him many friends and a lucrative practice in the courts of the counties of Fayette, Franklin, Union, and Rush, and he soon took position in the front rank of the bar of the courts mentioned, beside the noted attorneys already named. While thus engaged in the practice of the law, he was elected as Representative to the General Assembly of his state, after a bitter political contest, his political opponent being the noted Baptist preacher, the Rev. Wilson W. Thompson, candidate of the Democratic party for that position. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. In February, 1862, his wife died, leaving four small children. In the September following, intrusting the care and education of his children to relatives and friends, for the time being he abandoned the practice of the law and legal contests, for the conflicts of the battle-field. The life of the Republic hung trembling in the balance; hundreds of thousands of armed foes were in battle array, marshaled and fighting for the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow and destruction of his government. He volunteered his services in behalf of his country in the hour of its greatest peril, and was commissioned by Governor Morton colonel of the 84th Indiana Regiment, and was after this continuously with and in command of his regiment in all its trials and conflicts until after the great battle of Chickamauga, fought on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. In this battle his regiment was in the fiercest part of the fight, one of the most fiercely contested during the war, and suffered a loss of one hundred and twenty-five men, in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 17th of October, 1863, he resigned his command as colonel, on account of ill-health, and returned to his home in Connersville, where he again began practice. On the 9th of April, 1864, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Pumphrey. He was an ardent Republican and took an active part in political canvasses, being a speaker of great power and influence in political campaigns, as well as in the courts. Having received the nomination of the Republican party for the office of Secretary of State for the state of Indiana, he was elected to that office in 1864, and in January, 1865, he moved to Indianapolis and entered upon the duties of the position. He was renominated and re-elected by his party to the same position in 1866, discharging the duties courteously, faithfully, and honestly for a period of four years, with the approval of his constituents. At the close of his second term as Secretary of State he resumed the practice of law at Indianapolis, in connection with Wilson Morrow, Esq. In 1870 the Republican party nominated

him for Attorney-general, but he was defeated with the rest of the candidates of that party on the state ticket. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant District Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, to succeed General Thomas M. Browne, who had resigned to make the race for Governor of Indiana, as candidate of the Republican party. At the expiration of four years he was reappointed by President Grant Attorney-general for that district, which position he held at the time of his death, having held this office continuously for a period of seven years, and in it rendering the country most excellent service. He was a man of fine physical appearance, and when in health weighed over two hundred pounds. His death was the result of heart disease, and was very sudden and unexpected to his friends, although a few of his intimate associates and relatives had had fears, for some time previous to the sad event, that such might be the final termination of the affliction from which he had been suffering for some two years. Having received a special invitation from Gus Williams, the drummer boy of his old regiment, the 84th, to be present at a public entertainment at the Grand Opera-house in Indianapolis on the evening of January 29, 1880, in which the drummer-boy was to take a prominent part, he, in company with his wife and some friends, had just entered the aisle of the Opera-house, and while being conducted to seats by the usher he suddenly fell to the floor, and, without a struggle or uttering a word, expired. The event occasioned a great sensation in Indianapolis. He was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, leaving his widow and a son and two daughters to mourn his loss, together with many relatives and friends. Large meetings of the bar were held at Connersville, his former home, and in the United States Circuit Court-room, at Indianapolis, at which resolutions were passed and addresses were delivered expressive of sorrow at his death, and speaking in the highest terms of his kindness of heart, genial nature, services as a soldier, and his ability, honesty, and fidelity as a lawyer and public servant in the various positions of trust and honor which he held. Eulogies were delivered upon his life, character, and public services by the venerable Judge Charles H. Test, General Benjamin Harrison, General John Coburn, Major Jonathan W. Gordon, Judge Jacob B. Julian, Wilson Morrow, and John A. Henry. His remains were taken for interment on a special train to his old home, at Connersville, where more than a quarter of a century previous, in the vigor of young manhood, he began his successful professional and public career. Special trains were run upon the different railroads entering that city, bringing hundreds of friends from Indianapolis and the eastern part of the state, to take a last look at his face and pay their

tribute of respect to his memory. His body was committed to its final resting-place, at four o'clock, P. M., on the first day of February, A. D. 1880, in the beautiful valley of the Whitewater, in the cemetery adjoining the city of Connorsville, beside the grave of his first wife and five children, the last solemn burial rites at the grave being conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, of which order he was a member. His death was deeply lamented throughout the whole state.

TYNER, JAMES, was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, September 19, 1807. He is the son of John and Fannie Tyner. His paternal grand-parents resided during the Revolution in a district largely inhabited by Tories, and suffered most inhuman treatment from them. They were obliged at times to flee for their lives, and hide with their children in the woods for weeks. The grandfather is supposed to have been mercilessly killed by them. James Tyner's maternal grandfather served valiantly for five years as a soldier in the American army during the Revolution. The subject of our sketch was born in 1808, when his father removed with his family to Franklin County, Indiana. In 1813 they located on a farm in Fayette County, where in 1822 the father died, leaving the care and responsibility of the surviving family chiefly to the eldest son, James, who was then fourteen years of age. The young man, by industry and economy, succeeded in maintaining himself and family comfortably. The schools of that early day were hardly worthy of the name, and he attended them but a few terms during the winter months. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Lucinda Caldwell, daughter of James Caldwell, and soon thereafter removed to a farm, where he began life on his own account. In 1835 he permanently located in Brandywine Township, Hancock County. In the early days of Indiana he commanded a rifle company in the state troops, and on muster days made a creditable display. In politics, he claims to be a Jeffersonian Jackson Democrat. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1828. The only official position he has ever occupied was that of commissioner of Hancock County, which he satisfactorily filled for fourteen years. In religion, he has stood firm as an Old-school Baptist for thirty-six years. October 22, 1879, he celebrated his golden wedding at his home in Hancock County, surrounded by numerous friends and relatives. Among the latter were ten children, fifty-two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. On this occasion, his fellow-citizen, Major A. K. Branham, in a presentation speech, used the following language:

"Mr. and Mrs. Tyner, it is my pleasing duty also, in behalf of your children, to present a few testimonials

of their love and affection for you. This massive gold-headed cane, bearing the inscription, 'To our father, from his children, October 22, 1879,' implies more, indeed, than any intrinsic value it may possess. Take it, my old and esteemed friend, and keep it in remembrance of those who gave it; and may it serve to support and guard your footsteps in the down-hill journey of life. These gold spectacles I present to you, Mrs. Tyner. They are a gift from those who love and almost idolize you as a mother. May they, as your eyes grow dim by advanced age, light up the pathway of life."

Mr. Tyner is unostentatious, and of unimpeachable morality and integrity. He is loved by all for his hospitality and kindness of heart.

VINTON, ALMUS E., late of Indianapolis, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1821. His parents were Roswell Merrick and Hannah (Davis) Vinton. They were natives of Stafford, Connecticut, but came West at an early day. His father, by education a civil engineer, was for a time engaged in the shipping of produce to the New Orleans market. From Cincinnati he removed to Miamisburg, Ohio, where he superintended the construction of the locks in the Little Miami Canal and many of the internal improvements in that part of the state, and where he died of small-pox in 1835. Mrs. Vinton, the mother of Almus E., was subsequently married to Mr. Joseph Hubler, a founder and machinist. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Miamisburg, and in his younger days he had but the meager opportunities for an education afforded by the country schools. The early death of his father and his mother's subsequent marriage left him little choice as to his avocation in life. He went into his step-father's foundry to learn the trade of machinist, and, upon his removal to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1840, Mr. Vinton also changed his location, continuing his connection with the foundry. When about sixteen years old he received from an early friend of his father the offer of a college scholarship, but, his mother having several years previous been stricken with paralysis, and being in consequence a confirmed invalid, he was obliged to decline the generous offer. In after life, although Mr. Vinton never ceased to regret the loss of a collegiate education, by extensive reading and observation he became as well informed on the leading topics and literature of the day as many of higher educational advantages, and his opinions were always listened to with deference and respect by men of acknowledged ability, whose friendship he enjoyed. In 1846 Mr. Vinton married, at Miamisburg, Miss Theresa C. Stallo, a companion from early childhood. Mrs. Vinton still resides at the homestead at Indianapolis. For a short time Mr. Vinton engaged in the milling business at St. Mary's, Ohio, but, finding the

occupation highly injurious to his health, he the more readily accepted the suggestion of his early friend, Mr. L. W. Hasselman, to remove to Indianapolis. Together they purchased what was known as the Washington Foundry, and embarked in the foundry and machine business, under the firm name of Hasselman & Vinton. They carried on a highly successful business until 1853, when the building was destroyed by fire and Mr. Vinton was well-nigh ruined. Soon afterward they purchased the ground upon which the Eagle Machine Works now stand, put up a shop, and in a wonderfully short time had recovered from the severe blow to their trade. In 1865 Mr. Vinton sold out his interest to the Eagle Machine Works Company and retired from active business. He was a partner in the wholesale drug house of Kiefer & Vinton, and also part owner of the Indianapolis Paper-mill, in which his son, Merrick E., still retains a large interest. Until Mr. Vinton's failing health compelled him to succumb, his activity in business was almost phenomenal; he was emphatically a busy man; a man of perseverance and energy, and of the highest integrity. With Judge Martindale, Mr. Vinton originated the idea of buying up parcels of land and dividing them into building lots; these they then sold at public auction, and realized considerable money by the transaction. The bulk of Mr. Vinton's property was invested in fine business locations. For many years the family residence was on the ground now occupied by the "Vinton Block," one of the best business sites in the city of Indianapolis, and now the property of his second daughter. Like most men deeply immersed in business, Mr. Vinton was not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. He was a strong Union man and a Republican, and in life an intimate friend and counselor of the late Oliver P. Morton. He frequently proved a valuable assistant to the distinguished Governor, whom he aided with advice and money on several occasions. He was a member of the hundred days' cavalry organized during Morgan's raid, but never saw any further service during the war. He was not a member of any religious society, although he and his family attended the services at the Second Presbyterian Church, and he was a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. Mr. Vinton was a man of peculiar and marked traits of character. Prompt and punctual himself, he exacted the same service from others, but was always governed by a strict sense of justice and honor. If amidst the cares and anxieties of business he spoke harshly or unkindly to the humblest man in his employment, he never failed to acknowledge the error. He has left an impress upon the history of Indianapolis, and his name will live in the records of the active, energetic business men of the city long after the present generation has passed away. He was truly the architect of his own fortunes. He did not accumulate his prop-

erty without the early struggles and trials which mark the history of successful business men almost without exception. In his closing days, when he had made up his mind that death was at hand, he calmly resigned himself to the fact, and at once set his house in order and arranged his business affairs. He expressed the desire to die at peace with all men, and all differences he wished forgotten and forgiven. Though for some time in feeble health, his last illness was of only two weeks' duration. He died at his home in Indianapolis, on the twenty-first day of June, 1870, and his remains rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, of which he was one of the incorporators and first lot-holders. To his family he left an ample property, and the more precious legacy of an unblemished character as a kind-hearted man, a good citizen, a generous husband and father, and a useful member of society. Besides his wife, Mr. Vinton left a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The latter are now Mrs. James H. Ruddell and Mrs. Henry D. Pierce, both residents of Indianapolis. The oldest son, Merrick E. Vinton, is engaged in the loan and insurance business in Indianapolis, and is also interested in the Salsbury & Vinton Paper Company, as above stated. His brother, Lindley Vinton, is now (1880) practicing law in Indianapolis. He is a graduate of Amherst College with the class of 1875, and of Columbia Law School, New York City, of 1879. A younger brother, David, was accidentally drowned, at the age of sixteen years, while traveling in Florida.



ALKER, JUDGE JOHN W., of Greenfield, was born in Monroe County, Virginia, July 22, 1812. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born and brought up in the northern part of Ireland. His parents, George and Clarinda Walker, were among the pioneers of the Blue Ridge Mountains. His father owning an extensive tract of land in that region—then an almost unbroken wilderness—Mr. Walker early learned the use of the woodman's ax and the hunter's rifle. The only educational advantages within his reach were those afforded at the distant log school-house, where he was taught the rudiments of the English branches. October 12, 1831, he married Miss Nancy B. Cook, daughter of Rev. Jacob Cook, and niece of the celebrated divine, Rev. Valentine Cook. Two years later, Mr. Walker left the home of his boyhood and settled on a farm near Pendleton, Indiana, in and about which place he lived for the next fourteen years. During this period he was engaged, at different times, in farming, the blacksmith's trade, mercantile pursuits, and, finally, in the grain and produce business. An unfortunate venture in the last reduced his property to a few hundred dollars, and he removed

to Greenfield, his present home. In 1858 he opened a store in partnership with his brother and son, under the firm name of G. H. Walker & Co. This continued six years, when Mr. Walker's brother sold out his interest to the other members of the firm. In 1869 Mr. Edwards purchased a share in the business, which was conducted by Walker & Edwards until 1872. The store was then sold, and for three years Mr. Walker was not actively engaged in any occupation. At the end of that time, he, with several other gentlemen, organized the Greenfield Banking Company, which is still a prosperous institution. Mr. Walker is a quiet, unassuming man, and no seeker for public office; yet he has been several times chosen to positions of trust and honor. During the first years of his residence in Pendleton he served as constable of Fall Creek Township, and afterwards as Justice of the Peace. At the expiration of his term as Justice, he was elected Associate Judge of Madison County. After his removal to Greenfield, Judge Walker was trustee of Center Township during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. He has been an earnest advocate of all enterprises to advance the interests of Hancock County, aiding in building railroads, turnpikes, school-houses, and churches. In 1860 he took a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and visited Denver and the gold mines on the Platte River. Although not a member of any religious denomination, Judge Walker's inclinations are toward the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Whig in the days of that party, and has since been a Republican. He is firm in his convictions, outspoken, clear-headed, and accurate. He is a good conversationalist, well informed on current topics, and his uniformly kind and social disposition has endeared him to a large circle of friends. At the age of sixty-seven, Judge Walker retains much of his original vigor, and it is to be hoped that his career of usefulness may be prolonged many years.



WALLACE, GOVERNOR DAVID, the subject of this sketch, was one of those whose memory Indiana delights to honor. He readily won the respect and esteem of all who knew him, by his ability, his candid mien, his generous heart, and his freedom from duplicity or deceit. He was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1799. While he was yet very young his parents moved westward, settling in Ohio, near Cincinnati. At the age of fifteen he was sent to New Orleans to engage in business, but at the end of one year his father and friends, through General Harrison, then Representative from the Cincinnati district, procured his appointment as a cadet in the military school at West Point, the general withdrawing the claims of his own son. He was successful there as a student, taking a high rank

in his class, and, in 1821, graduating among the first. He was subsequently retained for a time as tutor in the institution. After one year's service in the army, he began the study of law at Brookville, Indiana, where in 1823 he opened a general practice, a very short time sufficing for him to secure a lucrative business. The memory of his brilliant successes in that circuit is as fresh with the older men of that region as if they had been achieved yesterday. Having practiced there eight years, he moved to Covington, Fountain County, in 1831, where he lived until 1837, in which year he was elected Governor. He removed now to Indianapolis, where he afterwards resided. While living in Franklin County, he was elected to the Legislature in 1828, 1829, and 1830. He was chosen Lieutenant-governor in 1831, and again in 1834, which office he held till 1837. He was at the head of the ticket of the party advocating internal improvements, and afterward, when his scheme proved a failure, he was often twitted by his friends for his expressions of false prophecy; as he had said during the canvass that an extra hen and chickens would be sufficient to pay all the additional tax that would need to be levied for the purposes of internal improvement. Governor Wallace's first wife was the daughter of the Hon. John Test, and a sister of Judge Charles H. Test, of Indianapolis. Of this marriage were three children, all of whom are yet living. The oldest, William Wallace, is a highly respected citizen and talented lawyer of Indianapolis; the second son is General Lew. Wallace, whose history is familiar, not only to the state, but throughout the nation. He lives in Crawfordsville, as does also the third son, Edward. The wife of his second marriage was the daughter of Doctor John H. Sanders, a leading physician. By her he had three children: a daughter, the wife of William W. Leathers, a lawyer of Indianapolis, now dead; another daughter, Agnes, married to Mr. J. H. Steiner; and a son, a namesake. He died in September, 1859, in the sixty-first year of his age. This was not only to many a private bereavement, but it was also a public calamity. On the fifth day of September of that year, at 3 P. M., the members of the bar and officers of the Court of Common Pleas, of which he was Judge, met to do the last sad rites to one who had for a whole life been an ornament to his profession. His stand was draped in mourning, fitly symbolizing the grief of the assembled audience. Remarks were made by the young and old, alike testifying, as with one voice, to the great regard had for him who had gone to another land—one of perfect law and liberty. On the 26th Mr. John Coburn presented to the Circuit Court resolutions expressive of their deep sorrow, on which occasion he delivered the following eulogy, which, for its merit of composition and fidelity to truth, we quote nearly entire:

"May it please the Court: Having been chosen to pre-

sent to the court the resolutions expressive of the estimate of the bar of Indianapolis of the worth and character of the Hon. David Wallace, lately deceased, and of the profound sense of their loss, I am reminded of his long, honorable, and useful career, of his many public services, of his many private virtues, of the eloquent tongue, the brilliant eye, the impressive mien, of the attractive and noble whole, which for so many years drew the attention commanded the respect, and won the admiration of his fellow-citizens. I am reminded of the keen, ardent student at West Point, mastering the abstruse and intricate science of mathematics; of the young, ambitious lawyer, with his struggles for bread, and his harvest of fame; of the politician, enthusiastic, active, working for the public good, resting alone upon the merit of his measures; of the man, gentle, modest, kind, affable, winning. It is proper that here, in the Court-house, we should commemorate his life and perpetuate his memory, in this the scene of his earthly triumphs, the scene of his latest earthly labors. It is proper that the bar should recount his achievements and emulate his virtues. It is proper that the great and good should live in the memories and hearts of their friends, when their forms have departed and the light of their personal presence has gone out forever. We meet to-day to commemorate the good qualities and good deeds of one who has long stood in the front rank of the men of our state; at the bar, on the bench, in high official station as a legislator and Governor; who has taken no doubtful part in the contests which have agitated the public, but who often in his earlier years wore the plume that was the focus of all eyes in the thickest of the fight, and wielded the sword that scattered the foe with deadliest force. And yet his was not the rugged, stern, overbearing nature, which made him delight in such scenes. He was a man of the gentlest and kindest, of even temper, of quiet habits, of modest demeanor, of genial and friendly temper. It is an easy task to sketch the character that is marked by strong peculiarities, by eccentric traits, and forcible or rude features; but to exhibit to view such a one as Governor Wallace, so well balanced, so fully and so generally developed, so finely and so delicately proportioned, is the task of a skillful writer, and one which, I fear, will be but poorly performed by myself. While Lieutenant-governor he took an active part in the politics of the state, and earned a wide reputation as a debater. In the contest upon the question of establishing a state bank, in the years 1833 and 1834, he was a leader among the advocates of the bank, and to his zeal, eloquence, and adroitness do we owe in part the adoption of the old charter of the State Bank of Indiana. Immediately after the adoption of the bank charter the state became aroused to the importance of internal improvements, and, as the embodiment of this sentiment, Mr. Wallace

was proposed as the candidate for Governor. John Dumont, an able and ingenious lawyer, was his opponent, taking a position in favor of classifying the public works, and completing them a part at a time. The result is known. The state was peculiarly unfortunate in procuring loans, was defrauded out of millions by Eastern speculators; and this, added to the general pressure in the money market, discouraged the people, and in a short time broke down the system, leaving the state largely in debt, with a vast amount of unfinished improvements, yielding no tolls, affording no facilities to business and travel, and adding nothing to the value of real estate. Thus it was in 1840, when his term for Governor expired, he, although the favorite of his party, was not nominated, for fear of the odium of the internal improvement system. Samuel Bigger, an excellent man, was selected as candidate. So it often happens that the soldier, who has borne the burthen and heat of the day, is supplanted by him who had no share in the danger of battle, and bore no wounds as marks of the hot contest that is over. Quietly and patiently he stepped aside for his successor; no word of murmuring, no term of reproach, was heard from his lips; with hearty good will he indorsed the action of the convention, and retired to private life, as he came from it, an honest man, without a dollar of public money in his purse, without an imputation of dishonor upon his character. He resumed the practice of the law, but in less than a year was elected to Congress, and served one term as Representative of the Sixth District. He was a leading member, and one of the Committee of Ways and Means, during the stormy period of the extra session, and the sessions of 1841 and 1842, when the Whig party, from the very summit of success and political power, became demoralized and disorganized, never again to renew its strength or enforce its principles. Governor Wallace labored ardently and successfully for the perfection of the tariff measures of 1842, and his best speech in Congress was made in their favor. During this session he voted for the bill making an appropriation to enable Professor Morse, then indigent, to complete his magnetic telegraph. The fate of this measure was determined in committee, and there the proposition was carried by the vote of Mr. Wallace, it being equally divided without him. For this vote he received severe censure from his friends, who, unlike him, could see no good in the experiment. He lost votes by it at the succeeding election, and it, combined with other influences of a partisan nature, contributed to his defeat. At this day the entire and wonderful success of the telegraph is the best vindication of his sagacity and independence. Perhaps in a legislator nothing is required in a stronger degree than independence, a readiness to support a good measure even if its popularity is doubtful. No doubt the proudest moment of Governor

Wallace's life was that in which it was announced that the ocean telegraph had been successfully laid, and the truth of Morse's theory tested upon its broadest field. The satisfaction of such an hour was worth a hundred seats in Congress; could not be gauged or measured by the standards of power or honor. Again resuming the practice of the law, after his defeat for Congress in 1843, he continued to be actively engaged in it until elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1856, a position he held till his decease, with the respect, confidence, and affectionate regard of the bar and the whole community. In the year 1850 Governor Wallace was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took a quiet but attentive, punctual, and rather conservative part in the deliberations of that body. His most effective and brilliant efforts at the bar were made in criminal cases, and in them he rose, in point of elegance and naturalness of style, in depth of feeling, and propriety of discussion, to an elevation worthy the emulation of his compeers. As a judge, many of the best qualities of his character shone forth. With an amiability and patience unflinching, an industry continuous to the last hour of the term, a promptness only equaled by his impartiality and justice, he out-rivalled his fame as an orator and politician, and in the quiet duties of a judge found his crowning glory. As an orator, Governor Wallace had few equals in the nation. With a voice modulated to the finest and nicest precision, an eye sparkling and expressive, a countenance and person remarkable for beauty and symmetry, he stepped upon the speaker's stand, in these respects, far in advance of his compeers. His style of delivery was impressive, graceful, and at times impassioned, never rising to a scream or breaking into wild gesticulation, and never descending into indistinctness or lassitude. His style of composition was chaste, finished, flowing, and beautiful, often swelling up into the rarest eloquence or melting down into the tenderest pathos. In the contests for Lieutenant-governor and Governor he exhibited remarkable powers as an orator. His political sentiments were in opposition to the Jackson party, which controlled the state, but in spite of these he was three times elected by the people of the whole state. Such was the interest thrown around state politics by Governor Wallace and others during the period from 1830 to 1840, that national politics were forgotten, in a measure, in the struggle. But it was not alone in enforcing public measures in the Legislature or executive chair, or the courts of justice, that the voice of Governor Wallace was heard with effect. His famous speech at the battle-ground of Tippecanoe thrilled the state with an enthusiasm for General Harrison when as yet his candidacy for the presidency was a problem. It was then that the little black-haired boy, who had been preferred by him to his own son, to a place

at West Point, roused the war-broken soldiers of 1812, and rallied to the flag of their old chieftain. It was then that the flame was kindled upon the western plains which in 1840, with the fury of a tornado, swept beyond the confines of Indiana to the remotest corner of the Union. Here it was, in our own state, that the Harrison campaign of 1840 had its origin, and to Governor Wallace more than any man, living or dead, was its origin owing. On the 7th of November, 1835, the twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe, a great convention met upon the battle-ground. In response to a toast, Governor Wallace delivered a speech which, for burning and beautiful eloquence, has few parallels in American oratory. In speaking of the spot, he says: 'We have been told by the magic genius of our youthful poet that we are standing on one of the proudest battle-fields of our country—the very soil of which has been rendered holy by the blood of heroes; that some of the noblest of Kentucky's chivalry are sleeping beneath our feet, inclosed in the same grave, mingling their dust with the bravest of the sons of Indiana; that although no monument as yet arises to commemorate their deeds, no inscription to claim the homage of gratitude from the traveler, scarce a vestige to indicate the exact place of their repose, still—they are not forgotten. Their memories and their whole sacrifices have found an abiding place and sanctuary in the hearts of the living who are here, and of every son and daughter of Indiana who is absent; and there they remain, to be forever fondly and devotedly cherished, while man has a soul to worship at the altar of patriotism, or woman a tear to shed at the tomb of the fallen brave.' His speech delivered at the opening of Asbury University, at Greencastle; his eulogy upon John Quincy Adams, delivered at Indianapolis; and his eulogy upon Henry Clay, delivered at Rushville, rank in literary merit with the finished productions of Wirt and Everett and Sumner, and will yet, we trust, be rescued from oblivion, and be placed in an enduring form, the delight of refined taste, models of chaste and beautiful English style. His prepared orations were completed with the severest care. As the sculptor chiseled down and finished his statue, chipping and chipping away the stone to find within his beautiful ideal, so did he elaborate his thoughts till they assumed the shape he would give them, and so will retain it forever. His literary tastes were pure. He read the best books; read them over again. He read the masters of good English—Milton, Shakespeare, Burke, Goldsmith, Chalmers, Wirt, Webster—and never tired of them. He read constantly; almost every night found him reclining, with candle by his bedside, poring over his favorite authors. With such mental associates, who wonders at the simplicity, honesty, and general rectitude of his character? In his position as president of the Senate for six years



Yours Truly
Willis S. Webb

he happily illustrated his ability to control his voice and person. As a presiding officer, he has had in this state no equal in grace, and no superior in promptness, clearness, and facility to do business. No one who ever saw him presiding over the Senate of Indiana, from 1831 to 1837, can forget the impression left by his brilliant appearance in the chair. And yet, with all his ability to preside with dignity and propriety, his was the most jocular and merry temper. No severity was mingled with his decorum; no harshness coupled with the enforcement of order. The last words of his life were those of pleasant jesting with his wife. The political and official history of the deceased would lead one, in the absence of knowledge of his personal character, to expect that he had become more or less imbued with the spirit of the times. But those who have known him the longest and the most intimately can unite their voices in calling for proof or allegation that he ever knowingly wronged a fellow-creature or pocketed a single cent in dishonesty or corruption. Few persons born at the close of the last century, and flourishing through more than half the present one, prominently, in both private and political station, can present such a record as this. Verily, the absence of evil is the best evidence of the presence of good—far better than all the monuments ever erected by either real or Pharisaic piety.”



WARRUM, NOBLE, Hancock County, Indiana, was born July 8, 1819, in Wayne County, Indiana. His father, Harmon Warrum, emigrated to this county from Kentucky about the year 1807. He married, in 1809, Miss Edith Butler, a native of Georgia, who had recently emigrated to the same county. Both were of English descent. When Noble Warrum was about six years of age his father removed to Hancock (then included in Madison) County. The country now embraced in the limits of Hancock County was then a wilderness. Mr. Warrum's father settled in the southern part of this section, on the Blue River. At the age of thirteen Mr. Warrum lost his mother, and in about two years his father married a lady named Catharine Crumm. At the early age of fourteen, Noble Warrum left home and embarked in the business of life, having nothing to rely upon but undaunted energy, a spirit of enterprise—which he possessed by nature—and a resolution to practice industry and frugality. He selected agriculture as his pursuit, to which vocation he still adheres. His success as a farmer shows that he must have exercised a discriminating judgment in directing his operations and practiced habitual promptness in executing them. Mr. Warrum's educational advantages were very limited. He attended only the old-fashioned log school-houses, and even that assistance

was afforded him only for the space of nine months. Having from an early age an ardent desire for knowledge, he seized all opportunities, and improved every means of mental development, and thus, by reading, by reflection, and by the study of human nature, has been enabled to do much for the culture of a mind by nature strong and active. In the strictest sense he may be said to be a self-made man. Eminently of a practical turn of mind, he has never made any department of literature or science a special study. During his whole life Mr. Warrum has been a resident of Hancock County. In 1839 he was appointed county collector, an office now substituted by that of county treasurer. He received this appointment from the county commissioners before he was of age, and entered upon its duties in 1840, when barely eligible. At the expiration of the four years' term he was elected county assessor by a large majority. In 1860 he received the unanimous nomination of his party for Representative of the county in the state Legislature, and was elected by about one hundred over the party vote. Since then he has served two terms in the same responsible position. As a Representative, he was not only watchful and attentive to the interests of his own constituents, but always evinced an earnest desire to promote those of the state at large. He won the confidence and esteem of his constituents by his fidelity; and his sound judgment, conservative views, and independent disposition made him a valuable Representative. Since 1856 Mr. Warrum has been connected with the Masonic Fraternity. His religious belief is in universal salvation. In politics he has always been a Democrat, of the Jefferson and Jackson school. Mr. Warrum has married three times—first, on February 16, 1842, Miss Rosa Ann, daughter of Richard Williams, of Hancock County, Indiana. Mrs. Warrum died August 27, 1862, leaving one son, Richard H. Warrum. In April, 1863, he married Miss Maria A. Wood, daughter of Wythel A. Wood, of Hancock County, Indiana. She died December 27, 1873, leaving three sons, Noble, Henry, and Mack, and one daughter, Rosa Ann. He married, December 19, 1877, Miss Mary Jane Cory, daughter of Abner Cory, of Madison County. In stature Mr. Warrum is a little above medium size; he possesses a strong constitution, cheerful and vivacious spirits, and a kind and hospitable disposition.



WEBB, WILLIS S., banker, of Indianapolis, is an Indian by birth, and may justly bear the title of self-made, having worked his way unaided, from the humblest ranks of toil, through the vicissitudes and adversities of life, to an honorable and influential position among men. Mr. Webb was born in Clarke County, Indiana, November 10, 1819. His

father, John Webb, was born August 29, 1781, in Virginia. His mother, Nancy Webb, daughter of Richard and Peggy Davis, was born October 24, 1788, and was own cousin to the noted Jefferson Davis. With the early pioneers his father came to Kentucky, and engaged in many conflicts and stirring adventures with the Indians, being one of the volunteers who pursued the savages who were raiding the country and killing the people of Southern Indiana. In August, 1821, or when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age, his father removed to Shelby County. At this time Indiana was in such a primitive state that the track of the bear and deer, the howl of the wolf or cry of the panther, were more frequent sights and sounds than the imprint of the foot of man or the sound of the human voice. Here, on the banks of Sugar Creek, on the farm cleared by his father, was Willis reared to manhood. In addition to farm work he learned the art of tanning leather and making shoes, the sparsity of settlement rendering it necessary for them to depend upon their own ingenuity and resources for comfort. He learned, also, carpentering and blacksmithing. At the age of eleven years he was sent to the old log school-house to obtain an education. Mr. Webb retains a vivid recollection of the scene of his first effort in obtaining the rudiments of an education. Attending school three months, he learned to read and spell, his list of studies being comprised in Webster's spelling-book. At home he learned the multiplication table, and soon began to comprehend the use of figures, working up in arithmetic to what was called the single rule of three, and into practice, when his school education was ended, and he again went to work upon the farm. On September 15, 1839, he was married to Miss Frances M. White, daughter of James and Mary White, of Shelby County, and on the 3d of October ensuing was ready, with his bride and his father's family, to remove to Greene County, Missouri. This trip, although tedious, and of forty days' duration, was full of adventures and pleasant incidents. Near Springfield they halted, purchased a farm, and were soon comfortably housed in a log-cabin, twelve by fourteen feet in size, with a rude stone chimney and rustic couch, constructed of rails covered with rough-hewn boards. Occupied in tilling the ground, hewing logs, and splitting rails, his life was a contented and happy one until a year later, when he was stricken down with fever. Discouraged by this misfortune, upon his recovery he determined to return to Indiana, which he did, in company with his married brothers and sisters, moving in a Dearborn wagon, working one horse in line before the other. This might be termed the "log-cabin and hard cider" campaign year, and Mr. Webb cast his first vote for Van Buren for President. Reaching his destination in November, 1841, he built a hewed log-cabin, and commenced clearing the ground for a farm.

In February, 1842, word was received that his father was lying at the point of death, and, with two brothers, he started for Missouri. Arriving there after a month's journey, he found his father still alive but very low. On the 7th of March, 1842, he departed this life, and was buried in Springfield, Missouri, the return trip also requiring a month. Mr. Webb remained on his place five years, also using his skill in blacksmithing, but in 1847 moved with his brother, John G. Webb, to Franklin, Indiana, where they built a smithy, and began manufacturing wagons, plows, and buggies, besides doing horse-shoeing, and all kinds of smith work. By hard labor, however, he injured his spine, and was obliged to quit the business. Returning to the farm, he found his health too much impaired for manual labor, and, consequently, turned his attention to other pursuits, entering into mercantile business, in company with Hon. John W. Keightley, in 1850, remaining in that business until 1856, when he sold out to his partner, and for the two years following was engaged in carpentering and building. In 1856 Mr. Webb also entered into the banking business, issuing bills of one and two dollar denominations; but the next Legislature prohibited the issuing of notes by individuals as money, and he was obliged to retire. In 1858 he formed a copartnership with Doctor T. A. Pinkney, W. W. Woollen, and William Needham, and commenced banking under the firm name of Willis S. Webb & Co. This connection continued until after the outbreak of the war, when, by act of Congress, private banks were placed in such a position that they could no longer compete on equal terms with those chartered by the United States. On January 1, 1860, Mr. Webb lost his mother by death, which was a sad blow to one of his affectionate nature. While continuing the banking business Mr. Webb also turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and was solicited by W. W. Johnston, of Murphy, Johnston & Co., of Cincinnati, to open a wholesale dry-goods house in Indianapolis, which he did, in company with John W. Murphy, R. Frank Kennedy, and Jackson Holliday, under the firm name of Webb, Kennedy & Co. After eight months Mr. Webb sold out to his partners and devoted his time to the First National Bank of Franklin, in the organization of which he took an active interest, the stockholders being his former partners and some substantial farmers. This bank was chartered in 1863, Mr. Webb was elected president, being the principal stockholder, and served as such for a period of six years. He then resigned his position, through becoming interested in the organization of the Indiana Banking Company, at Indianapolis, with W. W. Woollen, J. P. Banta, W. Needham, F. A. W. Davis, John L. Ketchum, and Samuel C. Vance, the partnership to continue for five years from March, 1865. During this period he was also actively engaged in the

wholesale dry-goods business, with Captain W. C. Tarkington, Hon. Franklin Landers, and A. B. Conduil, under the firm name of Webb, Tarkington & Co. Selling out to C. B. Pattison in a year, Mr. Webb founded another wholesale house, with L. M. Fitzhugh, W. Needham, and A. E. Pattison, the firm name being Webb, Pattison & Co. His health failing, Mr. Webb soon gave up active management of the business, and in a year the house was consolidated with that of Landers, Conduil & Co. Meanwhile still other interests engaged his attention, which make his wonderful executive ability and skill as a successful financier more apparent. In 1867, or while engaged in the wholesale grocery business, Mr. Webb, with Mr. James S. Hibben, purchased an interest in the Hydraulic Woolen Mill of Columbus, Indiana, which was then operated under a copartnership. He immediately took steps to organize a joint-stock company, which was soon effected, with a capital stock. The business was prosecuted, under the new organization, with Willis S. Webb as president and J. S. Hibben as secretary, B. F. Jones and William Carter being selected for the active management. This arrangement continued for about two years, when circumstances and a heavy debt necessitated a change in management, and Mr. Webb assumed control and the entire management of the business, assisted only by his sons, John C. Webb and William H. Webb. To bring order out of chaos, success out of threatened failure, was a difficult task, but one to which Mr. Webb was equal. Although the business was new to him, he soon mastered the situation, and managed the enterprise with strict economy, and reduced expenses the first year sixteen thousand dollars, and in two years paid off the entire indebtedness, amounting to over sixty thousand dollars, after which he sold the property. In 1874 Mr. Webb sold out his interest and retired permanently from mercantile pursuits. Upon the expiration, by terms of contract in five years, of the banking partnership, Messrs. Webb and Woollen retired from the Indiana Banking Company and entered upon a private banking business, under the name of Woollen, Webb & Co., Mr. Webb supplying the largest part of the capital. This house did a large and lucrative business. The firm had a large class of customers who required accommodations and discounts. These favors were extended by the house to their own misfortune, for the evil days of the panic drew on apace and created a scarcity of currency in their vaults. Having sustained severe losses, they were obliged to ask an extension of time from their creditors, which was readily granted, and in a short time the house was enabled to satisfy all demands and opened its doors to business again. Since that time which "tried men's souls" in Indiana, the firm has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community, and stands upon as firm a basis as any banking house in

the state. The building is owned by the firm and is a handsome structure, worthy of the Hoosier capital. At intervals during the six years past, Mr. Webb has made trips to Texas, visiting all the principal cities. He was charmed with the country and its resources, and purchased large tracts of land in different portions of the state. Traveling through Tennessee, he also invested largely in real estate in that state, as well as in Indiana, where he has several fine farms, and may be ranked as a large landed proprietor, spending a great portion of his time on the different tracts, to see that proper improvements are made. In the fall of 1878 the public-spirited enterprise of Mr. Webb attracted the notice of Colonel William Bailey, president of the Iron Mountain and Helena Railroad, who solicited his aid in that undertaking; and Mr. Webb has since proved an indefatigable adjunct to its progress toward completion, contributing time and money to that end, and acting as one of the directors and vice-president. Although the principal occupations of Mr. Webb's life are herein enumerated, he has engaged in many other enterprises and labors. From 1862 he for seven years owned and operated a flouring-mill at Franklin, Indiana. In 1872 Mr. Webb built another large mill, at Mooresville, for his son, which he afterward exchanged for a farm in Morgan County. In 1864 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Indianapolis, which proved very profitable, as seems to have been characteristic of all enterprises in which he invested. His religious views are liberal as to denominations and creeds, but having been brought up a Baptist he adheres to that form of worship, his parents as well as the parents of his wife being of that persuasion. In 1863 Mr. Webb was initiated into the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and is now a member of the lodge of Ancient Landmarks. The wife of his youth still lives to cheer and bless his life. Nine children have been born to them, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, have passed beyond the portal of death. Two daughters and three sons are living, honest, upright, and valuable citizens. The eldest son, William H. Webb, occupies the position of teller in the bank of Woollen, Webb & Co. John C., the second son, is a farmer, residing in Morgan County, Indiana. The eldest daughter, Pinkie Pattison, married A. E. Pattison, son of Nelson Pattison, her husband being a wholesale merchant connected with Murphy, Johnston & Co., a firm of Indianapolis. The second daughter, Mary A., married Elisha E. Jones, a son of Aquila Jones, and with her husband resides on a farm in Hendricks County, Courtland District. The youngest child is a promising youth of seventeen years, now attending the cadet school or college at Farmdale, near Frankfort, Kentucky. All of the children of Mr. Webb have received the benefit—denied their parents—of an excel-

lent education; the two elder sons having graduated from Franklin College, Indiana. Mr. Webb has always been a staunch Democrat, though never an office-seeker. A man of earnest convictions and of pronounced opinions, his political friends always know where to find him, and as a consequence his opinions have weight. On more than one occasion the fate of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been in his hands. At the close of the campaign of 1876 the *Sentinel* company was bankrupt, and a reorganization was demanded. At this juncture Mr. Webb stepped forth and brought order out of chaos. His great powers of organization were never more conspicuous, and at once the new company had matters under control, and the *Sentinel* entered upon a career of prosperity and influence. Since that time, when business in every department became depressed and journalism experienced embarrassments, Mr. Webb's counsel and great financial credit were brought into requisition to the advantage of the *Sentinel*, and it may be said to the credit of Mr. Webb that these kind offices were performed without pay and without reward, except such as is realized by those who are ready in word and deed to aid their friends when in need, and help on enterprises which have for their purpose the advancement of the public welfare. There are few men in Indiana more entirely self-made than the subject of this sketch. With a mind unusually fertile in resources, Mr. Webb sees success when others confess defeat. Confident and self-poised, ordinary obstacles do not deter him. Indefatigable and indomitable, he goes forward when others hesitate, and is confident when others doubt. His life may be studied with profit by those who may bewail their poverty in youth, for, on every page the lesson may be learned, that "where there is a will there is a way," and that fortune's favorites are those who woo her by rugged advances as well as by the blandishments of wealth and station. Farms, shops, factories, banks, and stately buildings, scattered along the highway of life that Mr. Webb has traveled, are the monuments of his success, gratifying alike to himself, to his family, and his friends. Such men deserve a place in a volume dedicated to eminent self-made men.

WASSON, WILLIAM GRAHAM, city treasurer, Indianapolis, was born at North East, Cecil County, Maryland, June 15, 1836. His parents were William P. and Anna M. Wasson, her maiden name being Graham. On both sides Mr. Wasson is of Scotch descent; the name Graham especially will be familiar to all readers of Scotch history or literature. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits; but farm life had no special charms for William G., whose parents were in such circumstances as compelled

him to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow in early life. In his younger days he had only the meager educational advantages offered by the primitive schools of that part of the country, and it was in the workshop that he was destined to receive his diploma of graduation. At the age of fourteen, with his parents, he removed to Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and obtained employment in a rolling mill at such light work around the rolls as a boy of his age could accomplish. Here he wrought, picking up considerable information about the business, until he was seventeen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist and roll-turner. At the age of twenty-one he had completed his apprenticeship, but continued in the same employment as a journeyman until the spring of 1861. After the flag of the nation had gone down at Sumter, and grim-visaged war brooded over the land, he threw down his tools, and joined the army as private in Company D, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, which was organized by Governor Curtin. He was soon after promoted to be sergeant, and in succession to orderly sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain, and was breveted major for meritorious conduct. The regiment was attached to the Third Division, First Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, under General McDowell, and afterwards transferred to the Fifth Army Corps, under General John F. Reynolds. Captain Wasson participated with his regiment in all the battles and skirmishes of the historic Army of the Potomac, and still bears upon his body the scars inflicted by rebel bullets. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam, and at Spottsylvania Court House, but remained in active service with his corps until he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, June 1, 1864. He returned to Lancaster City at the close of the war, but soon went to Buffalo, New York, and obtained employment at his old business of machinist and roll-turner in the Union Iron Works of that city. He soon became well known as an able and expert workman in his line, and always secured the fullest confidence of his employers. He continued to reside at Buffalo until August, 1867, when he removed to Indianapolis, and at once entered the establishment of the Indianapolis Rolling Mills Company, taking charge of the department of roll-turning, in which he was an expert. His strict attention to his duties, and unflinching devotion to the interests of his employers, won their esteem and respect, which were afterwards shown in a most substantial manner. Captain Wasson had always been a pronounced Republican, and, though not aggressive in his manner, took an active interest in questions of local polity, so that his name became very familiar to the workers of his own party, while his personal popularity was unquestioned, irrespective of party, and he had made many and warm attachments in the

city of his adoption. In 1879 he was induced by his friends to make the race for the important office of city treasurer of Indianapolis, and on May 6 of that year he was triumphantly elected. It was no small compliment to his worth and character to be made the custodian of the funds of a city of the importance and size of Indianapolis, and which requires a bond of a million and a half of dollars. He received the warm support of many personal friends outside his own party, and the sureties on his bond were by no means confined to the Republican ranks. His employers were loath to dispense with his services, but rewarded his fidelity by their enthusiastic support in the canvass. Mr. Wasson's first vote was cast for Thaddeus Stevens, who was long a resident of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Since his assumption of the duties of his office, of which he took charge September 1, 1879, his administration has been in the highest degree satisfactory to all classes of citizens, and he is daily adding to the number of his friends. He is an enthusiastic worker in the interests of his party, with a clear conception of the responsibilities of his position. In his social life he is blessed with a happy disposition, and his surroundings are of the pleasantest character. On the 20th of May, 1860, he was married to Miss Lizzie Doersh, a native of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Their four surviving children are named, respectively, Ella, Bertha, Maggie, and Emma. Both Mr. Wasson's parents are still living, and reside in Indianapolis, surrounded by children and grandchildren. One who has known Mr. Wasson intimately from boyhood, under whose instructions he took his first steps in business, says that from a child he possessed personal magnetism of a strong type, making friends with all with whom he came in contact. As an evidence of his popularity with his associates, it may be mentioned that, after his accession to the office of treasurer his good offices were sought for, and were mainly instrumental, in healing a serious strife that had arisen between the employés of the rolling mill and the company. He is a genial, pleasant companion, of a most cheerful and lively disposition, and in his domestic relations is as happily situated as he is popular as an official, and respected by all classes of citizens as a gentleman of integrity and honor. He is a man of strong will, energetic and determined, with that control of himself under all circumstances which is the surest evidence of power.

ELLS, MERRITT, D. D. S., of Indianapolis, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, January 18, 1833. His father, Lemuel Wells, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born September 11, 1801. His mother, who was before marriage Miss Polly Walton, was born in the Pine Tree State, April 7, 1807,

and married Lemuel Wells in Jefferson County, Indiana. The father died April 7, 1870, at the age of sixty-nine, but the mother is still living, her temporary home being in Utica, Indiana. Like other Western boys of his time, Doctor Wells was forced to depend upon the common schools of the period, crude and imperfect though they were, for his early education. Knowing, however, the advantage which a more thorough knowledge would give him in competing with the world, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. In that admirable institution of learning, close study, a strong and vigorous mind, and natural energy won for him a position of recognized prominence in his classes. At the age of twenty-five he selected the pursuit which he has since followed, namely, that of dental surgery. He immediately proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered upon a course in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. With such earnestness did he apply himself to the laborious duties here imposed that he graduated with high honors in 1860, showing that untiring industry and faithfulness to purpose can not end in failure. Such proficiency did he show in his chosen profession that, after his graduation, the faculty appointed him to the responsible position of demonstrator in the mechanical and operative departments of the college. This act was not only a proof of the esteem in which he was held as an individual, but was also high evidence of ability. Being ambitious to succeed as a practitioner, he did not retain the position of demonstrator but for one year, at the end of which time he entered a dental office in Cincinnati. This transition period in the life of any man is always instructive and full of interest. Doctor Wells remained in Cincinnati for a short time, practicing the profession for which he had fitted himself by assiduous toil and a never-weakening perseverance. But in looking around for a field where he could, by his ability, close application to business, and an extended knowledge of his art, the better build up a reputation, he found Indianapolis suited to his purpose, and located in that city in 1862. Depending here upon the generous appreciation of the best citizens for patronage, a highly lucrative business was soon established. How well he has succeeded is best attested by the public demand for his services in the operative department of his office. During the years 1874 and 1875 the demand upon his personal attention in this department became so great that he was compelled to abandon totally that portion of dentistry termed "plate work," and devote his entire time to the chair. It is an interesting fact that Doctor Wells has occupied the same office rooms continuously from the date of his advent into the city until the present time, a period of seventeen years. During the War of the Rebellion, while patriots were going forth from all sections of the country to battle for the Union, Doctor Wells voluntarily placed his name upon the enroll-

ment, but he was never called into actual duty as a soldier. While not actually engaged in the service, the government had his warmest sympathy and most earnest support, and received from him material aid in many ways. Doctor Wells is a member of the American Dental Association, also of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, as well as a most useful and honorable member of the Indiana State Dental Association, of which latter organization he has been both president and treasurer, which latter position he now holds. It is needless to say that the duties thus incumbent upon him were faithfully administered. The Doctor is a true Christian, exemplary and upright in all his walks, and has been for years a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with it in 1851. He was married February 9, 1864, to Miss Moricnie Robertson, a kind, affectionate, and intelligent lady, and to her aid and encouragement much of the success which her husband has achieved is due. Six children have been the result of this union. Doctor Wells is a model husband and father and a useful citizen. In his career has been illustrated the truth that success is best and most surely achieved by arduous toil and an undeviating purpose.

WHITE, JOHN H., teacher and farmer, Hancock County, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December, 3, 1824. His parents were John and Mary White, who, at an early day, emigrated to Ohio from Virginia. His father became a soldier in the War of 1812 at the age of eighteen years. Mr. White was educated in the common schools of his native county. He was obliged to depend mainly upon his own exertions, as he was left an orphan when twelve years old, with no other fortune than a clear intellect, a brave heart, and an energetic will. During the summer months he labored for the neighboring farmers, and by attending school in the winter acquired a fair English education, to which he has added greatly in later life. Having relations in Indiana, he came to this state in 1843, and settled in Shelby County. He then served an apprenticeship as tanner and currier with John Johnson, near Laurel, Franklin County. At the close of this apprenticeship he began teaching school, and has followed this calling, in connection with farming, ever since. In 1853 he moved to Hancock County and purchased a farm in Center Township, where he now resides. In 1860 he was elected trustee of Center Township; in 1864 he was chosen to represent Hancock County in the state Legislature, and was re-elected in 1866. He has filled numerous other positions of honor and trust, among which was that of president of the Hancock Agricultural Society. He was formerly a Whig, but joined the Democratic party in 1854, and has since

been a steadfast adherent to the principles of that party. He was one of the first members of the Patrons of Husbandry, with which society he is still connected. Since 1862 he has been an honored member of the Christian Church. He married, December 23, 1845, Miss Sarah Potts, daughter of William Potts, senior, of Franklin County, Indiana. Mr. White is a solid and careful business man, full of energy, strictly honest in his dealings, and kind and courteous in his demeanor. By good management, thrift, and economy he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. As a teacher, he has been very successful, having followed that profession for twenty-seven years in the same locality. He has also been an eminently successful farmer, manifesting both skill and taste in all departments of agriculture. His wife, a refined and excellent lady, is still living, and has reared an interesting family of nine children, all of whom are useful members of society.

WISHARD, DOCTOR WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 17, 1816. His father, John Wishard, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a lineal descendant of the martyr George Wishard, who perished at the stake in the year 1546. His mother was a daughter of John Oliver, who removed westward from Virginia with the first body of emigrants that followed Daniel Boone to Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, emigrated to Kentucky in 1793, where he died in 1813. When William was nine years of age his father removed to Indiana and located on the Bluff road, at a place nine miles south of the present city of Indianapolis. The country at that time was a howling wilderness, and the facilities for acquiring an education were meager in proportion to the surroundings. Having evinced early in life a taste for the medical profession, he began its study with Doctor Benjamin S. Noble, of Greenwood, Indiana. After graduating he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued for ten years. At the beginning of the late war he took an active part in the enlistment of soldiers, and in February, 1862, he joined the army as a volunteer surgeon. While at Vicksburg he obtained information from a gentleman of high rank in the army, which was immediately furnished to Governor Morton, that called forth the famous order of President Lincoln to remove the sick and wounded to Northern hospitals, and he took charge of the first boat load for transportation up the Mississippi. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was one of the first to enter the city on its surrender. He afterward removed with the sanitary department in Virginia, and was at Wilmington, North Carolina, at the surrender of



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Johnston's army, not severing his connection with the army until the restoration of peace. Burning with the patriotic fire that inflamed the defenders of the colonies in 1776, he rendered services without pay or hope of reward, and never took a cent from the government more than paid his actual expenses. He was a true friend of the soldiers and their families, and made no charge for medical services rendered them. In 1864 he removed his family to Southport, where he has always commanded a large and lucrative practice. He was elected coroner of Marion County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878 by a largely increased majority. Mr. Wishard was a Whig for a number of years, but has affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which denomination he has been an elder for thirty-four years. He was married, December 17, 1840, to Harriet N. Moreland, youngest daughter of the Rev. John R. Moreland, a native of Pennsylvania, who was one among the first pastors of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. He died in October, 1832. To this union were born nine children, the four eldest of whom died in infancy. Of those remaining, one son, Doctor W. N. Wishard, was appointed superintendent of the Indianapolis city hospital by the city council; Albert, the second son, is a lawyer in Indianapolis, with the firm of Test & Coburn; and George, the youngest, is a medical student.

OOLLEN, WILLIAM WESLEY, of Indianapolis, a native of Dorchester County, Maryland, was born June 21, 1828. He is the eldest son of Edward and Anna (Wheeler) Woollen, and received, until fourteen years of age, his training on a farm. During the summer months his employments were such as are common to farmer boys, and after the "harvest home" he attended school. To these early years, under the tutelage of parents whose high ambition was to engraft upon the minds of their children such principles as would insure lives of honor and usefulness, Mr. Woollen, like thousands of others, is largely indebted for that integrity of character and honorable ambition that pre-eminently distinguish him as a citizen in all the walks of life. The world is full of such examples, and the student of biography will have no difficulty in recalling instances in which farm life in youth left its indelible impress upon the most exalted characters known to history. In these early years, when the mind is taking its bent, when youthful ambitions are shaping themselves for manhood achievements, no influences have ever been found more potential for good than those which the farm has afforded. The frugalities of the farmer's home, the chaste purity of its teachings, the broad fields, the

forests, the orchard and the meadow, hill and dell, the songs of birds and the hum of bees, the laughing brook, the silent river—all the wealth of beauty that nature spreads out with a lavish hand—are teachers of youth whose lessons are never forgotten. It was amidst such scenes and surroundings that the early years of William Wesley Woollen were spent, and he is still a lover of nature and a student of its mysteries. The monotony of farm life becoming irksome to young Woollen, at fourteen years of age he sought and obtained employment in a store, of which John Evitts was proprietor, in Denton, the capital of Caroline County. In this employment young Woollen remained two years, and then entered the dry-goods house of Jacob Charles & Son, of Federalsburg, where he remained until October, 1844. At this date, though but sixteen years of age, the manhood life of Mr. Woollen began. It took the form of adventure. It evidenced a large share of self-reliance, poise, confidence in one's own powers to overcome obstacles and achieve success. The "great West" had attractions which excited the ambition of the boy, who resolved to break away from home associations and try his fortunes in the new and inviting field. In such instances of courage there is abundant food for philosophical reflection. For a youth of sixteen summers, without the patronage of friends, and with limited means, to take upon himself all the chances of failure or success in a strange land and among strangers, must be accepted as proof positive of the possession of those sturdy qualities of head and heart upon which communities and states rely for growth and renown. Leaving his native state, the youth made Cincinnati his first stopping place, but he remained in that metropolis but a few weeks. Resuming his journey, he arrived at Madison, Indiana, in December, 1844, with but one dollar and seventy-five cents in his possession, and has ever since that date been a citizen of the state. In addition to his poverty, he was an utter stranger in a strange land, but he soon found employment as a school-teacher, and from that day to this has never known the necessity of idleness. The school-room kept alive and intensified the desire for a more thorough education, and the young man in due time became a student in Hanover College. After leaving Hanover, he entered the recorder's office of Jefferson County, where his time was equally divided between its duties and studying law. Every hour was employed. The foundations of a life of activity and usefulness were being laid deep and strong. This fidelity to business brought its certain and substantial rewards—friends, remunerative employment, and the esteem of all. Leaving the recorder's office, young Woollen found employment in the office of John H. Taylor, Esq., clerk of the Circuit Court, but the duties of the new position did not necessitate the abandonment of his legal studies,

which were pursued during the evenings. Every preliminary step to success had now been taken, and a firm foot-hold had been secured. The one dollar and seventy-five cents had been prudently invested, and with hard work, fidelity, and integrity, the dividends were large and steadily increasing. From the clerk's office, where Mr. Woollen served two years, he found employment in the auditor's office, and soon after, by virtue of the resignation of the auditor, John M. Bramwell, Esq., Mr. Woollen was appointed to fill the place. The following year Mr. Woollen was nominated by the Whig party for treasurer of Jefferson County, one of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people, and was triumphantly elected. During his term of office as treasurer, Mr. Woollen purchased a half-interest in the *Madison Banner*, the leading Whig organ in the state, and took charge of it as editor. After occupying this position for two years he sold his interest, and retired from the bustle of official and editorial life to the quiet of a farm. No official career was ever more honorable, none freer from the taint of suspicion; and no man ever took into retirement a larger share of the esteem of the people. As a writer, Mr. Woollen is polished and trenchant; thoroughly informed in the political history of parties, he brings to his aid a mind thoroughly disciplined, a memory of men and measures seldom at fault; and, though ordinarily genial in the use of his pen, he is at no loss when the subject requires those keener thrusts which tell upon the vitality of an antagonist. Had journalism been the chosen field for Mr. Woollen's labors, there are few men in the county who would have acquired a larger or more influential celebrity. Mr. Woollen did not remain long on his farm. The busy associations of other years had attractions which he could not shake off, and in 1856 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for clerk of Jefferson County, and, though defeated, he ran largely ahead of his ticket, an evidence that his old-time popularity was maintained, notwithstanding the fact that, in 1854, on the dissolution of the old Whig party, he cast in his lot with the Democracy of the state. In 1857 Mr. Woollen opened a banking house in Madison with Captain John Marsh, under the firm name of John Marsh & Co., and since that date he has been identified with the financial enterprises of the state. In 1860 Mr. Woollen removed to Franklin and entered the banking house of Willis S. Webb & Co., as manager. In 1862 the house was merged into the First National Bank of Franklin, and Mr. Woollen was made cashier. In 1865 he removed from Franklin to Indianapolis, and with several other gentlemen founded the Indiana Banking Company, of which bank he was made cashier. In March, 1870, Mr. Woollen withdrew from the Indiana Banking Company, and with Mr. Willis S. Webb established the present banking house of Woollen, Webb &

Co. In 1873 Mr. Woollen was elected president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in the summer of 1874 delivered an address on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the present Board of Trade building. On the establishment of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, in 1869, he was elected vice-president of the society, and the year following was elected president, and re-elected president for eight consecutive years, and now holds the position of director. On the reorganization of the Franklin Insurance Company, in 1871, and its removal to Indianapolis, Mr. Woollen was elected its vice-president, and was annually re-elected until 1876, when he was made secretary, which office he now holds. Mr. Woollen is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Sarah E. Young, of Hanover, daughter of Thomas D. Young, Esq. She still lives to bless and beautify his home. There have been born to them six children, two boys and four daughters. The first-born son died in infancy. The other children are living. William Wesley Woollen may be properly regarded as a fair type of a class of citizens who unobtrusively carry forward all of those grand enterprises which in the aggregate mark the progress of society. In such lives there are no startling incidents, no eccentricities of character. Such men in their walk and conversation, in their ambitions and aspirations, seek the table-lands of life, where, if there are no dizzy elevations of thought and fancy, there are, as a compensation, no depressions of infidelity and deceit. They live in an atmosphere free from the malaria which breeds intellectual distempers, and, pursuing the even tenor of their ways, are to society what the fixed stars are to navigators. To such men as William Wesley Woollen society is largely indebted, not only for material progress, but for those ideas of order and security which form its chief guarantees of prosperity and progress. Taking an active part in politics, they are recognized as leaders in shaping policies; and, deeply interested in the success of the government, municipal, state, and federal, they seek, from the most patriotic motives, the enactment of laws which will advance the general welfare. Mr. Woollen is a Democrat, not more in a partisan sense than in that higher and broader view of Democracy which embodies faith in man's capacity for self-government, and in sympathy with Burns, whose poetical philosophy touched the marrow of the subject when he sang, in words that will live while time lasts:

"What though on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin gray, and a' that;
Gie' fools their silks, and knaves their wines—
A man's a man for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that,
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that!"

WOOLLEN, THOMAS W., Attorney-general of Indiana, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, April 26, 1830. He is the second son of Edward and Anna Woollen, whose name before marriage was Wheeler, and spent the early part of his life in working on his father's farm. The Woollen family sprang from John Woollen, an Indian interpreter, who lived on the Delaware River in the first half of the seventeenth century. In 1642 Captain Lamberton came to Delaware with a company of colonists from New Haven, Connecticut, and located there. He employed Woollen as an interpreter, and the latter remained with him until the English colony was destroyed by the Swedes. How long Woollen had been there when Lamberton came to Delaware is unknown, but it must have been several years, for he was evidently well acquainted with the language of the aborigines who inhabited the peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. Vincent, the historian of Delaware, thus speaks of John Woollen, the progenitor of the Woollen family, a man who transmitted his integrity to his descendants:

"Either shortly afterwards or previous to building this fort, Printz succeeded in expelling the English, who were settled on Varkenkill, under Lamberton. He attacked them, burned down their trading-house, and by surreptitious means succeeded in making Lamberton a prisoner. Lamberton was in his pinnacle, named the 'Cock,' at anchor about three miles above Fort Elfsberg, when a letter was brought by two Swedes from Printz ('Tim, the barber, and Godfrey, the merchant's man'), stating that the Indians had that day stolen a gold chain from his wife, and that those Indians were about trading with Lamberton, and that he desired his good offices to get it back. He also desired Lamberton to stay on board until the next morning, affirming that 'he would know the Indian that stole it by a mark that he had on his face.' No Indians, however, came on board. Lamberton, afterwards calling at the Swedish fort, where, it is supposed, he went in obedience to a request from a second letter from Printz, was arrested, in company with John Woollen, his Indian interpreter, and John Thickpenny, and placed in prison. Woollen was put in irons, Printz himself fastening them on his legs. It is asserted that Printz's wife and Timothy, the barber (surgeon), endeavored to get Woollen intoxicated by giving him a quantity of wine and beer to drink, and that, immediately after drinking the liquors, he was conveyed to Printz, who, 'with professions of a great deal of love to him, making him many large promises to do him good,' endeavored to get him to say 'that George Lamberton had hired the Indians to cut off the Swedes.' Woollen denied that Lamberton had any such intention. The Governor then 'drunk to him again,' and said he would make him a man, give him a plantation, and build him a house, and that he should not want for gold and silver, provided he made the accusation against Lamberton. But, Woollen still refusing to accuse Lamberton, the Governor was much enraged, and stamped with his feet, and, calling for irons, 'he put them upon Woollen with his own hands, and sent him down to prison.'" (Vincent's "History of Delaware," pp. 184, 185, and 186.)

It will thus be seen that John Woollen, from whose loins sprang the Woollen family, resisted the two greatest temptations of mankind; namely, wine and money. It can truthfully be said of his descendants that no one of them ever proved false to a friend or sacrificed his manhood for money. These traits of old John Woollen have come down to the present generation of those who bear his name, and in none of them are they more marked than in the present Attorney-general of the state. The children of Edward and Anna Woollen are William Wesley, the head of the banking house of Woollen, Webb & Co., Indianapolis; Thomas Wheeler, the Attorney-general of Indiana; Levin James, Senator from the counties of Ripley, Ohio, and Switzerland, and an eminent doctor of medicine; Edward Newton, late auditor of Johnson County; Francis Pinkney, cashier of the Meridian National Bank, of Indianapolis; and a married daughter. The subject of this sketch removed with his father's family to Baltimore in 1845, and in 1848 emigrated to Indiana and located at Madison. His brother, William Wesley, had come to Indiana four years previously, and had served as deputy recorder and deputy clerk of Jefferson County. Being called to take charge of the auditor's office, he arranged with John H. Taylor, the clerk, for his brother Thomas to take his place in the clerk's office. This was done, and Thomas continued in the clerk's office until the spring of 1852, when he became the deputy of his brother, William Wesley, who was treasurer of the county. In the fall of that year Colonel John Chambers was elected county treasurer, who continued Thomas in his office as deputy treasurer. For two years, or during Colonel Chambers's whole official term, he had entire charge of the treasurer's office. In the fall of 1854 he was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by James H. Smith, the Know-Nothing candidate. In 1856 Mr. Woollen left Madison and entered the clerk's office of Jennings County, at Vernon. Previous to this time he had studied law, and after remaining a short time at Vernon he removed to Franklin, and, in connection with Hon. J. D. New, now in Congress from the Fourth District, opened a law office in that city. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature from Johnson County, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions by the late Samuel H. Buskirk, who was then speaker of the House. He at once became a leading member of the House, and did as much, probably, as any member to shape the legislation of that session. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for judge of his judicial circuit, but was defeated at the polls by the Hon. Cyrus C. Hines, of Indianapolis. In 1868 he was nominated and elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his district. He held the office about two years and resigned it to take charge of the First National

Bank of Franklin. He remained in this position until the fall of 1870, when he resigned his place and resumed the practice of the law. In 1872 he was again elected to the Legislature from his county, and served as second on the Judiciary Committee, the Republicans having a majority of the House. During this session he was the acknowledged Democratic leader of the House, and was the author of the protest made by the Democratic members against the passage of the apportionment bill of that year. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for Attorney-general, and was elected by a majority of fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-one over his opponent, Judge Baldwin, of Logansport. Judge Woollen was married, in August, 1850, at Brownstown, Indiana, to Harriet J. Williams, daughter of the late Judge Williams, of Jackson County. By her he has five children living, three sons and two daughters. His wife died in April, 1869, and in March, 1872, he married Mrs. Kate Pulasky, *née* Byfield, widow of John Pulasky. By her he has two children, both daughters. Judge Woollen is a man of commanding presence. He is full six feet high, and weighs about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. The character of his mind is analytical and judicial. He is not a brilliant speaker, and does not deal in tropes and imagery, but he has a ready command of language, and in his public addresses uses the simplest words that will convey his meaning. He is a logical speaker, and is stronger before a court than a jury, but his efforts before the latter are vigorous and convincing. Judge Woollen has been a Democrat from his youth, and comes from a Democratic family. His father cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and all his brothers are active Democrats. His brother William Wesley was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committee that managed the brilliant campaign of 1876, and has been the treasurer of the Democratic state central committee for the last four years. His brother Levin James was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1876 in the Fourth District, and last fall was elected to the state Senate from his district, and his brother Edward Newton was elected auditor of Johnson County by the Democracy of that county a few years ago. At the Democratic state convention of 1874, four out of five of the brothers Woollen were delegates. We doubt if there be a parallel to this in the political history of the state. Their having been selected by their party associates to represent them in this convention, proves them to be representative men, and men who are willing to take upon themselves their party's burdens. Judge Woollen is in the prime of life, and should he live to the allotted age of man he will, no doubt, be often heard from in the politics and judicature of the state.

WOOLLEN, LEVIN J., M. D., of Vevay, state Senator from the counties of Ripley, Ohio, and Switzerland, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, June 30, 1834. His parents were Edward and Anna (Wheeler) Woollen, and the family were among the oldest in the state of Maryland, being identified with its first settlement. His father was a farmer, and died in Indiana in 1870. His mother is still living, at Indianapolis, with the family of his brother, W. W. Woollen, of Woollen, Webb & Co., bankers. Hon. T. W. Woollen, the present Attorney-general of Indiana, is also a brother of the subject of this sketch. Doctor Woollen had but few educational advantages in early youth. Previous to his eleventh year he attended private schools in Maryland; after that he was compelled to rely upon his own resources—studying much at night. In 1845 his father removed with his family to Baltimore, where Levin Woollen obtained a situation with Edward Wright, the pioneer in the business of canning fruits and oysters. His labors at this period were the hardest of his life, being compelled to be at the establishment from early morning until ten and eleven o'clock at night. After three years spent in this manner, he was engaged on the Chesapeake Bay as clerk and hand on a small fruit and oyster schooner. In 1849 the family moved to Madison, Indiana, where he was employed as deputy county treasurer; his brother, W. W. Woollen, then being treasurer of Jefferson County. He was afterward connected with the Madison daily *Banner* for a short time, and then entered the law office of W. M. Dunn, now Judge-advocate-general of the United States, as a student. Finding the law not suited to his tastes, after a few months he began the study of medicine with the late Doctor William Davidson, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and one of the most talented physicians that the West has ever known. In 1857 he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, then in the zenith of its prosperity. He spent the next year in the office of Doctor Joseph H. D. Rogers, of Madison, after which he settled in Jefferson County, where he resided some seven years. He then removed to Moorefield, in Switzerland County, remaining there till the summer of 1873, when he went to Vevay, the county seat. He has been continuously in the practice of medicine since his graduation in 1857. He was candidate for political honors, first as Democratic nominee for Congress, in the Fourth District, in 1876, when he was defeated by Lieutenant-governor Sexton by a small majority, although he led the ticket in his district. In 1878 he was elected to the Senate from the counties of Ripley, Ohio, and Switzerland, defeating Philip J. Seelinger, of Ripley County. He has been a Democrat from his youth, and comes from a Democratic family, his father having cast his first vote for General Jackson. He was one of the most

active members of the Senate, evincing a deep interest in all matters affecting the public welfare. Professionally, Doctor Woollen has a fine reputation, and is considered one of the most successful practitioners in Switzerland and adjoining counties. Doctor A. G. Craig is associated with him, and the partners enjoy a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Switzerland County Medical Society, and the Indiana State Medical Society, and is a contributor to the *Louisville Practitioner* and to the *Western Journal of Medicine*. He is prominently identified with the order of Freemasons, to which he has belonged about ten years; has passed the master's chair, and been Grand Lodge representative. He is an active member of the Methodist Church and holds the position of trustee. Doctor Woollen married, in March, 1858, Miss Mary Van Pelt, a niece of Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, the poetess. Her name sufficiently denotes her Knickerbocker origin. They have three children, a daughter and two sons. Doctor Woollen is a man of fine physique, a ready and fluent speaker, frank and open in manner, and very popular among his acquaintances, one who has many friends and no enemies. He is in the prime of life, and doubtless is destined to play still more important parts on the stage of public and professional life.

ILLIAMS, JAMES L., M. D., was born January 18, 1841, in Norwich, New London County, Connecticut. His father, William J., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, married Miss Anna Fletcher, of Salem, on the 12th of October, 1837, and immediately moved to Norwich and commenced the practice of his profession, law. It was his intention that his son, James L., should follow in his footsteps, but, after graduating at Harvard University in 1863, he came to the conclusion that the law was too dry a profession for him, and that he was better qualified for a physician than lawyer. In furtherance of this object he began the study of medicine under Doctor A. G. Parkhurst, with whom he remained two years. During this time he took two courses of lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University. After graduating here with high honors he crossed the waters, and for six months attended lectures and hospital practice in Paris; and, after an extended trip to all the leading points of interest in Europe, he returned to this country in the fall of 1866, and began the practice of his profession in his native city, where he remained for eight years. September 23, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth Foster, the daughter of Charles Foster, a retired merchant of the city, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living. After the death of his first-born, the Doctor became disheartened and determined to leave the city,

and, giving up his practice, he with his family started on an extensive tour of the United States, visiting California and the South. Among all the places visited, the Doctor and his wife made up their minds that this, the largest and most rapidly growing inland city of the West, was the place for them, and here they pitched their tent in the spring of 1877. Here, among new scenes and new people, Doctor Williams is building up a splendid practice. A highly educated man, kind and affable to all he meets, dispensing hospitality with an open hand in his beautiful home, and entering warmly into all the charities of the city, it is no wonder he has made himself liked by all he meets.

RIGHT, JOSEPH A., was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1809. In 1819 his family removed to Bloomington, Indiana, where he and his two brothers assisted their father at work in the brick-yard and in the brick business generally. In 1823 his father died, and he, then fourteen years of age, having but little if any aid from others, was left to depend entirely upon his own resources. He attended school or college about two years. While at the college he was janitor, rang the bell, and took care of the building; and it is said that the little pocket-money he had was made by gathering walnuts and hickory-nuts in the fall, and selling them in the winter to the students who had larger exchequers. By this work he was soon known as the "walnut huller." He studied law with Craven P. Hester, of Bloomington, who is still living, and is a judge in the state of California. In 1829, as soon as Mr. Wright had acquired a sufficient knowledge of law, he moved to Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession, meeting with fair success from the start. He devoted his entire time to the practice of law, and exhibited the great energy and determination which were so prominent in his character. He was married, in November, 1831, to Louisa Cook, a daughter of William Cook, a farmer of Parke County. This marriage was one of the most fortunate events of his life, as his wife was just what he needed to bring forth and develop the sterling qualities of the young man. She was a zealous Christian, and at an early period turned his mind toward the Church. In 1837 he connected himself with the Methodist Church, and then began his labor in the Sunday-school interest, which was dear to him all his life. He was elected from Parke County to the House of Representatives in 1834, and to the state Senate in 1839. He was also elected district attorney for his (the Seventh) district, for two terms, in 1836 or 1837. He was associated in the practice of law with Hon. Tilghman A. Howard from about 1840 to 1844, when President

Polk appointed General Howard United States commissioner to Texas. In 1843 Mr. Wright was elected to Congress from the Seventh District over Edward W. McGaughey, by three majority, and served until Polk was inaugurated, March 4, 1845. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Indiana under the old Constitution, and in 1852 he was re-elected by over twenty thousand majority, and served until 1857. In the summer of 1857 he was appointed Minister to Prussia by James Buchanan, and served until 1861. During this he made the acquaintance of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, and between the two there sprung up a warm friendship, which continued as long as they lived. During his residence abroad he made a number of reports on Prussian agriculture, which were of great interest to American farmers. His course in 1860 and during the Rebellion, in favor of the maintenance of the Union, was a very positive one, and he never had any sympathy for the rebels. On September 7, 1861, the citizens of Indianapolis gave him a reception on his return home from Prussia, and General Ebenezer Dumont was chosen to deliver the reception speech, from which, as published in the daily *Journal* and *Sentinel* of April 9, 1861, are quoted the following:

"As often as it has been the pleasure of the people of the state, during your long life of public service, to express their approbation of your course, never did they do it more heartily than upon reading your letter written in Prussia as to the duty of the government in dealing with traitors and crushing out rebellion. 'Whoever raises his hand against the Union, strike him down; he is a traitor and a rebel, wherever he lives,' is a sentiment expressed by you, honored sir, long before John A. Dix said, 'Whoever attempts to tear down that flag, shoot him on the spot.' To the head and the heart of those who uttered them, the sentiments are alike honorable."

After his return home, in 1861, he traveled over most of the Western States, making speeches in favor of the Union cause, and urging the people to volunteer for the support of the government. In March, 1862, Governor Morton appointed him United States Senator, to fill a vacancy made by the expulsion of the late Jesse D. Bright from that body. He served until the expiration of the term, January 22, 1863. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as the United States commissioner to the Hamburg Fair. At a dinner party given about that time by President Lincoln, Governor Wright among the invited guests, some remark was made by the President about the great service Governor Wright had done the Union cause during the past two years. A friend, sitting by the President's side, remarked: "But, Mr. President, he was the first minister you recalled after you were inaugurated." Said Mr. Lincoln at once, in his prompt way, "I wanted the best men at home." In this connection it might be added that Governor Wright, at an early period in his

life, took an active interest in the county fairs held in Parke and other counties of the state, was among the first movers in favor of state fairs, and was their first president. In 1865 Mr. Johnson appointed him Minister to Prussia. This was his second time to the same court, and he served until his death, which occurred May 11, 1867.

WILSON, ISAAC H., a pioneer of Shelbyville, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, May 20, 1807, and is the third son in a family of eleven children. His father, James Wilson, was the first settler of Shelby County. He threaded his way through the woods to a point on Blue River, where he built a cabin, into which his family moved in January, 1819. He at once began the hard task of clearing the land, and, when planting-time came, had prepared six acres, upon which he raised a crop of corn. His little home was in the depths of the forest, his nearest neighbor on the east being eighteen miles distant, and the nearest settlement on the west thirty miles. Soon other immigrants arrived; and, to their joy, the government surveying party made its headquarters there. Indians were numerous, but not hostile, and Mr. Wilson opened a thriving trade with them. In 1820 the New Purchase, as that region was then called, was ceded to the United States government; and when the lands were surveyed he returned from the land sales with a surveyor, and, in partnership with Mr. John Sleeth, laid out the first town in Shelby County. This town he named Marion, in honor of General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Wilson did not live to reap the reward of his enterprise, but died in February, 1824. He earned the gratitude of his country, both as pioneer and soldier, having fought in its defense in the War of 1812. His wife, Nancy McCarty, survived him over fifty years, dying in Adams County, Illinois, December 14, 1874, at the age of ninety. Her ancestors were born in Ireland, her husband's in Scotland; hence their son, Isaac Wilson, is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was eleven years of age when the family settled on Blue River. In Franklin County, where they lived for ten years, he attended one of the primitive schools of that time. As no school was established in Shelby County until three years after its settlement, he received nearly all his early instruction from his father. At the age of twenty he attended school for about six months, to gain a knowledge of arithmetic and writing. He worked at clearing the farm until 1825, when, at the age of eighteen, he began learning the trade of cabinet-making. This he continued until 1830, when, failing to find further employment, he commenced the carpenter and joiner business. He finally settled in Shelbyville in 1836, building in that year the house which has been his home for forty-

two years. Success attended him in his new occupation, and he continued it until 1855. By cordiality of manner and just dealing he gained the good will of the people. They discovered in him a fitness for official duties, and in 1855 elected him county treasurer, in which office he served one term. From 1862 to 1872 he was township trustee and assessor. Mr. Wilson has heartily enlisted in various public enterprises. He contributed toward the construction of the first railroad through Shelby County; was a director and for a time treasurer of the first turnpike company, and has given means toward building other turnpikes in the county. In February, 1851, he joined the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and in the same month of the succeeding year was made a Master Mason. He subsequently held the position of Master of the lodge, and in July, 1856, became a Royal Arch Mason, and was elected High-priest. In May, 1857, he was advanced to a Royal and Select Master, and in January, 1868, became a Knight Templar in Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, of Shelbyville. "Old Hickory," as General Jackson was familiarly called, was the first presidential candidate for whom Mr. Wilson voted; and he has always remained in connection with the Democratic party. He married, September 26, 1836, Miss Rebecca Ann Montgomery, daughter of William Montgomery, an early settler of Shelby County. She died February 10, 1860. Of their six children, five are living. He and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mrs. Wilson also belonged. Mr. Wilson was born in Indiana while it was yet a territory. He has seen the forest give place to farms and cities, as the state gradually emerged from the wilderness. In this mighty work he has performed well the part assigned him. He has cleared land, erected buildings, given money and influence toward the construction of roads and other public improvements, discharged the duties of responsible offices, and, above all, has ever acted justly, thus earning the reputation of a perfectly honest and high-minded man.



BUSKIRK, SAMUEL HAMILTON, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, was born in New Albany, Indiana, January 19, 1820. When he was quite young his father's family removed to Monroe County, and he received his education at the State University at Bloomington. He afterward studied law with Paris C. Dunning, and graduated in 1841 in the law department of the state university, then under the presidency of the late Judge David McDonald. In 1843 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Monroe County, but was defeated by Judge Hester. He then devoted himself to the practice of law, at the same time taking an active interest in politics. He very early ac-

quired the reputation of being one of the best stump speakers in the Democratic party. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sarah Walters, who still survives him. He began his public career in 1848, and has been prominent in state and national politics ever since. He was elected a member of the Legislatures of 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1854. In 1856 he was a candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket, and made a most vigorous and effective campaign of the state for Buchanan. He was again a member of the Legislature in the years 1862 and 1863, and was elected speaker of the House, and again elected a member of the Legislature in 1864 and 1865. He suffered his first defeat in 1866, when he was beaten for the Legislature by Judge James Hughes. During all these years he was assiduously engaged in the practice of law, when not actually engaged in official duties. In 1870 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and served the full term of six years. While on the bench he wrote and published "Buskirk's Practice," which is now a standard work on practice in the Supreme Court. After his retirement from the Supreme Court he removed to Indianapolis, and engaged in the practice of law with Mr. J. W. Nichol, with whom he was associated at the time of his death. He leaves surviving him his wife and six children. He was a brother of Judge Edward C. Buskirk, of Indianapolis, and also a brother of the late Judge George A. Buskirk, of Bloomington, Indiana. Judge Buskirk was a man of wonderful energy and intense application. Probably no lawyer at the bar ever came in court with his cases so completely in hand as did Judge Buskirk. No labor of preparation seemed too great for him. His creed was that success depended upon work, and he faithfully followed his belief. Indeed, his death was undoubtedly the result of a continuous overstrain of his physical powers. The machine was worn out by too much friction. Judge Buskirk ranked high as a lawyer. Before a jury he was especially formidable. His careful preparation placed him beyond surprise, while at the same time it placed him in a position to defeat his adversary. He was a fine public speaker, and was regarded one of the strongest men in the Democratic party on the stump. Socially, he was a genial, courteous gentleman, exceedingly popular and beloved by all. Judge Buskirk died very suddenly, on the 3d of April, 1879.



COBURN, JOHN, the son of Henry P. and Sarah Coburn, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 27th of October, 1825. His father was a native of Dracut, Massachusetts, and his mother, Sarah Malott, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky. John Coburn has always resided in his native place. The most of his education was obtained in the schools of Indianapolis,

and in the county seminary of Marion County, of Indianapolis, where he distinguished himself as a thorough and accurate scholar. He entered the junior class of Wabash College in 1844, and graduated with high honor in 1846. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1849. He served as a Representative in the Legislature of 1851, taking a prominent and active part. He practiced law in Marion and the adjoining counties until elected Judge, in 1859, of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1852 he was on the Whig electoral ticket for his district, General Scott being the candidate for President. In the spring of this year he was married to Miss Caroline Test, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Test, a most worthy lady and congenial companion, the life of a social throng at Washington during her husband's sojourn there. In September, 1861, he resigned as judge and volunteered in the 33d Regiment of Indiana, being appointed colonel. In a few days the regiment was sent to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky. Very soon it was ordered to Wildcat, and on the 21st of October, 1861, took part in the battle at that place with the forces of Zollicoffer, bearing the brunt of the action. This was the first conflict upon Kentucky soil, and the first fight of the Army of the Cumberland. The enemy made the attack, was repulsed, and retreated. He remained with his regiment until the next spring, and was then put in command of a brigade in the campaigns in South-eastern Kentucky and East Tennessee, in the spring and summer of 1862. In the winter of 1862-63 his command was ordered to Middle Tennessee. Here he was actively engaged at the front, but was, with a part of his command, captured on the 5th of March, 1863, in a desperate fight with overwhelming numbers under Van Dorn, at Thompson's Station. He remained a captive two months, and was, on the 5th of May, exchanged, and returned to duty with his old command, continuing till the end of his military service actively engaged in camps, marches, battles, and sieges with his men. It so happened that the city of Atlanta was surrendered to him in September, 1864, he being in command of a reconnoissance in force on that day. He was breveted as a brigadier for gallant and meritorious services. He never sought promotion, but only attempted to do his whole duty promptly and efficiently. Returning home, he resumed the practice of law, but was surprised by his appointment and confirmation as secretary of Montana, in the spring of 1865, a place he at once declined. In the fall of 1865 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Central District, without opposition, and served acceptably until nominated for Representative in Congress in the summer of 1866, when he immediately resigned, taking the stump as a candidate. He was elected to that position four times in succession, serving until the 5th of March, 1875. He was, while a member, active and efficient in

the committee rooms and upon the floor, taking part in many debates. He served upon the Committees on Public Expenditures, on Banking and Currency, on the Ku-klux Investigations, on the Alabama Investigations, and on Military Affairs. Services upon these committees involved a large amount of labor and research, and the results are well known. Upon questions of reconstruction his views were pronounced, and were adverse to a temporizing policy. His course upon the relief bills for individual rebels, the impeachment of President Johnson, upon the Georgia question, the Ku-klux law, the acts to enforce the constitutional amendments, the question of suffrage and elections, and minor questions of reconstruction, indicated his convictions of the pressing necessity of the exercise of its amplest powers by the general government. He reported the bill to protect electors, commonly called the Force bill, in the winter of 1875, a salutary measure, but which, by filibustering, the Democrats defeated. The bill passed the House, but too late to be taken up in the Senate. Had this bill become a law honest elections would have been secured by national power. His speech made in February, 1875, in advocacy of this bill, is a fair specimen of his ability to discuss such questions. His utterances upon financial questions exhibited great force, knowledge, and research. His speech in opposition to the first bill passed to relieve rebels, in 1868, stands alone and above all others in opposition to it. Mr. Coburn's service of four years on the Committee on Banking and Currency gave him an opportunity to mature his views on these subjects. He opposed contraction, favored funding the debt, denounced and exposed the various nostrums providing for a return to specie payments, demonstrated that they must be brought about by natural causes, and by a revival of trade and business, rather than by mere legislation, and deprecated in the strongest terms the idle and dangerous efforts to do that by legislation which could only be accomplished and regulated by the great laws of trade. Time has justified his position. He opposed land grants to railroads; favored a protective tariff; opposed subsidies to foreign steamship lines; and favored free shipping as the true means of reviving commerce and of fostering our carrying trade. His speeches upon these and kindred subjects are elaborate and powerful discussions. He served four years as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and his work is significant on army legislation during that time. The present system of paying the army was reported by him, and carried through without amendment; the establishment of the great military prison at Fort Leavenworth is founded upon the bill which he reported, without any alteration. This makes the prisoners a productive element in the army, instead of an expense, in the state-prisons, of many thousands annually;



David Macy

secures them from the barbarities of inferior military officers at posts and state-prisons, and enforces humane treatment. His report upon army staff organization is a remarkable document, and attracted the greatest attention in all army circles. He advocated a system of details for the staff from the line, making it a school for the officers, and giving an opportunity for the selection of the best material both for the staff and line, and enabling each to obtain a varied and thorough experience. He reported and carried through the measure which provided for headstones in the Union National Cemeteries. He resisted strenuously and successfully many schemes of extravagance connected with the administration of military affairs. His term in Congress expired in March, 1875. In 1874 he was defeated at the election when the hostility engendered by the temperance crusade and the Baxter law swept the Republican party down throughout the entire state. Since then he has practiced law in Indianapolis, except while engaged upon the Hot Springs Commission, in settling the disputes and entangled claims of the people to the lands of that place; this was a most difficult and arduous task, and was well performed. He has delivered at various times public addresses and orations, which, for style and substance, compare well with any like contemporaneous productions. They would fill a volume, and are worthy to be placed among American classics. His address to the old settlers at Mooresville in 1873 has had no rival in that line. His oration on the Fourth of July, 1872, at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, was a memorable one, calling out general commendation; and his speech on Decoration Day, 1880, at Williamsport, was a model of elegiac eloquence. He is a forcible and brilliant extempore speaker. He takes a lively interest in politics, and is heard from on the stump in every great struggle. He has been a school commissioner, a member of the Historical Society, and is interested in whatever promotes the well-being of society. Strong, genial, and energetic, he has a career before him as well as behind him. He is frank, bold, and clear in the expression of his opinions, and worships, in friend and foe, candor and manliness. His habits are those of a scholar, and his life one of quiet and reserve, except when roused and pushed into action. If asked to point out his most prominent traits, they would be common sense, firmness of purpose, and promptness in action.

ACY, DAVID, banker, etc., of Indianapolis, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 25, 1810. His father was a native of the Island of Nantucket, and his mother of the state of Virginia. Mr. Macy comes of a long-lived race; his mother lived to the advanced age of ninety-

eight, and his father reached seventy-six years of age. Both died in Randolph County, Indiana, the father in 1847 and the aged mother in 1874. From all outward appearances, Mr. Macy is destined to equal either parent in longevity, as, although he has reached the allotted threescore and ten, there are no symptoms of either mental or physical decay, and he is as active as most men of fifty. When about nine or ten years of age David removed with his parents to the state of Indiana, settling in the southern part of Randolph County, in a portion of the state at that time very thinly settled. He worked on the farm of his father until he was about eighteen years of age, assisting in clearing up the ground, rolling and burning logs, making rails, and doing other work incident to improving a homestead in a newly settled country. During the winter months he attended a country school in the neighborhood, and acquired a good common school education. At the age above named he commenced work with Hiram Macy, an elder brother, as a mill-wright, and continued at that business for between two and three years. He then decided to abandon his trade, and commenced the study of law at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. He applied himself energetically to his studies for nearly two years, and on the 3d of March, 1832, obtained a license to practice law from the Hon. Charles H. Test and Hon. M. C. Eggleston, the Circuit Judges. The same year he removed to New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, and began practice. In 1833, having business at Indianapolis, and learning while there that a number of lawyers were to be examined in the Supreme Court room, to ascertain their qualifications for admission in that court, he concluded to become one of the class, which he did, passed the ordeal successfully, and was, with others, licensed to practice in that and all other Superior Courts of Record in the state of Indiana. His license bears date December 4, 1833, and is signed by S. C. Stevens and J. T. McKinney, two of the Supreme Judges. The people of the state of Indiana had then for years been agitating the question of the state entering upon a general system of internal improvements adequate to the wants of the people and to the resources of the state. The country was comparatively new, the state and county roads about one-third of the year muddy and in bad order, and the people had neither canals nor railroads on which to transport produce to market, or receive goods or groceries in return. The only way was by hauling in wagons, which was very expensive. It was, therefore, not at all strange that the prospect of improving the country by roads or canals met with favor. Mr. Macy was a warm advocate of internal improvements, and in 1835 became a candidate for the office of Representative, on that question alone being elected, and was re-elected in the year 1836 and 1837 on that issue. The project was brought

before the Legislature at an early day of the session of 1835, and a bill, which he supported, was agreed upon, appropriating the sum of ten million dollars for constructing railroads, turnpike roads, and canals in various portions of the state, and specifying the amount to be laid out on each work. The bill passed, fund commissioners were appointed, bonds of the state issued, and labor on the different public works was soon commenced; but, owing to the inexperience of the fund commissioners, a large amount of the funds appropriated were lost, and the credit of the state was impaired, and the contractors ceased their work, leaving the various works incomplete. But subsequent events show that the people of the state did not give up the idea. They realized the importance of having these unfinished highways of commerce completed. New companies were organized, and arrangements made to take some of the incomplete work off the hands of the state and finish it. This was done, and soon after these great public benefits were completed. The Legislature granted other charters to construct railroads and turnpike roads in various portions of the state, and they were built with characteristic energy by the people, who found them to be of great utility and a large source of revenue to the state. Instead of spending ten millions of dollars, as the state originally proposed, over one hundred millions have been paid out in Indiana for the construction of railroads alone since the passage of the internal improvement bill of 1835. These improvements have, in a great measure, facilitated the successful use of the telegraph and many other projects and inventions which naturally followed. Mr. Macy was a strong advocate and persistent champion of every movement calculated to bring about this result, and no little credit for the achievements of Indiana in this matter is due to his energetic and whole-hearted advocacy. He can point with pleasure to the fact that the early advocates of these improvements were not in error, though they may have made some mistakes; but that their acts in the main have been of great public utility, giving employment to at least twenty thousand laboring men in Indiana alone. In 1838 Mr. Macy was elected by the Legislature prosecuting attorney for the Sixth Judicial District of the state for the term of two years. In 1840 he removed to Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, and resided there, practicing his profession, until 1852, in the mean time serving as mayor of the city two years, and representing the county in the state Legislature in the years 1845 and 1846. In the year 1852 Mr. Macy moved to Indianapolis, his present place of residence. In 1855 he was elected president of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad (I. P. and C.), and, with the exception of a short interval, had its control and management up to January 1, 1880, at which time his resignation as president of the company took effect. In January, 1876, he was

elected president of the Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis, and has held that office up to the present time. Mr. Macy was married, January 17, 1837, to Miss Mary Ann Patterson, of Indianapolis. Their only daughter, Carrie, is the wife of V. T. Malott, general manager of the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago Railroad. While under Mr. Macy's supervision this railroad had rapidly advanced until it became one of the most popular as well as one of the best paying roads of the state. Although enrolled among the wealthy men of Indiana, Mr. Macy is one of the most unostentatious of men, frank, open-hearted, and candid in his manner, and retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor characteristic of the old time gentleman. In business, of untiring energy and unimpeachable integrity; in the state, a public-spirited citizen; in the Church, an active and zealous member, he is in the family and social circle an exemplary husband and father, an affable and courteous gentleman, liberal to all deserving objects, and esteemed and venerated by all who know him.

ROACHE, ADDISON L., Indianapolis. Fancy might find in the given names of Addison Locke Roache an indication of temperament, if not a key to character. Not a recluse or a bookworm, and eminently a man of affairs, yet his life has busied itself with those things in which success depends upon the symmetrical judgment and practical grasp that come from reading and reflection, rather than with those in which it is achieved solely in the narrow groove of professional excellence. Roughly speaking, it might be said he is an example of the general average of abilities, the sum of which is denoted by that much-abused term, "common sense," which successful men always have in an eminent degree. To this, in Judge Roache's character, is added the finish and poise which a strong intellectual temperament gives. By profession a lawyer—or rather, it should be said, by nature—he is not merely a lawyer. If it be that this profession is the Rome to which all roads lead, it is certain he has trod many of them, and, as a political and historical student as well as a lover of general literature, has the ripe fruits of a well-stored mind to attest. Born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, November 3, 1817, his father and family came to Bloomington, Indiana, in 1828. Here the boy had the advantage of a collegiate education in the state university, whence he was graduated in September, 1836. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of General Tighman A. Howard, at Rockville, Parke County. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Frankfort, Clinton County. With his professional studies had already commenced that general reading which has made him many-sided in his



Very sincerely
A. L. Roche.



mental achievements; and in the beginning of professional work he halted for the benefits of travel, spending nearly the whole of the year 1841 journeying through the West. He returned to Rockville in January of the following year, and the next June was there married to Miss Emily A. Wedding. For the next ten years he steadily pursued his profession, interrupted in 1847 by attendance upon the state Legislature, of which he was a member from Parke County. In 1852 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He sat upon the Bench until 1854, when he resigned. In 1859 he formed a law partnership with Joseph E. McDonald, now United States Senator from Indiana. With that he removed his residence to Indianapolis, and during the eleven years of this law partnership the firm of Roache & McDonald was in the front rank of the bar of the state. In 1859 Judge Roache had been appointed a trustee of the state university—his Alma Mater. With his removal to Indianapolis he vacated that office. In 1876 he was again appointed a trustee of that institution. The bias that with most lawyers of eminence eventually leads them into politics, of which his law partner is an example, with him led to literature. Politics were with him, like history or the whole range of literature, a study. The purely intellectual cast of his character might be said to have found an expression in this connection with the state university, and to the attainment in practice of his ideal here has been given much time and labor. He had an ambition to make in Bloomington an institution such as the university of a great and growing state ought to be. To this end he has sought to make its faculty a representative one of excellence—brought to a first-rate level in all its parts. To accomplish this it has been necessary, not merely to exercise that patient care by which a "weeding" process shall result successfully, but to offset all the drawbacks that insufficient help from the state has placed in the way. But the end crowns the work. Mainly to Judge Roache's unremitting care and labor men of worth and experience rarely excelled are at the head of each of the various departments. With this effort to get the proper instruments, the use to be made of them has never been lost sight of. It has been Judge Roache's laudable ambition to put the state university in harmony with the common school system; to make of it, as it should be, the fountain head from which should flow through the channels of the common schools all the education embodied in the school system of the state; to have a university conclusion as an end to the educational career begun in the primary schools; and from the university to send back as teachers those who have come there as scholars; that is, to have it not merely a finishing place for pupils, but a training school for teachers. How many stumbling-blocks there have been in the way of this noble

aim the history of Indiana attests. These have been in a measure smoothed away. The system has since been harmoniously developed and wrought out. The state university has come to be held a part of the educational system of the state. There is an approach to harmony, and the tenacity of purpose with which Judge Roache has sought this end bids fair to compass it, and bring to a realization this desire of his heart. Occupied with various schemes for the intellectual advancement of his day and generation, while a member of the committee to digest the school system, Judge Roache conceived the idea of a public library for the city of Indianapolis, and executed the plan for its establishment and support. He drafted the original resolution on the subject, argued and pleaded its way through the Legislature, and is justly proud that this work of his hand from small beginnings has grown upon its stable foundations to be an institution so creditable to the city, and so full of promise for increasing good and greatness. In this outline of a life, two phases of its development have shown the lawyer and the educator. Another shows an eminently successful business man, some years being spent in business after leaving his profession on account of his health. There are indications of a character unique in this, that it shows a union of elements not often found, and so blended that these qualities, in some respects opposite, have each enhanced the others. To be a successful lawyer means devotion to the profession. Judge Roache has been conspicuously successful. This is frequently, if not generally, the sum of such a life. But Judge Roache's efforts in the cause of education are indications of something more than the law student, and in him is found a lover of books as books. His reading has been wide and deep, sufficient to make of most men the bookworm exclusively, with all of the impracticability of such a character. But here, if things unlike might be compared, there is a man as "level-headed" in the actualities of life as profound in its theories. If his student life has influenced his business life, it has been in that salutary way which has elevated and strengthened it; while it is certain that this same cast of "business sense" has so acted upon his professional and literary attainments as to enable him to marshal them for instant use, and to make them ever of practical value. His mind is of the "workshop" order, in contradistinction to the "lumber-room" sort. Its stores are not there useless, except for some one else; they are ready to be shaped into the support of whatever purpose is in hand. This gives him a rare power of statement. Few can go so directly to the core of a question and give the reason for the faith that is in them as Judge Roache. This power, added to the natural judicial cast of his mind, gives to his counsel and judgment the strength of finality, while the kindly

tone of a genial nature and healthful temperament wins confidence, as his intellectual force carries conviction. He is one of the strong men of Indianapolis. The advice of no one is more frequently sought for, or regarded of more value.

HILL, RALPH, attorney-at-law, now of Indianapolis. The hardy growths of nature are those which battle the storms; the fiercer the conflict the more robust becomes the trunk, and the deeper down do the roots descend. Man is but a part of nature. The successful man is not he who dreams, but he who does, and when we see a man who has hewn his way through difficulties and endured the storms of life from childhood, he is the strong man, the man of mark. Such is the subject of this sketch. His father, Jared Hill, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 13, 1774, and in 1800 moved to Ohio, settling in Trumbull County. He was married twice, first to Miss Sallie Sprague, by whom he had four children, she dying about 1820. His second wife was Miss Sabina Bates, who was born in Connecticut October 30, 1792, to whom was born three children. Jared Hill was by trade a carpenter and mill-wright, and was for a time interested in a flouring and saw-mill located near his farm. He died July 6, 1839; his wife, surviving him many years, died February 16, 1872. Ralph Hill was the sixth of the family, and was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 12, 1827, and at the time of his father's death was only 11 years old. The year following this sad event, he began working on the farm of his half brother-in-law, at three dollars per month during six months, and continued at farm labor until he was sixteen years old, attending the district school in winter. In the winter of 1843 and 1844 he went to school at the Kinsman Academy, "doing chores" for his board, and for three successive winters continued in the same position, working in summer at farm labor. In the winter of 1846-7 he taught the principal school in his native township, and in the spring, with the means thus acquired, he went to the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he remained until the close of the spring term of 1849, having completed a course of study which would have enabled him to enter the Sophomore class in college. He then began teaching, and continued in that occupation until August, 1850, and September 2, 1850, he left home and entered the New York State and National Law School, then located at Ballston. Having received assurance of financial assistance from his brother-in-law, he commenced the ordinary course of study; but in the following November his benefactor died, and all prospect of aid from that source was gone. He was

extremely anxious to graduate, which would, by pursuing the ordinary course, require him to remain two years at the Law School, and was also desirous to be admitted to practice in the New York courts before returning to Ohio, which would at once entitle him to admission by courtesy to the Ohio bar, without the two years' course of study then required in Ohio. With these two objects in view he immediately entered upon a double course of study, which he kept up until the close of the school year, also studying during the holiday vacation. In January, 1851, he applied before the Supreme Court in General Term at Albany, as one of a class of fifteen, for admission to the New York bar, eleven of whom passed a creditable examination, he being one of the number. At the close of the school year, in August, 1851, he was examined with the Senior class before ex-Chancellor Walworth and committee, receiving his certificate of L.L. B. He immediately returned to Ohio and entered the office of Chaffee & Woodbury, at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, where he remained until November, when he commenced a select school at Austinburg, near the Grand River Institute, where he had formerly studied. This school he taught until March, 1852, when he returned to the office of Chaffee & Woodbury, remaining there until August 18 of the same year, then leaving for Columbus, Indiana, to form a partnership with Hon. William Mack, now of Terre Haute, who had been his classmate at law school. He reached Columbus August 20, 1852, and the firm of Mack & Hill, attorneys-at-law, "hung out its shingle." Since then Mr. Hill has had as partners the following gentlemen: William Singleton was associated with him from 1853 to 1856; from that time until 1863 he practiced alone, when he formed a partnership with Joseph M. Rogers, of Lexington, Kentucky, which continued until 1866, then becoming connected with George W. Richardson, formerly of Madison, which continued until December 31, 1873, since which time he had no partner while at Columbus. He was married December 24th, 1853, to Miss Phoebe J. Elmer, of Columbus, who was born at Fairton, New Jersey. The following children are the fruits of this union: Mary M., born November 12, 1854; Florence S., born September 8, 1857, died August 14, 1876; Edgar E., born August 14, 1859; and Ralph, August 10, 1875. In 1864 the Republican Convention at Seymour nominated for Congress McKee Dunn, who declined to make the race, and in a subsequent convention at Columbus Mr. Hill was nominated to represent the Third District, and accepted. He made a joint canvass of the district with Mr. Harrington, the Democratic nominee, and to the surprise of himself and every one else was elected, and served in the memorable Thirty-ninth Congress. He was not a candidate for renomination. On May 29, 1869, on the recommendation of Governor Morton, he

was appointed Collector for the Third District of Indiana, a position he held until December 31, 1875, when the Second and Third Districts were consolidated, and he was succeeded by Colonel H. Woodbury. During his term of office he collected over \$3,140,000, and when his final reports were sent in, it was found that they balanced to a cent with the books of the department, and he did not owe the government one farthing, a fact that, considering the times and the crookedness and corruption in office of so many government officials, should be gratifying to him and to every admirer of an honest, upright man. On the 1st of May, 1879, he formed a partnership with J. W. Nichol, of Indianapolis (who was associated in practice with the late Judge Samuel H. Buskirk), and June 2, 1879, moved his family to that city. Since his removal to Indianapolis Mr. Hill has been engaged in several important cases, and his success proves beyond a doubt his capacity to cope with the brightest intellects at the bar of Indiana. Mr. Hill is a gentleman of varied and brilliant characteristics. As a lawyer he is grounded in the fundamental principles of legal science, and in the preparation and presentation of his cases he reasons from those principles to reported cases. As a speaker he is clear, analytical, and unimpassioned, making effective use of all favorable points, no matter how insignificant they may appear to others, and skillfully turns or ignores unfavorable ones. With these eminent qualifications as a lawyer added to his well known character for integrity and energy, he can safely be placed among the foremost men of the bar of Indiana. He is the soul of geniality and good fellowship, and makes hosts of friends, not alone in the profession, but among all with whom he comes in contact.

NICHOL, JOSEPH W., attorney-at-law, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, December 21, 1836. His father, George Nichol, was a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was a saddler by trade. His mother, Frances A. McDonald, was also born in Butler County, Ohio. She was the sister of United States Senator, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. About the year 1828 George Nichol removed to Lafayette, where he engaged in the saddlery and harness-making business. He was married eight years later at the residence of Dr. Canby, in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He had a family of three children, all of whom, together with the mother, are living. Joseph, who was the eldest of three children, in his boyhood days worked part of the time on a farm, and spent a great deal of his time working in the shop with his father, but did not finish the trade. Being of slight build (although always healthy), his father objected to his being confined too closely indoors. He attended for several years the common schools of the

Star City, when he entered the normal department at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. Before completing the course he was called home by the death of his father, which occurred April 6, 1855; his studies were interrupted for six months, when he returned to college, but in the course of another year went back to Lafayette, and commenced to make his own living, entering the post-office of that city as an attaché under postmaster Thomas Wood. Shortly afterward he removed to Attica, Fountain County, where he received the appointment of postmaster. He was honored with this appointment before he had attained his majority, which was a fine tribute to his honest worth and integrity. He was commissioned to this position by Hon. Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee, at that time Postmaster-general. Mr. Nichol kept this position until August, 1859, when he resigned the office in order to devote his attention to the study of law. He then came to Indianapolis, and entered upon a law course under the instruction of his uncle, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, and Hon. A. L. Roache, Ex-Judge of Supreme Court. Here he remained until 1861. After completing his law course he returned to Fountain County; but after a few months, in April, 1862, he removed to Lebanon, Boone County, and commenced the practice of law, building up a lucrative business, and remaining two years. He then went to Covington, Indiana, and formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph Ristine. He did not practice any in the courts, however, but employed much of his time writing in the clerk's office. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Nichol removed for permanent residence to Indianapolis. Here, in 1868, he was honored with the nomination for state Senator by the Democratic County Convention, but was defeated. In 1869 he was married at Indianapolis to Miss Hannah Bright, daughter of Hon. Michael G. Bright, and sister to Hon. Richard J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of United States Senate. With her companionship his life has passed peaceably and happily. They have one child, a fine and promising boy, now five years of age. Mr. Nichol's mother is still living; his brother James is married, and engaged in the agricultural business in Indianapolis, and his sister Nellie is yet unmarried. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Nichol went into law partnership with Hon. Lewis Jordan, which business firm was continued for four years. He, in January, 1874, formed a co-partnership with Judge Samuel A. Huff, carrying on a lucrative practice. This firm was dissolved three years later, when Mr. Nichol became associated with Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, Ex-Judge of Supreme Bench, who remained his partner, the firm doing a large business. The death of Judge Buskirk, which occurred April 3, 1879, severed this connection. In the same year he entered into partnership with Hon. Ralph Hill, of Columbus, who still remains his associate. In July, 1880, Mr. Nichol was again nominated for state Senator by the

Marion County Democratic Convention. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in politics. In 1876 he entered with great zeal into the campaign, making speeches and stirring the young Democracy up to enthusiasm. Mr. Nichol enjoys the confidence and esteem of the great party leaders, and his associates of the legal fraternity. He has a fine presence, is tall and slender, intellectual-looking, and dignified. His manner of address is pleasing, his reasoning power excellent, while his arguments are logical and convincing. As a political debater he is very successful, while he never resorts to vituperation of the opposite organization, and could never be classed as a demagogue, although devoted to the principles of the party he deems in the right. Naturally retiring in disposition, he is yet kindly and genial, a good citizen and a wise counselor, whose judgment may be relied upon, and whose influence is quietly sent forth rather than self-asserted or loudly proclaimed.

 PORTER, ALBERT G. Some forty years ago a Western traveler who passed along the Ohio canal might have noticed a strong, vigorous young man, with a big brow and a frank, open, manly face, driving mules along the tow-path. The same person, pursuing his journey along the principally traveled route of Kentucky, might have noticed the light-faced boy, with a sunny smile and pleasing ways, who worked the horse ferry-boat across the Ohio River, opposite Lawrenceburg, Indiana, or who rowed the passengers over the river in a skiff. The canal-boy was James A. Garfield, the Republican nominee for President of the United States; the ferry-boy was the Hon. Albert G. Porter, just elected Governor of Indiana. There can be no better illustration of republican institutions than those found in the ticket which the Republican party presented for the suffrages of the people of Indiana. The heads of the national and state tickets in their own persons bear witness to the simplicity of American manners, and to the sovereignty of American citizenship. Professor Draper, in his notable philosophical history of our war, attributes the rapid reduction of this continent to civilization to the individualism developed by our institutions, and predicts that this individualism will enable the Republic of the West to play that part on the grander theater of the globe which the old republic played in the narrow confines of the Mediterranean. The Republican party, which has given the country its President since 1860, has been careful to see to it that its standard-bearers have been chosen from the people. Abraham Lincoln was called from his flat-boat to enter upon the discipline that was to make him the greatest of American Presidents. Gen-

eral Grant came from his tannery to be the greatest soldier of his country, to be its ruler for eight years, and to remain the foremost citizen of the republic. The state of Indiana, following the precedent set by the nation, has generally been careful also to select as candidates for its highest offices men who have come from the people, and who, from personal experience, have understood the needs of the masses to whose wants they were to administer. The Indiana Republicans did not forget this principle this year in selecting as candidate for Governor a native of their State, who had trodden all the familiar paths of most American leaders, and worked his way from humble origin to business success and to professional reputation. The father of A. G. Porter was a Pennsylvanian, who, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Ball's regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He was very badly wounded in what was then known as the territory of Indiana, at the engagement of Wissinneway, and was borne on a litter to Lebanon, Ohio. From that wound he never recovered; and years afterwards, when young Porter was a large boy, his father still remained a sufferer. The elder Porter, at the end of the War of 1812, settled in Indiana, at Lawrenceburg. The Porter family remained there until after the death of the grandfather of young Porter on his mother's side, when his father removed to Kentucky, having purchased the old homestead which belonged to his grandfather. Attached to that homestead there was a ferry across the Ohio River, nearly opposite Lawrenceburg. This ferry was on the regular route of travel from Indiana to Kentucky; and the father, who was then in moderate circumstances, left the entire management of that ferry, which consisted both of a horse-boat and a skiff, to young Porter and his brother. The responsibility which was thus early placed upon Mr. Porter, and the necessity in a great measure of earning his own livelihood by manual labor, developed in him those traces of independence of character for which he became noted in later life. Young Porter rowed many notable persons across the Ohio River in his little skiff, when the travel was not heavy enough for the horse-boat. At the age of fifteen the young man had saved money enough from the allowances which he received for running the ferry, to start for college. At the earliest opportunity he left the little skiff and the old horse ferry-boat for Hanover College, Indiana, where he entered the preparatory department. There he remained until the scanty means which he had saved were exhausted. The days then grew dark for the future Governor of Indiana. His little pittance was gone, his father was unable to assist him, his father's family was equally destitute, and there seemed no recourse for him except to go back to the horse ferry-boat and the little skiff, or to seek some other means to secure the funds



A. G. Porter

necessary for the education that he was determined to have. At this juncture, an uncle, who was in good circumstances, and with whom he was a great favorite, wrote to him, telling him that he had heard that his little means were exhausted, that he understood that he was determined to have an education, and that he, the uncle, would help him to get it. In the language of the letter, he would "see him through." That was the happiest day in young Porter's life. The clouds lifted, the way was clear. He speedily and gratefully accepted his uncle's proposition, and from that time there were less obstacles in his busy career. But the acceptance of the offer made necessary a change of location. His uncle was a Methodist, and he desired that his young ward should enter upon his studies at Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana. To this place, therefore, he went, and he remained there until he graduated in 1843. After graduation young Porter returned to Lawrenceburg, and studied law until 1846, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he entered upon the practice of law, in which profession he has long held a front rank at the Indiana bar. In 1853 Porter, who was then a Democrat, was appointed by Governor Wright, then Governor, and subsequently minister to Berlin, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana, to fill a vacancy that had occurred by the death of the former reporter. By this time young Porter had attained a reputation for industry and ability, and he was unanimously recommended by the Supreme Court Judges to fill this vacancy. The following year young Porter was elected to the same office by the people on the general ticket by fourteen thousand majority, a fact and a precedent which Indiana voters will do well to remember. It has not been the custom in Indiana to give any candidate on its state ticket much larger majorities than that. Porter to this time had been a Democrat, but in 1854 he became discontented with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, although he remained in the Democratic party, for the reason that he thought that, under the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, slavery would certainly be excluded from the territories. But in 1856, having discovered that free elections were not to be permitted in the territories, and that the territories were to be carried by fraud and force, Porter, with many others of the best men in his party, abandoned the Democracy and united himself with the Republican party, voting for Fremont. In 1858, although not a candidate for nomination, Porter was nominated by the Republican convention, at Indianapolis, as a candidate for Congress. That district, for two years previously, had gone Democratic by eight hundred majority, yet Porter was elected to Congress by a majority of more than one thousand; and two years afterward he was elected by a like majority. Before the meeting of the convention to nominate a candidate again,

however, Mr. Porter published a card declining service in Congress. General Dumont, then in the army, was nominated in his place, but Porter did most of the canvassing for him. While in Congress Mr. Porter was a member of the Judiciary Committee for his entire term of service. In this capacity Mr. Porter developed great ability as a lawyer, and assisted in drawing most of the important law reports from that committee during his term of service. He made a report on the liability of railroads which had received land grants to transport United States troops and war material free of charge. This report attracted a good deal of attention, and, upon motion of Elihu B. Washburne, was republished at the next session of Congress, as a very important contribution to anti-monopoly literature. That report took the ground that the provision in the land grant acts should be and ought to be enforced. From that time it was. Before that the monopolies had been having their own way, having seemed to control both Congress and the executive; but, after Porter's report, they were compelled to transport troops and munitions of war free. The consequence has been that the revenues of the government have been largely increased from this source. Like most young members, Porter made a speech in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege. He was always on the side of the people. In the notable contest relative to the Isthmus of Chiriqui, which is now again being called to the public attention, Mr. Porter took sides against the scheme, and antagonized Dan Sickles at the time, who was one of its noted advocates. Another of Mr. Porter's most notable speeches was on the general subject of the war, and upon all compromise schemes. Mr. Porter retired from Congressional life because he had a young and growing family, and wisely thought that he ought not to sacrifice his future in political life, but should return to the profession of the law, and endeavor to build up his fortune. This he did, and in his professional career he was eminently successful. Four years ago Mr. Porter was put in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Indiana, but he caused a letter to be read declining to allow his name to be used. Notwithstanding his declaration, however, he received many votes in the convention. From the time he left Congress he devoted himself assiduously to his profession, although he nearly always took some part in state political campaigns. He continued his practice until he was very unexpectedly invited to come to Washington to accept the appointment of Comptroller of the Treasury. This appointment was tendered him by Secretary Sherman, who knew him as an eminent lawyer in Indiana, and who desired a competent person to fill the place. The duties of First Comptroller of the Treasury are not generally understood. They are very important, and are entirely judicial. It is the one office in the government from whose decisions there

is no appeal. The Secretary of the Treasury can not annul decisions of the First Comptroller. No appeal lies from him either to the Attorney-general, to the President, or, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The word of the First Comptroller of the Treasury is the final authority on all constructions of law and interpretations of statutes relating to the vast disbursements of the treasury. It sometimes happens that the First Comptroller overrules the Attorney-general, as he did last year in relation to the statutes of the District of Columbia, and as to the status of the commissioners under them. To this office Mr. Porter was summoned without notice by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he occupied it with distinguished ability. It is a position which requires great knowledge of the law and unimpeachable integrity. The First Comptroller is the one man whose decisions alone stand between the great army of jobbers and the public crib, and whose word is law. The man who has so successfully withstood the attacks of the raiders upon the national treasury will wisely administer the duties of Governor of Indiana.

 MORRIS, MORRIS. In the early settlement of Virginia, three brothers, named James, John, and Morris Morris, came from Wales. The subject of this sketch was the grandson of James Morris. He was born in Monongahela County, Virginia, in 1780. In his young days his parents moved to Fleming County, Kentucky, where he was brought up, and lived until he was forty years old. He received an English education, read law, and for many years practiced it. In 1803 he was married to Rachel Morris, a descendant of the John Morris, one of the three brothers above mentioned. Unwilling to rear his family amid the influences of slavery, in 1821, he moved to the free state of Indiana. With this removal, or shortly before it, he abandoned the practice of the law, and for a reason sufficiently rare to merit mention. He averred that for him the practice of the law interfered with the life which according to his view his profession of Christianity required of him. He did not lay this down for a rule by which he judged others. He believed it was the thing to be done in his case, and he did it. This incident might be taken as a key to his character. He was conscientious to a rare degree. Nothing could move him from his notions of right. At the same time he never arraigned others at the bar of his own judgment. His standard was for himself. The future capital of the new state had just been fixed at Indianapolis, and the settlement was only in the second year of its existence when he came to it. He bought land largely, within and without its limits, and was among those who were foremost in the active life of the new settlement.

The history of Indianapolis for the first score of years shows few events of public concern in which he was not prominent. In 1828, he was elected Auditor of State, and was successively re-elected to that office for sixteen years. In 1832, he was one of the three Commissioners who had in charge the building of the State-house. His son, T. A. Morris, as a civil engineer, laid out the grounds. Nearly a half century later that son, General T. A. Morris, is now a Commissioner in charge of the building of the new State-house, on the same spot where stood the old, and his (Morris Morris's) grandson, Morris M. Defrees, as civil engineer, laid out the grounds. After leaving the office of Auditor of State, Mr. Morris retired to private life. He engaged in no business except the care of his property, which in the growth of the town had become a large estate. In his mature years he had joined the Methodist Church, and up to his later life was a very active member of it. He died in 1864, in his eighty-fourth year. The death of his wife in the previous year, at the age of seventy-six, ended their married life of sixty years. They had eight children, and lived to see their great grandchildren. In person, Mr. Morris in his prime was six feet two, robust and active. He was noted for great clearness of judgment, and the union of remarkable decision of character with rare gentleness.

 MORRIS, THOMAS A., Indianapolis. Thomas Armstrong Morris is the third son of Rachel and Morris Morris. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, December 26, 1811. In 1821 his parents moved to Indianapolis, then a settlement of a few families, and designated as the place where the state capital was to be. The journey was overland by horse and wagon through almost literally "trackless forests," and the ten-year-old boy may thus be said to have commenced life as a pioneer; a character which it may be said followed him through life, for, as will be seen, he was a pioneer in many enterprises. In 1823 he began to learn the printer's trade. He went to work on a newspaper, which, like most of its kind in new settlements, had a length of name in inverse ratio to its importance. It staggered under the appellation of "*The Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide*." It is now the *Indianapolis Journal*. The boy continued at his trade for three years, and became an excellent printer, which in those days included the "theory and practice" of hand-press work as well as type setting. At the end of three years he left the office and was sent to a school taught by Ebenezer Sharpe. After four years, being then nineteen years old, he was appointed as a cadet of West Point, and set out on horseback to Cincinnati, whence the route east was by way of the Ohio River.



Al Morris



J. A. Morris

He was graduated in 1834, standing fourth in a class of thirty-six. He was then breveted as a second lieutenant of the 1st Artillery in the regular army. After about one year's service at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and Fort King, Florida, he was sent by the War Department to assist Major Ogden, of the engineer corps, in constructing the national road in Indiana and Illinois, and had charge of the division between Richmond and Indianapolis, Indiana. This was the first turnpike-road in the state. After a year he resigned from the United States service and was resident engineer in the Indiana state service. During that time he had charge of the construction of the Central Canal. From 1841 to 1847 he was chief engineer of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and built it after it had been abandoned by the state at Vernon, from that point to Indianapolis. This was the first railroad in the state. From 1847 to 1852 he was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, connecting Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and now (1880) part of the "Vandalia." During the same time he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, now part of the "Bee Line." From 1852 to 1854 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and from 1854 to 1857 was president of the same. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine road, and from 1859 to 1861 chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road. When the war broke out he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state by Governor Morton. As such he had charge of the equipment of Indiana's first regiments, which were so promptly in the field. As general he commanded the first brigade of troops that went from the state. He was in the West Virginia campaign, and commanded at the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford, all which he won. His first battle, that of Philippi, June 3, 1861, was the first battle of the War of the Rebellion. His campaign was with the "three months" troops, and he was mustered out of service July 27, 1861. At the termination of the three months' service, assurance was given General Morris that he should be immediately promoted to a major-general's command, but the army was rapidly supplied with general officers appointed from citizens throughout the country, and his appointment withheld for fourteen months, and then a junior brigadier's commission was offered him. This he declined, believing that justice demanded that the first position offered should have been given to him at once, and after such a long delay in recognizing his services, that self-respect required him to accept nothing but the first position that had been promised him. For the same reason he declined a junior major-general's commission, which was tendered him a short time after this. From 1862 to 1866 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and during that

time built the road from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati. From 1866 to 1869 he was president and chief engineer of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, building the road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. From 1869 to 1872 he was receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, and in 1877 he was appointed as one of the commissioners to select plans and superintend the construction of the new state capitol. This position he now (1880) holds, and it was one his father held nearly half a century ago with reference to the old state capitol, which was torn down to make room for the new. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad had been undertaken as part of the state system of internal improvements, built as far as Vernon, and then abandoned. Private corporations had been allowed to take charge of any of the abandoned schemes of internal improvements, and General Morris became the chief engineer of the company which assumed the construction of the abandoned railroad. There was no money with which to carry on the enterprise. General Morris conceived the plan of taking land for subscriptions to build the road, and rough-drafted a bill which the famous Joseph C. Marshall took in hand and successfully argued through the Legislature, authorizing the procedure. Under the bill lands were received by the road at an appraised value. Upon these lands scrip was issued to the amount of the appraisement. This scrip the company used to pay for the construction of the road, redeeming the scrip with lands on presentation. This is the first instance, so far as is known, by which land was used as the direct basis of railroad construction. The use made of it here was in fact to float a currency in a country where there was none, its redeemability being in land instead of specie. With the increase of the number of railroads centering in Indianapolis, General Morris conceived the idea of a system of union tracks and a union depot. He drew the plans and superintended the construction of that edifice, which was completed in 1853, and was the first union depot in this country. In this hasty review of a life which, from its early manhood, has covered a half century, it will be seen that one of its striking characteristics is its incessant activity. From the time he entered West Point, in 1830, a boy not yet out of his teens, to the present time, when he is engaged in the construction of the new state capitol, there is hardly a period that has not its enterprise calling for active work. Another characteristic of it is, that these enterprises have without exception been of public concern. First in the employ of the United States, then of his state, he has since then been in succession at the head of various railroads, especially in their construction and early management, and finally crowning his work by again being in the United States service during the war, and now again in the state service. Another fact, be it characteristic or a coincidence, this work has

in full light the versatility, beauty, and force of his nature. And to whatever subject his attention may be called, though it be one which you would suppose to be utterly strange to his thoughts, he is enabled upon the slightest meditation to impart an interest, a glow of life, that is surprising. In this respect Mr. Maynard's intellect is similar to that of Guizot, whom one could never surprise, but from whom you never failed to receive instruction. During the period of Mr. Maynard's connection with the Indianapolis *Sentinel* it is universally conceded that he has contributed much to the extension of its usefulness and influence, and his impress is felt in its columns in a very decided manner. As a political writer it is no unmeaning eulogy to say that he has no superior in the state of Indiana, and no greater compliment to his versatility can be paid than the fact that as under his management the commercial departments of the journals with which he has been connected as commercial editor were conducted with signal ability, so it can as truly be said that the political columns of which he has editorial charge have a dash and brilliancy of tone not excelled in the great metropolitan journals. His style is variable, and partakes largely of the character of his subject. He can, apparently without effort, glide from the forcible and aggressive tone of the political philippic to the calm, dispassionate language of the philosopher. Some of his political editorials bristle with combative energy, while all his efforts have a vigor and force characteristic of the writer. His style is often startling in its abruptness, and never fails to impress a reader with the sincerity of his convictions; his sarcasm is sometimes withering in its intensity; while a vein of originality runs through all his productions which stamps them as the work of a deep thinker and a sound logical reasoner. Having spent the best part of his life in journalistic work, it is as a journalist that Mr. Maynard is known and must be judged, and in criticizing the style, the precision, and the effects of daily editorials, one should at least be without prejudice, and disposed to charity. We notice this characteristic of Mr. Maynard, as we have noticed it in multitudes of other prominent men, that he has always been equal to the emergency, and that the emergency has never been sufficient to call into action the extremity of his resources. He has always had in reserve a capacity for greater achievements than those which have thus far claimed his powers. He has ever been superior to his position. Yet he has always lavished upon his tasks, whether trivial or important, an amount of intellectual vitality that would have won praise from the best intellects. Had he been untrammelled, and able to pursue the bent of his inclinations, no one who is familiar with him will gainsay that such an extraordinary combination of energy, thought, and judgment as we see in Mr. Maynard, would have been

far broader in the area of its influence than circumstances have permitted. The course of his life has been an unbroken chain of toil. Thousands upon thousands of a like free, open, and lordly nature, with less intellect, would have succumbed and been borne out of sight by the current of their own indifference and desperation. Mr. Maynard, with the mind and tenacity of a Balzac, has faced, fought, and overthrown opposition, and grasped only the laurel that grew upon the craggiest and bleakest peaks. And if his reputation to-day is not national or international, it is because circumstances over which he had no control would not permit it.

PARVIN, THEOPHILUS, M. D., LL. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Buenos Ayres, South America, January 9, 1829. His father, Rev. Theophilus Parvin, of Cumberland County, New Jersey, went to Buenos Ayres as a missionary, and subsequently became professor of Greek and English in the university of that city. His mother, Mary Rodney, of Wilmington, Delaware, was the second daughter of the Hon. Cesar A. Rodney, who, after filling several prominent positions at home, among which were United States Senator and Attorney-general, was appointed minister to the United Provinces, and died at Buenos Ayres. When Indiana was a territory, there was a petition presented to Congress to legalize the holding of slaves in the territory. This petition was referred to a committee of which Mr. Rodney was chairman. He reported the bill adversely. At his death he emancipated his slaves. Doctor Parvin's mother died when he was but a few days old, and his father when he was between six and seven years of age. Doctor Parvin graduated at the state university of Indiana in 1847. In 1852 he graduated at the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University. The degree of LL. D. was subsequently conferred upon him by Hanover College, Indiana. In June, 1853, Doctor Parvin married Rachel, youngest daughter of the late Amos Butler, of Hanover, Indiana, and soon after moved to Indianapolis, where he has resided and practiced ever since, with the exception of about two years, in which he resided at Cincinnati, Ohio. Doctor Parvin was professor in the Medical College of Ohio from 1864 to 1869, and filled a similar position in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville from 1869 to 1872. He is now professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and an ex-president of the same body, and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He is a gentleman of cultivated literary tastes, an accomplished linguist, a profound scholar, and as a practitioner of medicine his



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success has been almost phenomenal. His many contributions to the medical literature of the day have made his name familiar as a household word in the profession, where he is universally honored and highly esteemed as a physician and a man. He is extremely reticent in manner, and so abhors publicity that the material for this meager and unsatisfactory sketch has to be obtained without his knowledge and consent, and is therefore incomplete in many details, but entirely reliable as far as it goes. He is a gentleman of fine physique, a splendid type of intellectual manhood, and at the bedside of the poor as well as the wealthy his presence is productive of hopefulness and encouragement. He is still a close student and in the very heyday of healthful and vigorous manhood. As a "representative" of all that is good in the medical profession, he has no superior in the state of Indiana.

RAVENS, JAMES H., of Ripley County. Among the men who acted a prominent and brilliant part in the early history of Indiana, James Harrison Cravens was long conspicuous. He was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, where he was born August 12, 1802. In early life he learned the gunsmith's trade, but was not destined to follow it. His natural gifts led him to the profession of the law, which he studied in the office of Col. John Kenney, of Harrisonburg; and he was admitted to the bar, upon examination, in 1823. His license is signed by Judges Smith, Stewart, and Brown. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Pendleton County, in his native state, at the town of Franklin, in November, 1823; and was married December 23, 1824, to Sophia Capito. The marriage was a "runaway match," but a most wise and happy one. They left the Old Dominion in 1829, and in June of that year settled in Jefferson County, in the state of Indiana. He was a Whig in politics, and was elected to represent Jefferson County in the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, in the years 1831 and 1832. This was a high honor for so young a man, and one so recently arrived, for Madison was at that time the leading city of the state in enterprise, thrift, and general intelligence. In March, 1833, he removed to Ripley County, and soon took a leading part in the business of his profession there, and also in the politics of the county. He was chosen Senator in the General Assembly by the Whigs of Ripley at the August election in 1839, and served two sessions only of his term, being called to another sphere of public duty before its expiration. It was while in the Senate that he was selected as one of the candidates of his party for elector of President and Vice-president, at the great Whig convention which assembled at Indianapolis January 16, 1840. He entered at once upon

the canvass, and by the remarkable ability, wit, and eloquence of his speeches won a high rank among the great orators who electrified the people of the state in that unprecedented political campaign, and carried it for the Whig ticket. He was a member of the electoral college that cast the vote of Indiana for General William H. Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice-president. He was a man of great earnestness of convictions in politics, and after the death of President Harrison and Tyler's treason to the Whig party, made the following entry in the records of the family Bible:

"For the Tyler vote, I have sorely repented, and hope that my country will forgive me.

"J. H. CRAVENS."

As soon as Harrison was inaugurated he called an extra session of Congress. This necessitated a special election, at which Mr. Cravens was elected to represent the Fourth District of the state in Congress, defeating the hitherto invincible Colonel Thomas Smith by a majority of 1,030 votes. The district was then composed of the counties of Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley, Decatur, Rush, and Franklin. While in Congress he was early drawn to the side of John Q. Adams, "the old man eloquent," and stood by him throughout his term in his battle for "the right of petition." He, also, found his own original hatred of the institution of slavery confirmed and strengthened by daily association with such men as Adams and Giddings, who gave him the honor of their friendship, which he retained as long as they lived. The convention of his party indorsed his course and action in Congress; but under the mistaken notion of rotation in office, nominated Hon. John A. Matson, to be his successor. But he was defeated by Colonel Smith, and the district has remained Democratic almost all the time since. Notwithstanding this very ungracious treatment of a faithful and efficient representative, the party could not do without him; and in 1846 it nominated and elected him to represent his county in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. His contest for this election was peculiar, and better than any other tends to illustrate the independent and manly character of the man. It was the first year of the Mexican War, and the pro-slavery feeling of the country was at its highest. Any opinion or effort looking to the curtailment of slavery in any respect was regarded as having a hostile tendency to the Union and was denounced by both Whigs and Democrats. No sooner had Mr. Cravens been nominated than Whigs were found to attack him on the ground of his votes in Congress for "the right of petition," and his known anti-slavery sentiments and opinions. Foremost among his assailants was one John D. White, a man of some learning and ability, who had recently emigrated into the county from Kentucky. He wrote some letters to the Whig organ of the county, strongly

setting forth the grounds of objection to Mr. Cravens as the Whig candidate, and demanding his withdrawal from the ticket, and, in case of refusal, predicting his defeat. These attacks finally provoked him to make answer. In an address "to the Whigs of Ripley County," he made the following exposition of his views on the subject:

"Without any agency on my part, and against my expressed wishes, you by your delegates assembled in convention at Versailles, on the 9th of May last, did me the honor to nominate me as your candidate to represent the county of Ripley in the next Legislature. So I was informed by a note from John D. White, Esq., as secretary. Since the nomination was made, I have learned to my surprise, that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Whigs of our county, with my opinions as expressed in my speeches during the presidential canvass of 1844, in reference to the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, and the institution of slavery as connected therewith; and that great objection is made to the concluding sentence of my letter to the Napoleon convention which nominated Mr. Eggleston as the Whig candidate for Congress in 1845, which reads as follows: 'With a great desire for the defeat of the candidate who is in favor of the extension of slavery—the slavery territory—and the political dominion resulting therefrom, I remain your obedient servant.'

"I beg leave to say now that I have not changed my opinion since that paragraph was written, other than to say, that as Texas is now a part of this Union, the nation is bound in good faith to protect and defend her in all her constitutional rights.

"Again, I understand that a portion of the Whigs of our county charge me with being what they call an 'Abolitionist.' If I knew in what sense they used the term Abolitionist, as applied to me, I would give a simple answer, 'yes,' or 'no;' but inasmuch as I do not know what meaning they attach to it in reference to me, I deem it proper, in justice to them as well as to myself, to give my views of slavery as it exists in the United States; 1. I consider slavery a great moral and political evil; 2. I am opposed to the extension of slave territory; 3. I am opposed to the admission of any more slave states into the Union; 4. I believe the admission of slave states into the Union out of territory acquired since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to be a violation of the spirit of that instrument; 5. I believe that whilst we are expending a million of dollars annually for the suppression of the 'African slave-trade,' we ought not to expend millions for the promotion and extension of the 'domestic' or American slave-trade; 6. I believe that Congress has the power of regulating the inter-state slave-trade, and ought to exercise it; 7. I believe that Congress has the power of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia (the seat of the national government), and ought to exercise it whenever a majority of the citizens of the district desire it to be done; and that the 'slave mart' there ought to be abolished immediately; 8. I believe that whenever a proposition is made to the nation to extend the 'peculiar institution,' either directly or indirectly, that it then becomes, so far, *ipso facto*, a national question; and that the now slave-holding states, and their citizens individually, ought, in self-defense, both in a moral and political point of view, to make use of every constitutional means within their power to prevent so great an injustice; 9. I am utterly opposed to the abolition of the liberty of speech, and

of the press, and of the right of petition; 10. I believe the slave states, and slave owners have constitutional rights in reference to their slave property, with which the free states can not and ought not to interfere; nor ought their citizens individually to meddle with them, such as persuading a slave to escape from his owner, concealing them after they have escaped, and running them from the place clandestinely, or otherwise, with a view of aiding them in finally making their escape; 11. I would not arrest and return to his owner, nor harbor, nor conceal a fugitive slave; 12. I should be more than gratified to see the slave states adopt some system of gradual emancipation by which we, as a people, should be entirely rid of slavery in some twenty-five or thirty years; 13. I do not believe the Whigs have—nor am I prepared to believe they will—incorporated a pro-slavery article in their political creed; should they do so, they will drive many good and true men from their ranks, in grief and sorrow.

"Such, fellow Whigs, are my views, freely and frankly expressed, without protracting this communication by giving reasons and arguments, at this time, in support of each proposition. I am anxious to know, now, what you think of this matter. I am willing to serve you, in the present contest for a seat in the House of Representatives, if you desire it. If not, will you adopt some method to inform me of your wishes in the premises by the fifteenth day of July? I am willing to sink with the Whig party, if need be, in defense of our principles, but I am not willing to fall by your hands. In times past I have fought in your ranks, and side by side with you, in many hard-fought battles, in which we have been defeated again and again by our opponents, and yet we are not vanquished. I ask, then, in deference to my old scars, if for no other reason, that I may not now be butchered by the Whigs of Ripley. Either release me from the obligation under which I am placed by the nomination, or assure me of your support; for I declare most solemnly that, aside from the desire to obey your will, to do my duty under all circumstances to my country, and to aid in the predominance of correct principles, I would not give the snap of my fingers for a seat in the Legislature, or any other office you might be disposed to confer upon me."

It also appeared that many Whigs were opposed to him because a part of the Liberty party had avowed their determination to support him. This resulted from the fact that the convention of that party, upon learning of Mr. Cravens's nomination by the Whigs, unanimously resolved "to nominate no person as the Liberty candidate for the year 1846, believing that a suitable candidate had already been presented to the people, in the person of James H. Cravens, Esq., the Whig candidate; and that they would most cheerfully unite in his election, regardless of party name." In answer to those who opposed him on this ground, he said: "I should be pleased to have the entire vote of Ripley County—Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men." The result of the assault upon him was to bring the convention together again, and, upon full consideration of the matter, to procure him the unanimous indorsement of the body. Thus was a bold and manly avowal of his convictions found to be sufficient to put down all opposi-

tion, and to insure his triumphant election. In the session of the General Assembly that followed, he was regarded as the leader of his party, and might have been chosen the speaker of the House but for a treacherous defection, that for local purposes and personal ends defeated the Whigs and threw the organization into the hands of their enemies. The only question of really great importance that was settled during the session was the policy of transferring to the bondholders of the state the Wabash and Erie Canal, with the lands and other appurtenances belonging to it, in payment of one-half the state debt. The measure was then one of doubtful expediency, and in the light of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, may turn out even yet to have been but a mere pretense of satisfying any part of the debt, while the state will have lost a public work of real value and a large amount of very excellent lands. But be that as it may, it was opposed by Mr. Cravens and nearly thirty others with great earnestness and power. After the close of his service in the House, in 1847, he was not again, so far as we know, elected to any public civil office so long as he lived. This was at first due, no doubt, to his separation soon after from the Whig party. He regarded the nomination, by that party in 1848, of General Zachary Taylor for President as a long stride towards the surrender of the party to the slave power of the nation, and joined with others, like-minded with himself, in calling the Buffalo Free-soil Convention. He was a delegate to that body, and supported its platform and candidates in many inimitable and masterly speeches. The party which he supported had just power enough to enable the Whigs to defeat General Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The district Whig convention had offered him the nomination for Congress; but it had passed a resolution justifying the war with Mexico, and asked him to indorse the platform and resolution. But he promptly refused, declaring with ringing voice:

"Gentlemen, I will not do it. If it were in your power to give me a seat in Congress for life, I would not do it."

He was nominated on the Democratic ticket in 1850 for delegate in the convention which was elected that year to revise the state Constitution. That party was at that time almost clean gone over to the Free-soil platform, and promised at an early day to become the leader of the anti-slavery people of the Union. It succeeded in forming a union in many parts of the state with the old Liberty party. There were, however, Democrats enough in the county who still preferred slavery to freedom, and slave soil to free, to defeat his election. His colleague on the ticket, Colonel Thomas Smith, was elected; but Mr. Cravens was defeated by Doctor Henry J. Bowers, a coarse and entirely pro-slavery Whig, who, when the Democratic party became the advocate of

slavery extension, fell naturally into its ranks, while Colonel Smith as naturally fell out of them. Notwithstanding he was unsuccessful in the contest, his canvass for the position displayed his devotion to human liberty, his great talents, and wonderful eloquence at their culmination. The question of shutting out the negro race forever from the state was raised by one of his opponents on one occasion, and advocated with great bitterness and brutality. His reply was the most wonderful display of argument and passionate eloquence to which it has ever been our fortune to listen. It contained all the elements of the mighty struggle that has since made that unfortunate race free. It was wonderful, inimitable, transcendent! He swept, like a tempest of fire, over the local question embraced in the proposition, which subsequently became the thirteenth article of the state Constitution, and took up the duty of extirpating the enormous crime of slavery from our social and political system, ending his peroration, brimful of every great sentiment and passion that ennobles human nature, with streaming eyes turned up to heaven, and with the glowing aspiration that the day might soon come when the government of the United States should be enabled to lift every human being in the country up from the degrading and beastly condition imposed by slavery, to that of freedom and citizenship of a nation too great, benevolent, and good to tolerate the oppression of a single human being. He was nominated in 1852 by the Free-soil Convention of the state of Indiana for Governor, but in the existing state of parties could only serve as a rallying point for the men who realized the dangers of slavery to the free institutions of America, and nobly labored to prepare the people to meet them when they should burst upon them in the fierce fanaticism of crime. Defeat was inevitable from the first, but he never lost his confidence nor ceased to give his best labors to the cause of universal freedom. In 1856 he was chosen by the Republican State Convention as the candidate of the party for Attorney-general, and made a brilliant and able canvass for the young party in its first battle with the Democracy. It was his last political contest; but, though not elected, he was yet not defeated. He realized that that conflict was the beginning of the end; that the pro-slavery Democracy would never win another national battle. At the next ensuing election Lincoln was chosen President, and the War of the Rebellion, already prepared, burst like a thunder-storm upon the new administration, in the morning of its power. True to his convictions of duty in peace, his fidelity and zeal rose to the fervor of a religious enthusiasm. Although nearly threescore years old, he entered the military service of the country, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 83d Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the heroic Colonel Benjamin J. Spooner. His age, however, did

not permit him to remain long in the service; but, while he stayed, he evinced a courage and heroism worthy of his whole life, and the cause of justice, freedom, and patriotism to which he had from the first dedicated it. He retired from the army on account of ill-health, that disqualified him for its hard duties. But though out of the service, he never missed an opportunity to help his country as long as a foe was in the field against it. When the fact that General John Morgan had invaded Indiana, and was advancing eastward along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was announced, he rallied his fellow-citizens to resist the progress of the rebels, as fast and far as possible, at Versailles. But before an organization could be effected the arrival of Morgan in force put an end to Mr. Cravens's efforts. He and his men were mostly captured by the rebels, but it is said that his cool indifference to the situation, and spirited answers to Morgan's questions and threats, procured better terms both for himself and men than might otherwise have been looked for. It is said that Morgan told him that he understood that he was one of the original Abolitionists who had gotten up the trouble between the North and South, and asked him if he had been rightly informed? Colonel Cravens promptly answered, "Yes." Thereupon Morgan said, "Suppose I should hang you for it?" "Well," said Cravens, "suppose you should; you would n't cheat me out of many days. And I should die satisfied in having about lived out my time, and had a good time, while I did live." Then said Morgan, "They tell me you live in the little town of Osgood, up here on the railroad. I have a notion to burn it for you." "Burn it, and be d—d. It is n't much of a town any how." After other talk of the same kind, Morgan let his prisoners have their liberty, if they would not organize and follow him. The terms were the more readily agreed to on account of the lack of all necessary means to make pursuit available to any hostile end. He lived more than ten years after the close of the great war, and saw the Constitution so amended as to establish freedom throughout the whole country, and to confer citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, or naturalized under its laws, and an equal suffrage upon all, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. He lived to see the states, after their terrible separation and strife, all again restored to the Union, and the people all seemingly glad of the restoration. And, finally, he saw the first great Centennial jubilee of his native land, witnessed the friendly greetings of all the nations of the earth to its government and flag, and knew that in a hundred years under its free government and institutions it had accomplished more for the advancement of popular education, development, and happiness than all other nations had done in the same time. He had grown old with the century, and the weariness and suf-

ferings of old age were upon him. He had suffered much during the last two preceding years, and felt that he needed rest. He was willing to die, and fearless of the dread secrets that lie beyond. He had never feared man here, and dreaded nothing in the unknown. A brave, upright, manly spirit bore him grandly to the abyss of death, and he entered it in peace December 4, 1876. It was becoming and beautiful so to pass from the conflicts of earth, to abiding peace and eternal rewards.

SHANKLIN, JOHN GILBERT, of Evansville, Secretary of State of Indiana, was born at Evansville on the third day of May, 1841, and until the date of his induction into the responsible office which he now holds, has continued to reside in the place of his nativity, although having sojourned for temporary purposes at other points, as will be herein set forth, during several years of his life. Mr. Shanklin is the second son and third child of John and Philura Shanklin, who were among the pioneers of the city of Evansville, and aided materially in giving tone and sentiment to the society of the village, and towards the development of the moral, religious, and educational interests of the town almost from the date of its beginning until it became the second city of the state. John Shanklin was a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, where he was born near the close of the last century. He came to America when a young man, and, after occupying a clerkship for a short time in some of the Eastern cities, he made his way to the Great West, where he engaged for a while in the work of school teaching. He began his business life as a general retail merchant at Hardinsburg, Kentucky, where he remained about two years. He then removed to Cynthia, Posey County, Indiana, and continued the same business for a time, establishing an excellent reputation and gathering around him a business acquaintance, that was closely attached to him during the whole of his long and honorable career. He located at Evansville about the year 1824, when the town was in its infancy, and remained an active and prominent citizen till the time of his death. Here he was married about the year 1835 to Miss Philura French, an estimable lady who was a native of Vermont, and of patriotic genealogy, her parents, on both sides, having been of the best Revolutionary stock. The fruits of this union were four sons and one daughter. James Maynard Shanklin, the eldest son, lived to manhood, and became one of the marked young men of Indiana. His magnetic eloquence electrified many an audience, both before the bar and upon the hustings. At the breaking out of the great Civil War, in 1861, he was made major of the 42d Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during his brief career acquired meritori-

ous distinction, having risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Stone River he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and incarcerated at Libby Prison several months. In May, 1863, he was exchanged, and visited his parents at Evansville, when he was seized with illness and died very suddenly. The second child and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin is the wife of Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Harlan is a highly accomplished and very charming lady, and is greatly beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances of the best society. The second son is the subject of this sketch. The third son, George W. Shanklin, Esq., is well known as the managing editor and political writer of the *Evansville Courier*. The youngest son, Henry Shanklin, died in infancy. John Shanklin was a leading merchant of Evansville for more than half a century. He was intimately connected with all the enterprises that inured to the wealth and progress of the city, and by prudent and timely assistance to settlers contributed largely to the development of the agricultural wealth of the surrounding country. He died in 1877, aged eighty-two years, universally respected and sincerely lamented by a host of friends. His excellent helpmate preceded him to the grave about three years. In her day she was a leader in all good works, abounding in benevolence and charity, and went finally to her rest, mourned not only by those intimate with her in private life, but by many deserving persons who had been the recipients of her bounty and love. The early life of John Gilbert Shanklin was passed in Evansville, where he received the rudiments of his education in the best schools the town at that time possessed. In 1857, at the age of sixteen years, he was sent to a seminary at Frankfort, Kentucky, to undergo a preparatory course of study before entering college. He began his collegiate career as a member of the sophomore class of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, entering at the opening of the September term, 1859. He pursued his studies at this institution until the middle of his junior year, when he returned to Frankfort and read law in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. John M. Harlan. He subsequently completed his legal studies in the office of Judge William F. Parrett, at Evansville, where he was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority in 1862. During the winter of 1865 he served in the capacity of an assistant secretary of the Indiana state Senate. In the month of May following Mr. Shanklin visited Europe, and traveled extensively through the cities and countries of the continent and in Great Britain, including the home of his father's childhood in Ireland. After spending about a year in sight-seeing, Mr. Shanklin began the study of the German language at Brunswick, and completed his course at the University of Berlin. He

acquired a fine command of the German language, which he speaks and writes with precision and correctness. In the fall of 1868 he returned home highly pleased and benefited by his foreign travel and studies. During his absence in Europe his younger brother, Mr. George W. Shanklin, had become the proprietor of the *Evansville Daily Courier*, and Mr. Shanklin at once became associated with him in the publication of this paper. The brothers sold the *Courier* establishment the following year to other parties, but repurchased it again in 1873, and continue the publication at the present time. As an editor Mr. Shanklin evinced great versatility of talent, and demonstrated the fact that in the field of journalism he possessed a power that commanded attention and influence. To this chosen profession he will probably devote the best of his days, the pen being his especial accomplishment. In 1870 Mr. Shanklin was nominated by the Democratic party of Vanderburg County for a seat in the state Legislature. He made a vigorous canvass, highly pleasing to his party friends, but suffered a defeat at the election in common with the entire Democratic ticket in that county, although he polled a vote far in excess of his colleagues of the same political opinions; his apparent defeat being in reality a fine personal triumph. At the Democratic State Convention held in Indianapolis on the 20th of February, 1878, Mr. Shanklin was nominated for the office of Secretary of State, against several of the oldest and ablest Democratic politicians who were his competitors. During the next summer he devoted his personal attention to the canvass, addressing the people day after day through nearly two-thirds of the counties of the state. He at once took a high rank as a political debater and as a popular orator. At the election in October he was chosen by a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes. He entered upon his official duties on the seventeenth day of January, 1879, and has made a competent and popular official. Mr. Shanklin was reared in the Presbyterian faith, his parents having been devoted members of that orthodox Church; but he is not personally connected with any religious organization. He is liberal in his views and tolerant of the opinions of others in matters appertaining to religious creeds. On the 14th of June, 1879, Mr. Shanklin was married at "Hillside," Wyoming County, New York, country-seat of B. F. Avery, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, to the latter's second daughter, Gertrude A. Avery. Mrs. Shanklin is a lady of distinguished presence, and has enjoyed unusual advantages of education and travel. Of pleasing address and charming manners, she is an ornament to society and the light of the domestic circle. In June, 1880, a child was born to them, a lovely, healthy cherub, around whom cluster their fondest hopes. In personal appearance Mr. Shanklin is a fine specimen of physical manhood. He is six feet two inches in height

and finely proportioned. He has a frank, open expression of countenance, which makes friends wherever he goes. His only physical ailment is near-sightedness, with which he has always been troubled. In society Mr. Shanklin is especially attractive, possessing a mind well stored by years of study and travel, coupled with rare conversational powers. He is ready in repartee, apt at quotation, and pleasant in his manner of expression. A useful and successful career is open to him, for he is one of the influential men of the state, and his future promises yet greater distinction.

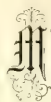
GRAY, COLONEL SAMUEL F., was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 16, 1833. He was the third son and fifth in order of age of the family of eleven children of Reverend David Gray, who was a pioneer Methodist minister of high standing and extended influence in his time and locality. His mother was Naomi Softland, whose life was devoted to the care and well-being of her large family. Great energy and rare good sense characterized her. The itinerant calling of his father gave but poor advantages for education in his very early life to the subject of this sketch. He, however, managed to obtain a fair stock of knowledge from the country schools, and attended the "Ashland Ohio Academy," conducted by the late Col. Loring Andrews, afterwards president of Kenyon College, Ohio. Here the greater part of his education was obtained, but at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a watchmaker and jeweler at Columbus, Ohio, to learn the trade. He succeeded in acquiring an excellent knowledge of the art, and at the age of twenty years went into business for himself in the flourishing little town of Findlay, Ohio, where he remained until 1861, having established a good trade, when, on the reception of the news of the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, the heart of the young man was fired with patriotism, and he felt it to be his duty to hasten to the defense of his country. He therefore entered upon the task of raising a company of volunteers for the war, furnishing material aid, and abandoning a prosperous business, like a true patriot, at the call of duty. When the company was full he took the second place, through choice, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, 49th Ohio Volunteers, and mustered into service August 22, 1861. September, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy. The 49th Ohio Regiment achieved a brilliant reputation for gallant service, from the time of its joining Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, where it went into battle with its brigade April 7, 1862. The position of the regiment was on the left of the brigade, connecting on the right with Crittendon's division, maintaining this posi-

tion under a hot fire until four o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment, with the enemy in full retreat, stacked its arms and lay down to rest. During the battle the regiment twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under sharp fire. The 49th next was engaged in the siege of Corinth, having a brisk fight at Bridge Creek on the way, reaching Corinth on the 30th of May, 1862. It was sent on in pursuit of the enemy to Tusculum and Florence, thence to Battle Creek, Tennessee, where it joined in the movement after Bragg's army, which was then threatening the border cities. This march was made under terrible suffering from intense heat, lack of water, and insufficient rations. Reaching Louisville the 29th of September, on the 7th of October the march was resumed under orders to join the main army. This march to Perrysville was characterized by daily skirmishing. At Lawrenceburg and Dog Walk were brisk engagements, in each of which the 49th Ohio was conspicuously active. This regiment and brigade then pursued the enemy to Crab Orchard and Bowling Green, and on the 5th of October was with the advance that raised the siege of Nashville. On the 26th of December the regiment marched forward, and after four days constant skirmishing took position in line of battle on the extreme right of the great army before Murfreesboro, on the evening of December 30, 1862. At six o'clock the next morning Kirk's brigade, to the left and front, on the right, was furiously assaulted by the enemy, and, giving way, was thrown back on the 49th, which at once became engaged and was borne back by overwhelming numbers a mile and a half to the Nashville Turnpike, which it reached after an incessant conflict of nine hours. Friday, January 2, 1863, two days later, the regiment occupied a position in reserve to the center, until late in the afternoon, when, upon the repulse of Van Cleve's division, it was ordered with its brigade to retrieve the fortunes of the day on that part of the field. It joined in a magnificent bayonet charge, which resulted in recovering the lost ground and a severe defeat to the enemy. In all these engagements young Captain Gray led his company to the front of the fray. When the battle of Murfreesboro, or "Stone River" began, the entire field and staff of the 49th were present; at its close it was in command of the junior captain, S. F. Gray, who was made major for gallantry on the field of battle. His military history is therefore the history of his regiment, he having participated in all its battles, sieges, and marches, until his muster out—with rank of lieutenant-colonel—October 4, 1864. It was mainly due to the personal efforts and exertions of Colonel Gray that the regiment was re-enlisted as veterans at Strawberry Plains, near Knoxville, in January, 1864, under the most unfavorable conditions. He commanded a veteran regiment as major and lieutenant-colonel in nearly all its battles,

and after July 4, 1864, was its highest officer, the command being below the minimum and not entitled to a full colonel. His regiment rendered distinguished service at Missionary Ridge, Liberty Gap, and Chittimauga, where Colonel Gray was slightly wounded, but was able to remain on the field till the close of the battle. He was in command of the regiment in this famous battle. At two o'clock P. M. on the 1st of September, it became engaged with the enemy's right; a charge was made and the foe retreated. In this charge the 49th captured two guns. On the second day of this battle the regiment was constantly engaged in various parts of the field, and accomplished a brilliant exploit in connection with Goodspeed's battery, the 15th Ohio, and other troops, which, it is claimed, saved Thomas's corps from being swept from the field. The enemy had broken through the national left, and were exultingly charging for the center, when the 49th faced to the rear and poured into the rebels a withering fire. From the other side of the circle Goodspeed's battery and the 15th Ohio delivered their destructive discharges, and the enemy was checked and sent back on his main body. When the national forces withdrew that night the 49th with its brigade was the last to retire. At Mission Ridge the 49th, with conspicuous gallantry, was among the first to plant its colors on the summit. In the campaign against Atlanta the regiment participated in the engagements at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and Atlanta, exhibiting in every emergency its qualities of courage and discipline, and suffering severely in the loss of men killed and wounded. Soon after his muster out, Colonel Gray's record at the state department, Columbus, Ohio, was such that he was offered without solicitation the colonelcy of a new regiment, with the command of a brigade in reserve, but having embarked in the manufacturing of flax and hemp bagging, he was compelled to decline the offer. He continued in the business only three months, when he disposed of his interest to accept the agency of the through freight business of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Indianapolis and contiguous territory, remaining in this position fifteen years, or up to the present time. At the age of twenty-three years Colonel Gray was married to Miss Julia Druet, daughter of a physician of Findlay, Ohio. Their family consists of four children. Personally, Colonel Gray is an affable, genial gentleman, earnest and thoughtful, a stanch Republican, and devoted to the best interests of the country. His private record is above reproach, as his military record has been brilliant. He is a good husband, a kind father, and an exemplary and conscientious citizen. There are few men in Indiana who are more popular, or on whom the people more instinctively lean when an emergency arises. His judgment is excellent, and few errors can arise from following it.

NEW, JOHN C., who has been honored by the position of Treasurer of the United States, is a native of Indiana, and was born at Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, on the 6th of July, 1831. His father, John Bowman New, was from Guilford County, North Carolina, and was a pioneer to the Western Reserve, coming to Indiana in 1816. He was an active citizen, a zealous Christian, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died at Indianapolis in the year 1873, aged eighty years. The mother of John C., who was a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky, and named Mariah (Chalfant), survived her husband but a short time, attaining the same age. They were universally beloved by a host of dear friends, and respected by the entire community. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of an education at the local schools of the time in Southern Indiana, and then was sent to Bethany College, Virginia, an institution of learning presided over by Rev. Alexander Campbell, D. D., the founder of the sect called Christians, one of the most profound scholars and greatest intellects of the age. Under the supervision and direction of this eminent instructor young New made rapid and thorough progress, and, after an attendance at the college of four years, he graduated therefrom at the early age of twenty. After leaving college he returned to his home in Indianapolis, and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. David Wallace, ex-Governor of Indiana. He applied himself with such success that in 1852 he was admitted to the bar. For the purpose of familiarizing himself with the practical knowledge of his chosen profession, he accepted the position of deputy clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, attending to a great deal of the business and routine work of the office; and upon the death of Hon. Wm. Stewart, then clerk of the court, Mr. New was, on the 20th of November, 1856, appointed to fill the vacancy for Mr. Stewart's unexpired term, performing the duties so acceptably that, when the term of his appointment had expired, Mr. New was elected clerk of the courts by several hundred majority, although other Republicans on the same ticket were defeated, and the county was Democratic. After the expiration of his second term as clerk, he declined a re-election. Soon after leaving the clerk's office, the war being then in progress, Governor Morton appointed Mr. New quartermaster-general of the state of Indiana, and subsequently his financial secretary. This was a most important position, at the time, because of the failure of the Legislature to appropriate money to carry on the war and the state government. The funds for these purposes were raised from private sources, and all distribution of moneys and management of business affairs of the state were carried on by the financial bureau established by Governor Morton, and of which Mr. New was secretary. In the year 1862

Mr. New was nominated for, and elected to, the state Senate from the Indianapolis District, and served with ability, although he was distinguished as the youngest member of that body. Three years later, in 1865, Mr. New purchased a large interest in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and became its cashier, and served as such officer and vice-president, and subsequently as president, during the ten years of his connection with this enterprise. This bank was the most successful moneyed institution of the state, and was managed with great financial ability. In April, 1875, Mr. New was, without his solicitation or desire, made the recipient of great public favor by his appointment, at the hands of President Grant, to the responsible position of Treasurer of the United States, the most important position in the nation. During his official term the affairs of that office were so prudently and carefully administered, that notwithstanding its transactions and business liabilities involved the handling and disbursement of thousands of millions of dollars, yet when he voluntarily resigned the place, his accounts balanced to a cent, which is something marvelous, considering the immense business of the office. In July, 1876, Mr. New resigned his position as custodian of the money of the United States to give attention to his personal affairs. Since leaving the Treasury he has devoted himself to the management of his business. During the spring of 1880 Mr. New purchased the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, one of the most firmly established and best newspapers of the country, which under his management is eminently successful. In addition to the time and attention bestowed upon the *Journal* by Mr. New, he, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is conducting the campaign for the state contest with great energy and skill; while as a member for the state of the national committee, he is helping to shape the future political destiny of the republic. Mr. New has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Melissa Beeler, was the daughter of a well-known pioneer and wealthy citizen of Marion County. By this estimable lady Mr. New has one son, Harry S. New, who is now a young man of about twenty-three, and is associated with his father in editing the *Journal*. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. New was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. McRae, of Virginia. She is one of the most beautiful and cultured ladies in the land, and was noted while at the capital of the nation for her statuesque beauty, her charming qualities as a leader in society, and the elegance that characterized her entertainments. The offspring of her marriage with Mr. New is two lovely little girls. Mr. New is yet young, not having attained the age of fifty years, is very prepossessing in appearance and genial in manner, yet of dignified bearing and self-poise, and the future undoubtedly has in store for him yet greater distinction.



CSHEEHY, THOMAS, editor of the *Western Citizen*, was born in Ireland, September 29, 1849, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in Dingle, Kerry County, where he attended until 1865, when he, at the age of sixteen, came, like many another young Irishman, to America to seek his fortune. He settled at Lafayette, Indiana. Being in very poor circumstances, he at once went to work selling papers for a living. He soon won the confidence of the proprietors of the Lafayette *Journal*, and was given a situation in that office as an apprenticed bookbinder, wages three dollars per week, half of which he paid for board, and the other half he saved each week until he had a sufficient amount to send for his mother, three brothers, and two sisters. It must be remembered that Mr. McSheehy's father and grandfather were both Irish American citizens, but died prior to his coming to this country, hence the care of the family was thrown on the shoulders of this young man; in fact, while yet a boy he had this responsibility. By close application and strict attention he soon won for himself friends, and succeeded in accumulating some property. He came to Indianapolis in 1874, and was an employee of the *Journal* for two years, under the Ruckle administration. He at length concluded to start a newspaper in the interest of his people, the Irish element, and in 1876 the *Western Citizen* was launched upon the sea of journalism. Being a close observer of events, and wishing not to be recreant in his duties or calling, he denounced the action of the Democracy toward the Irish people in strong language. The result was that several hundred Democrats stopped taking the *Citizen*, but this did not swerve him from the line he had marked out. He organized the first Irish Republican club in the state, and the result was that several others were organized in 1878, and these clubs did and are doing excellent service. The Irish-Republican club of Marion County now numbers three hundred members, and is constantly receiving new recruits. To Mr. McSheehy is due much of the credit for this work. September 29, 1875, Mr. McSheehy was married to Miss Maggie Ryan, daughter of Thomas and Nora Ryan, in Lafayette, Indiana, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, by Rev. Dr. Hallinan, one of the members of the faculty of Notre Dame University, both himself and wife being devoted adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. June 6, 1879, the young editor was nominated by the Republican convention for the Legislature to represent Marion County. On account of his Republicanism he received a decided opposition from his own people, and was bitterly antagonized by the Democratic press, but by his energy, fluency of speech, and earnestness, he won for himself the approval of the people, and was triumphant in the October election, and will no doubt be an influential factor in state legislation.

FLETCHER, CALVIN, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. He was a descendant, probably, of Robert Fletcher, who was of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635; died April 3, 1677, aged eighty-five; had sons, Francis, Luke, William, and Samuel. His father, Jesse Fletcher, a son of Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Massachusetts, was born in that town, November 9, 1763. He had fair advantages for an education, and was preparing for college under his elder brother, the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, when the difficulties of the Revolution arrested his progress. He served in two campaigns of six or eight months near the close of the war. His brother Elijah was the pastor of the Church in Hopkinton from January 23, 1773, until his death, April 8, 1786, and his daughter Grace, a most accomplished woman, was the first wife of Daniel Webster. Webster's eldest son, who was killed at the head of his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run, in 1862, was christened Fletcher Webster. Whenever Calvin Fletcher and Daniel Webster met their conversation was generally on the accomplishments of Mrs. Webster. Jesse Fletcher, in the year 1781, at the age of about eighteen, married Lucy Keyes, of Westford, who was born in that town, November 15, 1765. They emigrated from Westford to Ludlow, Vermont, about the year 1784, and were among the first settlers of the place. From that time till the day of his death, in February, 1831, he resided on the same farm. He was the first town clerk there; was a justice of the peace, and the second representative to the general court from Ludlow, in which town all his fifteen children, excepting the oldest, were born. His widow died in 1846. Calvin, the subject of this sketch, was the eleventh of these fifteen children, most of whom, it is remarkable, lived to receive an education and go out into the world. Under the teachings of an excellent father and a mother of more than ordinary ability, young Calvin early learned those habits of industry and self-reliance which, coupled with upright principles, uniformly characterized his manhood-life. While performing all the duties exacted from a boy on a New England farm, he very soon manifested a great desire for a classical education. This desire was stimulated by the concurring advice of his mother and the witnessed success of his brother Elijah, who had, a few years before, completed his college course. Depending on his own earnings for the means of obtaining an education, he set about preparing himself for college through the instrumentalities afforded him by brief periods of instruction in the academies of Randolph and Royalton in Vermont. He had proceeded in his studies as far as Virgil, when pecuniary troubles and discouragements weighed upon his spirits. The father became financially embarrassed. The older sons and daughters had

left their native state, and, at the request of Calvin, his father "gave him his time," and he went from home. He made an effort at Boston to ship as a sailor before the mast, but did not succeed in the attempt. We next find him in Pennsylvania, where he engaged himself for a short time as a laborer in a brickyard. To show that his literary tastes were not impaired by his new and humble employment, it may be mentioned that he always carried with him a small edition of Pope's poems, which he read at each moment of leisure. But his brick-making came to an end in two weeks. His intelligence soon attracted the attention of a gentleman named Foot, by whom he was induced to go to the state of Ohio. There he first taught school at Urbana, county of Champaign; was subsequently private tutor in the family of a Mr. Gwin, whose fine library gave him a capital opportunity for reading; and he finally studied law at Urbana with Hon. James Cooley, afterwards United States chargé d'affaires in Peru. In 1819 he went to Lynchburg, Virginia, and was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the Old Dominion. At one time he thought of settling in Virginia, but even then his strong love of freedom and the rights of man made him renounce his intention, and caused him to return to Urbana, where he became the law partner of Mr. Cooley. Indianapolis was set apart for the capital of Indiana by the Legislature of that state January 6, 1821, and in October of the same year Mr. Fletcher, who had been married a few months previously, removed to Indiana's future seat of government. He was the first lawyer in the city, and no one certainly was more successful. Poor at the time of his location, his business, carefully attended to, became lucrative. For several years he was prosecuting attorney. Amongst his partners at different times were B. F. Morris, Henry Gregg, Andrew Ingram, Ovid Butler, and lastly Simon Yandes. Says a contributor to the Indiana weekly *Herald* of June 2, 1866, to which paper we have been indebted for much of the materials for this portion of our sketch: "We had the gratification of hearing Mr. Fletcher argue one case, and but one, to a jury, that of J. B. Otey, who was tried in the United States court in 1841, for robbing the mail. The case was prosecuted by district attorney Cushing, of Madison, and Hon. John Pettit, of Lafayette. Associated with Mr. Fletcher in the defense was Hon. Tilghman A. Howard. Mr. Fletcher's effort was able and successful. We remember also of one case being argued in the supreme court by the firm of Fletcher, Butler, & Yandes, while we were on the bench; there may have been others. On making the city his home, Mr. Fletcher actively interested himself in its prosperity. He was a member of the first fire company organized in it—the Old Marion. He won the confidence and respect of the people. In 1826 he was elected first state

Senator from Marion, Hamilton, and Hancock Counties, in which office he was continued till 1832, when he abandoned politics, though a successful career was open to him in that path had he chosen to follow it. In 1836, after the lamented death of Colonel Kinnaird, he replied to those soliciting him to become a candidate for Congress, that he preferred to adhere to his profession, and educate his children." Mr. Fletcher was married to Sarah Hill by Rev. Samuel Hitt, May 1, 1821, in the county of Champaign, Ohio, about four miles from Urbana, the county seat. She was born in the county of Fleming, Kentucky, to which state her parents removed from Virginia nearly a century ago, or about the time of the Daniel Boone immigration. The maternal grandmother of Miss Hill was an own cousin of John Randolph, of Roanoke. The children of Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher were, James Cooley, born April 15, 1823; Elijah Timothy, born August 21, 1824; Calvin, born September 30, 1826; Miles Johnson, born June 19, 1828, died May 10, 1862; Stoughton Alphonso, born October 25, 1831; Maria Antoinette Crawford, born October 29, 1833, died April, 1860; Ingram, born June 22, 1835; William Baldwin, born August 18, 1837; Stephen Keyes, born May 30, 1840; Lucy Keyes, born September 4, 1842; Albert Eliot, born October 19, 1846. Mrs. Fletcher died in the autumn of 1854. On the 5th of November, 1855, he married Mrs. Keziah Price Lister, who survives him. He became a corresponding member of the New England Historic-genealogical Society in 1860, and made himself a life member in 1861. In a letter dated March 25, 1861, to Mr. John Ward Dean, then the corresponding secretary of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, he writes thus concerning himself:

"At that period [1815], I had only had the advantages of two months each year at the school in the district where my father lived. For two years I labored for others, at wages a portion of the time, and the residue I spent at the academies of Randolph and Royalton, in my native state. In 1817, I determined on a seaman's life, and in April of the same year went to Boston, a total stranger, and tried my best to obtain a berth on board an East-Indianman, but failed. I then turned my face toward the country west of the Alleghenies. In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio, and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of the north-western part of that state. I knew not an individual in the state—had no letter of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817 I obtained a situation in the law office of the Hon. James Cooley, a gentleman of talents and fine education—one of a large class which graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru under John Quincy Adams's administration, and died there. In the fall of 1820 I was admitted to the bar, and became the law partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821 the Delaware Indians left the central

part of Indiana, then a total wilderness; and the new state selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such for four or five years thereafter. I had married, and on my request my worthy partner permitted me to leave him, to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year (1821) I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness, and after traveling fourteen days, and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins. No counties had been laid off in the newly acquired territory; but in a few years civil divisions were made. I commenced the practice of law, and for about twenty-two years traveled over, twice annually, nearly one-third of the north-western part of the state; at first without roads, bridges, or ferries. In 1825 I was appointed state's attorney for the fifth judicial circuit, embracing some twelve or fifteen counties. This office I held about one year, when I was elected to the state Senate—served seven years; resigned, and gave up official positions, as I then supposed, for life. But in 1834 I was appointed by the Legislature one of four to organize a state bank, and to act as sinking fund commissioner. I held this place also seven years. From 1843 to 1859 I acted as president of the branch of the State Bank at Indianapolis, until the charter expired. During the forty years I have resided in Indiana I have devoted much of my time to agriculture and to societies for its promotion, and served seven years as trustee of our city schools. I have been favored with a large family—nine sons and two daughters. Three of the former have taken a regular course and graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and three a partial course at the same institution. I have written no books, but have assisted in compiling a law-book. I have kept a journal of daily events, confined mainly to my own routine of business."

Mr. Fletcher died in Indianapolis, May 26, 1866, aged sixty-eight. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse a few weeks previous. Mr. Fletcher was a strong man, physically, morally, and intellectually. In the early stages of his pioneer life he had to withstand to the face, and at times with bodily force resist, those who attempted to deprive him of his rights. There were no courts there, at first, in the infant settlement, to take cognizance of breaches of the peace and of ill behavior; but each man had to be, as it were, "a law unto himself"—his own judge and executor. He was equal to the emergency, and when the trial of strength came could do justice to himself. In the same spirit he stood ready also to befriend those who might otherwise have been injured. He was a great lover of nature. He took much interest in the study of ornithology, and made himself familiar with the habits of birds, their instincts and characteristics. The domestic animals found in him a sympathetic friend. He was kind to them; ever ready to learn in regard to their particular dispositions and qualities, using such knowledge, when obtained, to their advantage. He was fond of the science of astronomy, and, in fact, of almost every thing that was elevating and ennobling. In his well-selected li-

brary of general literature, in addition to law-books, might be seen in close proximity, local histories, periodicals, the works of Audubon, school journals, and miscellaneous works. He availed himself of the opportunities afforded him, as one of the pioneers, and a continued resident of Indianapolis, to collect and preserve local newspapers, books, and magazines. These accumulated volumes of Western literature are now the property of the Indianapolis Library. He was a man of method. Usually he would rise at four o'clock in the morning, and attend to his correspondence till breakfast; then he off to give directions in regard to his farm of one thousand six hundred acres, situated about two miles from his residence. On his return he would engage in his duties at the bank or other employments—always on the move, ever active, ever accomplishing important results. On his death the bankers of the city held a meeting at which resolutions of sorrow and respect were passed. An old and valued friend of Mr. Fletcher, who was prevented from being present at the funeral obsequies, wrote to the *Gazette* as follows:

"The record on earth of a most useful and valued pioneer of the city of Indianapolis is closed in the decease of Calvin Fletcher, on Saturday, the 26th of May, instant. How exceedingly trying and painful this sad breaking up is, of the companionship of those who have been tenderly endeared in the trials and joys, the fears and hopes of the earliest forest days of this then prospective seat of state government, none can feel as do those few who yet survive. This sadness is only alleviated by the humble but undying assurance that the links of these attachments of nearly fifty years are only being opened that they may be eternally rebound by the kind hand which has mercifully kept us in all the past. The multitudes, in this community and in the West, who have for many years felt it to be their highest honor to be known as the friends of Calvin Fletcher, will only need to be assured by his early associates that the bright and mature development of his character is only what might have been expected in the ripened shock in the ear, from its promise in the grain-seed. His benevolence and kind regard for the needy were always effectual but quiet—his fidelity to every trust marked and reliable—his efficiency and decision in standing for the right at all hazards always sure. When a young lawyer, and with his gentle wife from Ohio, in the first week of October, of 1821, he unloaded his wagon of householdings and books at a cabin he had rented, situated at the corner of Washington and Missouri Streets, near the state-house, in this city, how little was anticipated by the passing settlers the influence the new-comer would exert on the future of our prospective city and the region surrounding! Mr. Fletcher was so untiring in his energy, both in his legal study and practice, so faithful to his undertakings and reliable in his counsels, that the confidence early placed in him by the community and the citizens of the adjoining counties, continued unabated to the end. Although unassuming as to seeking official position, and reluctant to be prominent in public leading, yet when yielding to the urgency of friends, as in the discharge of senatorial duties in our state Legislature, and in giving valuable direction in the establishment and conducting of the State Bank of

Indiana, the reliance placed in the judgment, integrity, and efficiency of Mr. Fletcher ever proved to have been well founded. In one leading trait his course was marked and earnest. No poor man ever applied to Calvin Fletcher in his need, either for counsel or assistance, and was sent empty away, and when the friends of the colored man, fleeing from bondage, were few and unpopular in this community, his sympathy and assistance were never withheld. Since its organization, for thirty years, Mr. Fletcher has been the faithful secretary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, loving and working in it, as a channel of reaching the wants of the truly needy of our city. By his being called from this and other kindred labors, his early associates are left, as the crippled soldiers around us are, with a lost arm, for which, for a brief remaining time, a limb in form may be substituted; but the warm hand of vigor is never again to be grasped, nor our broken cherished intercourse renewed until we all gather again in the eternal city. The prudent, excellent judgment, and unwearied industry of Mr. Fletcher were crowned with abundant success in his constantly increasing wealth, from his legal pursuits in his early days, which were succeeded by extensive agricultural investments in later times, and with large banking engagements in connection with his efficient and judicious copartner, Thomas H. Sharpe, Esq. In the year 1829 Mr. Fletcher made a profession of Christian faith, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he remained a prominent, valued, and liberal member during life. His hand, however, was open for the assistance of other evangelical Churches of the growing city, in none of which, it is believed, were his contributions wanting toward the erection of their houses of worship and the support of their ministers. This large-heartedness was manifested in his cordial acquiescence in his children uniting with no less than four different evangelical bodies. And of his large family, reared by example and faithful counsel, in earnest diligence and integrity, our lamented friend might justly have repeated the response of the Roman matron to the inquiry for her treasures, when she presented her sons as her jewels."

The Indiana weekly *Herald* in continuation says:

"As a citizen, he gave his liberal and great influence in behalf of our noble public charities, and as one of the commissioners he assisted in organizing our asylums. His liberal hand contributed to every moral undertaking. On retiring from the practice of law, he became a banker, which business he continued till his decease, though all the time extensively engaged in farming. He was president of the Indianapolis branch of the old State Bank. At his death he was the leading member of the wealthy banking-house known as the Indianapolis Banking Company, and sometimes as that of Fletcher & Sharpe."

The character of Mr. Fletcher is thus portrayed by Hon. Oliver H. Smith in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," page 582:

"He was a remarkable man. He combined all the elements of an effective pioneer in a new country—an iron constitution, clear and vigorous common sense mind, an energy that never slumbered, integrity never questioned, a high conception of morality and religion, social qualities of the first order, a devoted friend to the cause of education, a good lawyer, and a forcible speaker. It was not strange that he should have occu-

pied a prominent position. Whether at the bar, in the Senate of the state, president of the bank, in the Sabbath-school, or the free common schools, in the Church, or in the extended field of agriculture, he had no compeer. It may be said truly, that Calvin Fletcher has done more to stamp society at Indianapolis with the true principles of civilization and Christianity than any other man, living or dead."

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, formerly a Senator from Indiana, an able lawyer and eloquent orator, studied law with Mr. Fletcher at Indianapolis. In response to a letter of inquiry he wrote as follows:

"Of late years my acquaintance with him has been fragmentary. I can only speak of him with confidence as I knew him while a student in his office, and for the few years afterwards while he continued in the practice of the law, during which time I maintained close professional relations with him. In the fall of 1833 I entered his office. He was then about thirty-five years of age, possessed of a large practice on the circuit and in the supreme court, standing by common consent at the head of the profession in Central Indiana, and commanding the unqualified confidence of the community. He fully deserved that confidence. Scrupulously honest, fair in his dealings with his clients, untiring in their interests, I do not think I have ever met a man in the legal profession of greater activity, energy, earnestness, and application to business. He forgot nothing, neglected nothing necessary to be done. This was the great secret of his professional success. He was a very simple man in his tastes. Though possessed of ample means, no one could have inferred it from his manner of life. His family lived and dressed plainly. He was himself without a particle of ostentation; republican simplicity characterized every phase of his life at home and abroad, in his dress, furniture, table, and associations. He was fond of the society of plain, unpretending people. The humblest man entered his house unabashed. He took pleasure in the society of aspiring young men and in aiding them by his counsel. He never tired in advising them; in setting before them motives for diligence and good conduct and examples of excellence. He was fond of pointing to eminent men in the different walks of life, of tracing their history, and pointing out that the secret of their success lay in the virtues of diligence, continuous application to a specialty, strict integrity, and temperance. Many young men of that period owe the formation of their characters to these teachings of Mr. Fletcher. He taught them to be honest and honorable, to be just, exact, prompt, diligent, and temperate. He was himself a shining example of all these virtues. They formed the granite base of his character. Others will speak of the religious phase of his life. It was not common in those days to find men of the legal profession of deep religious convictions and illustrating those convictions in their every-day life and conversation. But Mr. Fletcher belonged to this exceptional class. Religious exercises in his family were habitual. He was a constant attendant at church, and gave liberally to the support of the ministry. The success of his Master's kingdom upon the earth lay very near his heart. He regarded religion as forming the only reliable basis for successful private and national life. In his death the world has lost a good man who contributed largely in laying the foundations not only of the city where he dwelt, but of the state itself. He was one of its pioneers and leading men. His voice

and example were ever on the side of virtue, and he contributed largely in molding the public character."

The Rev. Edmund Squire, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, an intimate friend and admirer of Mr. Fletcher, and for a time located in Indianapolis, thus wrote:

"He was a man made by God to be the pioneer of generations: a Joshua in the wilderness to lead them into the promised land. Such men are the prophets of peoples yet to come. He was eminently a practical man, that is a man who prophesies and accomplishes difficult things. He was a seer, a man who sees things afar off, through all mists and labyrinths; who looks also into men's hearts, and through all disguises penetrates to the truth. His eye revealed this—no keener, more telescopic, ever looked ahead. He was a man of strong will (that backbone of a man); once seeing the truth, he advanced towards it with a perseverance that never relinquished the prize, but pressed on till it was gained. He was a hard worker, he believed in the omnipotence of labor, and was himself an incarnation of his faith; he utterly despised the present contempt of labor. He was accordingly a successful man; originally poor, he amassed great wealth. Independence of mind was one of his attributes, not what was the fashion, but what was the truth, was his final question. An original thinker, all other men's thoughts he seemed to take as tools wherewith to fashion his own. He was accordingly a true judge, from whose verdict there was small appeal. This attribute he carried into religion. Amid all the battle of the sects he fastened his eye on the great Captain alone, and followed him. He was mighty in the Scriptures, especially of the Old Testament. No clergyman that I ever knew so wonderfully applied them to the present time. He raised their heroes from the dead, and made them walk among the men and women of to-day. He was a man of courage; when to be a friend of the slave was not only unfashionable but dangerous, he, at the risk of his life, forced his way into a so-called court of justice, where a mob thirsted for a slave's blood, and fastening his eye on the judge, by a few strong words of truth changed the coming doom and gave the man his life. Lastly he was like all men of power in this age, exceedingly rapid in thought and action; before others had begun the argument he had concluded it, and was off. I think I never saw him sit entirely still; repose was not his dominant characteristic. He was like a bird on the bough. Calvin Fletcher was not a perfect, but he was a very remarkable man, one of the fathers of his city and of the West. Such another man I have never seen, and never expect to see again."

A funeral discourse was preached by his pastor, the Rev. A. S. Kinnan, from the text: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."—23d Psalm.

Calvin Fletcher is dead. He closed his eventful life on the 26th, inst., being in the sixty-ninth year of his natural life. Few men in the state were more extensively known, and thousands of citizens have felt a shadow fall upon their hearts as they have learned of his departure. As a citizen, a statesman, a business man, a Christian, and a father, the state and family have lost a model man and parent, and have nothing left but the memory of a name, which, though precious,

can never be a substitute for his living presence. Calvin Fletcher was born at Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. From his private journal of April 7, 1865, I am permitted to extract the following respecting his early life:

"April 11, 1815, when I was seventeen, I left my dear home with reluctance, and walked some forty miles, and obtained work for six months. I labored the ensuing half year, and did not lose a single day; indeed, I gained three days by the tasks I took. I committed many chapters in the Bible and hymns in Watts. I traveled eight miles and back to church each Sunday. In September of that year an elephant, the first live one that I ever heard of, came through New England and exhibited at Woodstock.* Scarcely a man, woman, or child but went. I could not spare the time and would not go. On the 10th of November, went to school at the academy at Royalton, Vermont. I had no time to lose—a day was precious. I felt that I had to prepare to meet the battle of life. Education I had learned, especially from my mother, was power—was the lever that would raise me to respectability and honor. In my last days I am pleased to remember that I lost no time, wasted no means, but did the best my ability and opportunity afforded."

In many respects he was a remarkable man. Few men, as men, have ever given more continuous evidence to the world of being equally poised than he. He was no strong man in one direction and correspondingly weak in the opposite; but strong on all sides. In his private life, few men have ever lived more fully without reproach. His habits and dispositions were all in harmony with the highest morality and intelligent manhood. In the family he was a model of patience, affection, diligence, and control. I need but allude to the fact that his sons and daughters, dead and living, have all made, and are now making, human life a success, to prove the strength of this assertion. I dare speak of Miles J. Fletcher in this connection, the only son who has preceded him to the spirit world, having personally known him to be one of the purest-minded, high-toned Christian gentlemen found among men. Calvin Fletcher ever esteemed the father the priest of the household, and responsible for the religious culture of his family. He was accustomed, on returning from church, to rehearse the sermon before the family, and enforce its teachings upon his children. Not a month before his death he told me he had every sermon he had heard for the past year in his church. He maintained family prayer in his house for thirty-six years past. When in the midst of his success as a lawyer, he laid down his profession that he might more fully meet his responsibility as a parent, and by good government and rendering his home attractive, secure the well-being of his children. As a business man, he was before you an epistle, known and read of all men. His business life was a remarkable success. The secret of his success lay in the following characteristics: 1, honest labor; 2, careful calculation; 3, frugality; 4, promptitude; 5, never going into debt; 6, doing one thing at a time; and 7, perseverance. This will indicate to you at once that he had a plan of life; and being humble, God blessed his endeavors. No man meeting Mr. Fletcher would have seen any display of wealth and position. Who ever

saw him drive a fast horse down street, with a cigar in his mouth, smoking under a heavy mustache, as if the woods were on fire? Enter the house of God, and there you see him displaying no more show of wealth and position than the little children among whom he might chance to sit, as he did in the gallery the last time he ever entered the sanctuary, all the while making notes of the sermon. Of him it can never be said, "He was puffed up," or that he drowsed or slumbered where known duty waited. He was deeply impressed with the importance of his time, and even before his conversion felt the very great responsibility of rigidly improving it. He was always an early riser, and when in the full career of law, usually performed as much professional labor before eight o'clock in the morning as most men would do all day. The early annals of Indianapolis will show how great an interest he took in the welfare of his adopted home. The early pioneers of this city who still survive, will bear witness to the fact that there was scarcely a meeting to promote education, religion, or city or state improvement, at which Mr. Fletcher was not present. His journal of January 1, 1833, contains the following, in which Mr. Fletcher's spirit and character are further illustrated:

"I should return with gratitude, praise, and thanksgiving on this day to Him who has watched over me and mine for the last year. None are missing! How little do I deserve such mercies! Once my professional cares were the bane of all enjoyment. My fears made me miserable. I do not look on defeat as so ruinous as I once did. I have learned, thank God, some lessons of patience. I feel it my duty to double my diligence, to suffer no man's business to receive an injury by my negligence. No, I will try to render unto every one his just due."

As a citizen he was ever interested in the politics of his country; and in his last hours he expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate success of the principle of freedom, in spite of all opposition. In 1827 he was elected state Senator, to which place he was afterwards re-elected; but in 1833 he resigned his position, and never afterwards entered the political arena. His interest in, and support of his country in her recent trial is known to all, and needs but to be mentioned to be appreciated. He said to a friend at one time:

"I have resolved, if need be, to lay the whole of my property on the altar of my country, so that I may do all that I can to leave my grandchildren liberty; if I do not leave my children a fortune."

Early in the history of his life he washed his hands from the guilt of that sum of national villainies, American slavery. He was an Abolitionist when it cost something to be one. He once said to one of his sons, "When I am in the court-house engaged in an important suit, if the Governor of the state should send in word that he wished to speak with me, I would reply that I could not go; but if a Quaker should touch me on the shoulder and say, 'A colored man is out here in distress and fear,' I would leave the court-house in a minute to see the man; for I feel that I would have to account at that last day when He shall ask me if 'I have visited the sick and in prison or bondage, and fed the poor.' The great of this world can take care of themselves, but God has made us stewards for the down-trodden, and we must account to him." These old anti-slavery men are now being gathered to their fathers, but the nation owes them a debt of gratitude never yet paid. Thank God, that Mr. Fletcher lived to see the bond go free. Like Simeon of old, he and his co-

*The New York Sun, in 1870, gave what purported to be an exhaustive article on the first menageries ever formed in the United States, and stated that the first elephant of which they had any knowledge arrived in 1818. But we have an undoubted account of an elephant in the United States as early as 1815.

laborers are now permitted to say for themselves, "Let thy servants depart in peace, for our eyes have beheld thy salvation." But I point you to him as a Christian. If the sentiment, "By their fruits ye shall know them," be the criterion of Christian character, then I would point you to every Protestant Church of this city, and nearly all of this county; I would point you to the school-houses and seminaries; I would point you to our houses of charity and asylums; I would point you to hundreds of minister's wives and hungry children; I would point you to all the benevolent societies for the poor, and the maimed and oppressed; sixteen persons that he educated during his life out of his own funds, and say, Calvin Fletcher has stock in them all; and thus "he being dead yet speaketh." No man could love and respect the Bible and the minister more than he. He was a constant student of the one, and hearer of the other. Among the very last things he said was to speak of his love and respect for his pastor, and the last rational recognition was to recognize the Bible under the most touching circumstances. The oldest and youngest son had arisen to take their turn in watching with him. He had been unconscious for many hours. His oldest son had brought in the large family Bible for personal use, and while sitting by his side he opened his eyes, and, recognizing the Book of God, he nodded his head and smiled in the most grateful and pleasing manner. The last entry in his diary closes thus:

"Sunday, February 4, 1866.—Sixty-eight years old. Born on Sunday; a happy day to me. What makes this day more dear to me, is that I was born on it. May God sanctify this holy day, the Sabbath, to my use and salvation. It has always been a dear and blessed day to me. May God strengthen and go with me as he permits me to walk into a new year of my life—perhaps the last. May I live in readiness to meet his last call on earth with lamp trimmed and ready to enter into the morning feast. He has been present thus far to sustain me, and, like a kind father, forgiving and merciful. May I have the Spirit with me to teach and instruct me—that old age will not be marked with mental imbecility, impatience, and want of faith, but may I be constantly in the spirit, in love and in union with Christ."

This was the last entry in his journal—the closing paragraph of a great and good man's life. It needs no comment further than to say, as a prayer it was answered in a remarkable manner. He was full of gratitude to God, and said that while he was in the valley of the shadow of death, he realized more fully than ever his own unworthiness and that Christ was his only righteousness.



RIGHT, CHARLES EDWARD, M. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 1, 1843, and at this writing is exactly thirty-seven years of age. Few men of this age have attained such distinction in any profession, or filled so many responsible and honorable positions. His collegiate education was obtained at the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and he subsequently studied medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, whence he was graduated M. D. in March, 1868. Immediately after his graduation he settled in

his native city of Indianapolis in the general practice of his profession, but making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, and nose, in which branches he is universally regarded as an expert, and in which his practice has reached immense proportions. His success in these specialties has been almost phenomenal, while his general practice is scarcely second to any practitioner in the city or state. Doctor Wright is a member of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and in 1868 was its secretary. He is also a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and of the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1869 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Indiana Medical College, and subsequently professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics in and secretary of the same institution, and afterwards its president. He is also member of the staff at the City Hospital, and physician to St. John's Home for Invalids. In 1875 and 1876 he was president of the Indianapolis Board of Health; was president of the Indiana Medico-Legal Fraternity in 1877 and 1878, and at present fills the chair of *materia medica* and therapeutics in the Medical College of Indiana, the Medical Department of Butler University. During the War of the Rebellion he held the position of quartermaster's sergeant of the camp of instruction, and afterwards was superintendent of commissary stores at Nashville, Tennessee, and chief clerk of the chief commissary of the subsistence department of Kentucky, in the Union army. Doctor Wright's contributions to the medical literature of the day have been numerous and important, covering the whole period of his professional life. His thesis on "Spontaneous Evolution" was published in the *Western Journal of Medicine* in March, 1868, and his reports on "Diseases of the Eye and Ear" in the *Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society* for 1870-1. He was for some time editor of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, to which he contributed many editorials, reports of cases, etc., which attracted wide-spread attention. In literary circles, outside the profession, Doctor Wright has always been a moving spirit, and has been active in the organization and support of some of the most important in the city of Indianapolis. He has been president of the Scottish Rite Dramatic Association ever since its organization; and in this field of art evinces an originality and versatility rarely found in amateur organizations. Since the inception of the Indianapolis Shakespeare Club he has also filled the position of president. In the Masonic Order, of which he is an active member, he attained the Thirty-third Degree, September 18, 1878, and is a member of Raper Commandery, No. 1, of Indianapolis, Knights Templar, which has recently won for itself a national reputation. Doctor Wright is also a member and medical examiner of the Order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and says he has no religion, which means that he is no



C. C. Wright



John A. Neuman

sectarian, and is inclined to be liberal to all sects and creeds. In November, 1870, Doctor Wright married Miss Anna Haugh, of Indianapolis, and their family consists of two children, a boy and girl. The old adage, that a prophet is without honor in his own country, seems to lack verification in the case of Doctor Wright. Born and brought up in the city of Indianapolis, it has been the scene of his professional labors, and here he has been honored as highly as has ever fallen to the lot of a man of his years. One who has known him through a life-time says of him that there are few men in the profession of medicine of more promise than Doctor Wright. He is in many things a genius, in private life a man of exemplary habits and deportment, fond of recreation and society, a fine amateur dramatist, of cultivated literary tastes, and a man of decided convictions, a warm friend, as well as a good hater. His aesthetic tastes have surrounded him with much that is pleasant in life, not the least of which is a fine private library, replete with standard and professional works. He has attained a standing in his profession seldom reached at his time of life, and his friends are numerous and warmly attached to him. With many chapters yet to write in the history of his life, from the past it is safe to assume that his future will be still bright, prosperous, and happy.

NEWMAN, JOHN S., of Indianapolis, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 10, 1805. In March, 1807, he came to what is now Wayne Township, in Wayne County, Indiana, with his grandfather, Andrew Hoover, Sen. In January, 1827, he removed to Centerville, where he was employed in the office of his uncle, David Hoover, who was clerk of the county courts. Here he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1828, continuing in the practice until 1860. For nearly ten years of this time he was in partnership with Jesse P. Siddall, the firm being Newman & Siddall. He was also for several years engaged in the mercantile business in the firm of Hannah & Newman, at Centerville. In 1850, Mr. Newman was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the state Constitution. In 1847, he was chosen president of the Whitewater Canal Company, and served as such for five years. In 1851, he was elected president of the Indiana Central Railway Company. In 1860, Mr. Newman removed to Indianapolis, and for several years was president of the Merchants' National Bank of that city. October 1, 1829, Mr. Newman married Miss Eliza J. Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hannah, Esq., of Centerville. On October 1, 1879, he enjoyed the inestimable privilege of celebrating his golden wedding with the partner of his youth and old age, in the presence of a large number of his

family and friends, and his estimable wife still survives to gladden the household in which love has reigned for over half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have had six children. Mary married Dr. H. C. Carey; Gertrude is the wife of Mr. Ingram Fletcher, a banker of Indianapolis; Omar is engaged in the lumber business in Chicago; Walter, who was first lieutenant in the United States army, and served in the late war, died in Indianapolis, January 1, 1864, of a disease contracted in the service. Two other children died in infancy.

HOLLOWAY, DAVID P., formerly commissioner of patents, was born in Warren County, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1809. His father was David Holloway, and his mother, before marriage, was Hannah Richards. His ancestors came to this country from the village of Holloway, near London, in the year 1676, and, as members of a colony, were brought out by William Penn. He received his education, which was rudimentary and primary, at the Friends' schools in Cincinnati, not attending after he was ten years of age. He entered upon the printing business when fourteen, at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, to which his parents had removed the year previous. That year he spent on a farm, and he was three years in the newspaper office at Richmond. Leaving it, he entered the establishment of the Cincinnati *Gazette* to complete his trade, in which he became a proficient. The summer of 1830 he was in Lafayette, as a clerk in the store of a brother-in-law. He returned to Richmond in the fall, and began working in the *Palladium* office as a printer. Three years after, he purchased the office, and became the editor of the journal, in conjunction with John Finley, the second year. In 1836 he removed to the country; but in 1837 repurchased the *Palladium*, in company with B. W. Davis, with whom he remained associated until 1870. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the state of Indiana in 1843-44, and was elected to the Senate the latter year. He was twice re-elected. He was chosen a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was highly esteemed for his services in that capacity. He took a warm interest in agriculture, and was connected with the State Board of Agriculture from 1852 to 1859, being its president the latter year. He was appointed by President Lincoln commissioner of patents, serving as such from 1861 to 1865. He has been a Mason for many years, and has also been a member of nearly all the temperance orders which have been organized in the United States during the last thirty years. He was a member of the Union League during the years 1863 and 1864. He has always been a member of the society of Friends. He is an earnest Republican, but his allegiance to the Union and the flag is above all parties.

He was married in 1834 to Jane Ann Paulson, of Wilmington, Delaware, a descendant of those Swedes who came to the United States when they were yet a wilderness, and settled on the banks of the Brandywine in 1656. Mr. Holloway has now passed his threescore and ten, but is still active. His life has been an industrious and useful one.

HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM ROBESON, postmaster of Indianapolis, was born at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, December 6, 1836. His father, Hon. David P. Holloway, who belonged to the society of Friends, was for forty years editor of the Richmond *Palladium*, one of the oldest Whig and Republican papers in the state. He represented Wayne County in the state Legislature during the years 1843-44, and was for six years a member of the Indiana state Senate, and a member of Congress from the old "Burnt District" in 1854-56. He was commissioner of patents from 1861 to 1866, and is now solicitor for patents in Washington, D. C. The mother of W. R. Holloway was Jane Ann Paulson. She was a native of the state of Delaware, of Swedish descent, and was a noble-hearted Christian and public-spirited woman, whose death was occasioned by contracting a cold while administering to the wants of Indiana soldiers encamped at Washington in the winter of 1862-63. The cold terminated in hasty consumption, of which she died in December, 1864. Her children numbered six sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters still survive. William R. Holloway, the subject of this sketch, was raised, and, it might be added, educated, in the printing-office, and memory carries him not back to the time when he could not set type. In this occupation he imbibed those habits of applied industry, a seeking after practical knowledge, and an enthusiastic love for the profession of printer and editor, which have characterized him through life. He finished his trade in the office of the Cincinnati *Times*, remaining there from 1852 until 1857. The divine passion may have impelled his next move, as he returned to the *Palladium* office in Richmond in 1858, and the same year was married to Miss Eliza Burbank, of Centerville, a beautiful and charming little lady, daughter of Isaac Burbank, Esq. Mr. Holloway during this year also published a history of Richmond and the settlement of Wayne County. Soon after his marriage he concluded to enter the profession of law, and for that purpose studied in the office of Morton & Kibbey (Mr. Morton being his brother-in-law). He was admitted to the bar in Wayne County in 1860. Hon. Oliver P. Morton was elected Lieutenant-governor of the state in that year, with Hon. Henry S. Lane Governor. The latter being elected United States Senator

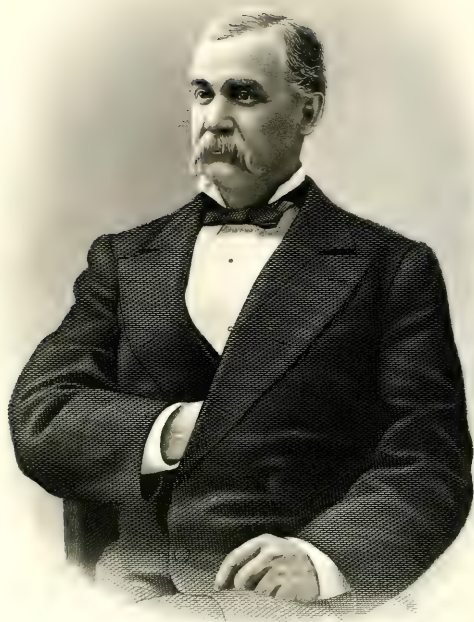
a few days after his inauguration, Morton succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, and appointed Mr. Holloway his private secretary. He remained in this position throughout two years, full of trying vicissitudes incident to the war, and the mustering and equipping of thousands of troops. In this arduous labor Colonel Holloway's business sagacity, industry, quickness of thought and action, were of invaluable assistance to the chief executive of the state. In 1863 he went into business in the city of New York, in which he was successful. The old love for a printing-office, however, was revived, and in 1864 he purchased the Indianapolis *Journal* establishment, remaining its sole proprietor and editor for more than a year, during which time he was elected by the Legislature to the office of state printer, which he resigned when he sold the *Journal* and entered Governor Morton's office as confidential secretary and adviser. A year later he repurchased an interest in the *Journal*, being an active participant in its editorial control until 1872. He was appointed postmaster of Indianapolis by President Grant in 1869, and was reappointed by him in 1872, retiring from the *Journal* in that year. He repurchased the *Journal* in connection with E. B. Martindale in 1875, but disposed of his interest to his partner after a few months. So satisfactory to the people and the officials of that department was his administration of post-office affairs, that President Hayes continued him in the position, which, in 1880, he still occupies. His management of the *Journal* was conspicuous for the introduction of most of the metropolitan features that now mark Indianapolis journalism. He dispatches business with great rapidity, has a great deal of executive ability, and meets every demand upon his time with unwavering good humor and courtesy. His friendships are warm and lasting, and no service in the interests of friends is too exacting for him to perform. His energy is unbounded, and public entertainments, receptions, or enterprises that have been successful have in many instances been so owing to the management of Colonel Holloway. A writer properly remarks of him, that "a city full of such bustling men as he could remove mountains if they stood in the way of progress," for in the character of such citizens must be found the secret of the wonderful advancement of the "Hoosier metropolis." As the most valued friend and confidant of the late Senator Morton, his political adviser and aid-de-camp, the services of Colonel Holloway have been an adjunct to Morton's greatness, as they still are invaluable to the Republican party. He accomplishes great purposes with little assumption, and less of arrogance or austerity. He has but one child, Edward Morton Holloway, a promising youth of eighteen, who is now attending Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and who bids fair to make his mark in the world.

ALLEN, HORACE R., M. D., Indianapolis, proprietor and founder of the National Surgical Institute, was born in Athens, Ohio, October 21, 1834. His father, Joseph Allen, who was of English descent and a native of Connecticut, was an extensive land-holder and largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. His mother, Sarah (Davis) Allen, was also of Yankee birth. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, Horace being the second child. His boyhood was spent in this vicinity, and was characterized by scores of marvelous hair-breadth escapes from death by accidents, so closely following each other as would lead to the belief that the boy bore a charmed life, and that destiny preserved him to be a benefactor to the suffering ones of earth. It would be interesting to trace step by step the succession of incidents which finally led him to devote himself to the profession in which he has become such an enthusiast; but space will forbid more than a brief outline. After having obtained the rudiments of an education in the country schools, he took a four years' collegiate course at the Ohio University, of Athens. After the completion of his college course he entered upon the study of law, under the preceptorship of Hon. John Welsh, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Here he remained about a year, when seemingly without deliberation he determined to study medicine, and forthwith is found enrolled among the students of Cleveland Medical College. While here, apparently pursuing his studies with no more definite purpose than, perhaps, to aid a law practice by a knowledge of medicine, his attention was directed to the course of treatment prescribed for a little child, who was slightly affected with spinal disease. The mode of treatment seemed to the young man to resemble nothing so much as the old time tortures of the Inquisition, and his active sympathies became aroused as the child daily became emaciated under the blistering, seton, and burning process, and screamed with spasmodic fear when the door opened to admit the torturers. Many an hour the young student brooded over the subject, and pondered on the *modus operandi*. When he looked at the sapling which is growing awry he knew that the way to straighten the growing tree would be to brace and support it, until nature aided in the work by strengthening the limb, until it could stand alone. If the tree is barked, he would not attempt to heal it by hacking into the wound, and persist in trying to cure it by augmenting its sensitiveness and cutting and slashing. Thus the Doctor drew his first lesson in theoretical surgery from nature, with the thought of how it might be applied to the human form; and in all his application of surgical knowledge has proved that nature and science walk hand in hand together. Sympathy for the sufferings of that little one was undoubtedly the impelling influence that awakened the genius of a master mind to the development of a new science

in surgery; new appliances for relief, consisting of aids to nature rather than hindrances to nature's work. Remaining at the Medical College until he graduated therefrom, in 1856, he soon after started for Des Moines, Iowa, intending to hang out his shingle to the breeze. Slight incidents, however, sometimes change or determine a whole course in life, and so it proved in this case. While on the train he made the acquaintance of a brother of General Lew Wallace, and made a trade with him conditionally for a drug store at Charlestown, Illinois. Upon his arrival there it seemed as though providence had guided him to this spot, for, perhaps, in no other area of like extent in the country were so many suffering from physical deformity. To quote a familiar passage, "the halt, the lame, and the blind," found their way to him for relief; hundreds came from a distance, and by his successful treatment he soon acquired a widespread reputation in the domain of surgery, and from that time to this, now nearly a quarter of a century, his life has been devoted to the attempt to restore the human form to its natural proportions, to bring grace out of deformity, and release from pain the long suffering. His mechanical ingenuity is remarkable, and his genius finds employment in designing appliances and the inventing of surgical apparatus, the manufacturing of braces to suit each individual case, etc. The Doctor's business increased so rapidly that he not only attained distinction, but acquired wealth, and in 1869 he resolved to choose a more central location, his choice falling upon Indianapolis, to which city he removed in that year. Here he founded the National Surgical Institute, purchasing for that purpose one of the large hotels. He soon metamorphosed it into a scientific institution, with earnest, thoughtful, and well qualified managers. Its patrons also are of that character, and made up from the intelligent and thinking classes. The National Surgical Institute was incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the avowed object of treating all cases of surgery and chronic diseases; also, engaging in the manufacture of surgical and mechanical appliances, splints, bandages, braces, machinery, and other articles needed for the treatment of the afflicted. The Indianapolis Institute owns and occupies a four-story block of buildings, covering one-quarter of a square, on the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets. These buildings are provided with sleeping rooms to accommodate three hundred patients. No less than thirteen rooms are used as laboratories, consultation, prescription, apparatus, drug and operating rooms, and offices. Back of the main buildings, and connected with them, is a machine shop, covering twenty-five hundred square feet, in which are manufactured all kinds of apparatus and machinery for this Institute. In this department are located a forty horse-power steam engine, power punches,

dies, shears for stamping and cutting out work, emery wheels, lathes, and other necessary machinery. Here are constantly employed twenty to thirty skilled workmen, who are engaged in manufacturing appliances for patients. The expense of this department, material and incidentals, amounts to over seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. On the second-floor are the parlors, tastefully furnished and provided with pianos. On this floor also are the dining hall (a room fifty feet square, handsomely furnished), the bath rooms, ladies' treatment rooms; besides large rooms occupied as a nursery, where all children left at the institute without attendants or nurses are placed under charge of a matron and nurses, who look after their wants and carry out their prescribed treatment, dressing and undressing them, attending to their wardrobe, and remaining with them night and day. As a large percentage of the patients are children, many of whom have not relatives who can remain with them at the Institute, this feature of the arrangements will commend itself to many. The gymnasium, or general treatment room, is large, and arranged with special reference to the requirements of the patients, who congregate there in scores daily for their prescribed treatment. The ladies and children with nurses receive the varied treatment for the paralyzed or affected limbs in a separate room, upon one side of the hall, and the gentlemen, in like manner, upon the other. Directly connected with this apartment the Swedish movement machines and appliances, complicated, ingenious, and varied in character and number, are in full operation, driven by steam from the engine of the shops. Here, also, are electrical machines, batteries and fixtures for the easy application of electricity or galvanism, electro-magnetism in all forms, quantities, character, or intensity. Ingenious inventions for training paralytics to walk, for straightening crooked backs, contracted or stiff joints, and for the correction of deformity and paralysis in general, abound on every hand. No description can do justice to this department, or convey full and accurate knowledge of its great advantages and efficiency. Owing to the great amount of professional labor imposed upon the surgeons and assistants, it was deemed necessary to make the boarding department separate, and this is placed in the hands of a competent landlord. It is the earnest purpose of the proprietors to make the stay of the patients in the institution as pleasant and satisfactory as possible. On arriving at the institute each patient is shown by the usher into the reception room, where he awaits the examination of those preceding him; the ordeal, though necessary, of waiting for his turn may be very tedious to the new comer, unaccustomed to institutions of such magnitude. The visitor, no doubt, experiences the greatest surprise of his life in beholding the number of crippled, deformed, and helpless persons under treatment at the

institute. It is not amiss to say that the average number of patients is not less than fifteen hundred. These are not all at the institute at one time, as those who are supplied with needed apparatus and are making satisfactory progress are at their homes. The evidence of relief is all that can be asked by the most incredulous, and the words of praise and gratitude from the conscientious and faithful patients who are improving in health and regaining the use of long useless limbs are the best testimonials of skill that could be given, while thousands of grateful letters are the pleasing assurance that the life efforts of Doctor Allen have not been made in vain. The great number of railroad accidents, together with many occurring at the machine shops of this city, annually furnish hundreds of wounded applicants for treatment. This branch of the business, though incidental and not that for which the institution was chiefly founded, has become a very extensive field of practice. When we reflect that there is a total inadequacy of means provided for the cure of the thousands of deformed and helpless beings all over our land, whose lamentable condition cries aloud for help, then the facilities to be found at an institution based on such principles as that herein described must be appreciated. Asylums are provided for the deaf, the blind, and insane; homes and charities for the indigent sick and infirm; bastiles and reformatories for the vicious and the criminal. Yet the wail of the indigent and suffering cripple is unheeded, save at the house of alms, where necessary surgical skill and appliances are not to be found. The fact that over four hundred thousand cripples and deformed human beings in this country are without proper treatment should suggest a great and momentous duty to philanthropists and legislators. Several years since the demand on the facilities became so great from all parts of the country that it was deemed best to establish an Eastern Department of the National Surgical Institute at Philadelphia, which was soon handsomely fitted up and in successful running order. Soon afterward a branch or Southern Department was established in an institution at Atlanta. And at about the same period the Western Branch for the urgent need of dwellers upon the Pacific coast was established at San Francisco, which in 1876 was greatly enlarged and improved. Although these institutes are well established, Doctor Allen soon found it impossible for him to give them his personal superintendence, and that unless he did personally give directions for manufacture of appliances or braces, the work was not so satisfactory in results. He felt compelled, therefore, to withdraw from the branch establishments and concentrate all his energies to the success of the central one at Indianapolis. The National Surgical Institute, though inaugurated under the most discouraging auspices, and with a limited patronage, is to-day a proud monument of liber-



E. B. Martindale

ality and skill; and prominent among the most philanthropic enterprises of the age, it is fulfilling its great mission of subserving to the relief of human misery every discovery, invention, and improvement within the scope of science and at the command of money. The eminent success attained can not be overestimated. The thousands made happy by the magnanimous treatment of the poor, the moderate fees demanded of the rich, and the explicit and candid manner in which all are treated have gained for the institute the confidence and support of good people throughout the country. Furthermore, it has been endorsed and sustained by all the intelligent physicians who have availed themselves of the opportunity to study its claims to merit by visiting the institution. Nothing but the inherent principle of its system could have brought the institute to its present mammoth proportions and wide reputation. More than forty thousand patients have been treated, and a large majority of them permanently cured, at this great depot for the relief of human suffering. Doctor Allen, amid his multifarious duties, has found time through trusted agents to amass a large fortune in real estate and other enterprises, and is not dependent upon the proceeds of the institute for support, having an adequate income from other sources. He is therefore prepared to give personal and individual efforts to the relief of suffering humanity. "And they shall rise up and call him blessed." When the Doctor was but twenty-two years of age he was married to Miss Harriet E. Shepherd, a lady in every way worthy of him. They have a fine family of four children, three of whom are daughters; the eldest a young lady, the youngest now eight years old. The Doctor has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and a leader in the Sunday-school. His life has been full of good deeds. A liberal-minded gentleman, his generous, noble nature and esthetic tastes make him a valuable addition to any city, a shining light in any community.

MARTINDALE, ELIJAH B. In every city of any pretensions there are always to be found a few men whose names are prominently and unmistakably identified with the city's material growth and development, and who are always to be found associated with every movement which seems to promise an addition to the city's wealth, resources, or enterprise, and to enhance the importance of its location and surroundings. Such men are seldom obtrusive, though always on the alert, and always to be found when called upon. The masses feel their presence, rather than have it thrust upon them; and almost insensibly, but no less surely, do they leave their impress upon the character and institutions of their city. Such

a man is Judge E. B. Martindale, whose name is a familiar one, not only to citizens of Indianapolis, but all through the state of Indiana, and wherever the state is represented throughout the Union. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 22, 1828. His father was a pioneer preacher of the Christian Church in this state. When he was four years of age Mr. Martindale's parents moved to Henry County, Indiana, and settled on a farm four miles east of New Castle. Here young Martindale was brought up, sharing all the hardships and pleasures incident to farm-life until he was sixteen years of age, his education consisting of the best which the county seminaries of those days afforded, and his attendance at school being alternated with work on the farm. At sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade, and continued at this until he was twenty, still attending school in the intervals of work, and by close attention and studious habits acquiring a good English education, as well as a knowledge of his trade. The destiny which "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," did not, however, intend that Judge Martindale was ever to achieve distinction at the saddler's bench. All his spare time was devoted to the study of law, and in 1850 he hung out his shingle as attorney and counselor at law at New Castle, the county seat of Henry County. For twelve years he continued the practice of his profession there, and meanwhile held for one term the office of district attorney, and for a term the office of prosecuting attorney for the counties of Wayne, Henry, Randolph, and Delaware. In 1861 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the district composed of the counties of Henry, Madison, Hancock, Rush, and Decatur. His practice had been lucrative, and in 1862 he removed to the city of Indianapolis, where he has since been located, and where his name has been prominently identified with many enterprises calculated to benefit the city. He was from the first a firm believer in a great commercial future for the city of Indianapolis, and with the keen foresight and sound judgment characteristic of the man, his plans were laid accordingly, and his energies were bent to encourage and foster every movement which tended to make the city attractive as a residence and desirable as a great manufacturing and commercial center. He was a prime mover in the laying out of a great part of the city in building plats, which were sold on easy terms to intending settlers. The result proved his excellent judgment and the soundness of his conclusions. In all his transactions the element of caution in his nature proved a safeguard against wild speculation, so that when the great financial crash came, which so ruthlessly and remorselessly swept away fortunes, although Judge Martindale was heavily loaded, when the wreck was cleared away it was found that he had succeeded in weathering the storm much better than had seemed

possible, although compelled to sacrifice much. In the complex chain of business, no one who was linked to him was compelled to suffer by him, and his personal integrity and business management were above reproach. The "Martindale Block," one of the finest business edifices in the city of Indianapolis, is a standing monument to Judge Martindale's enterprise and public spirit. It is built on the site of the old Roberts Chapel, on the north-east corner of Market and Pennsylvania Streets, and also partly covers the site of the first brick dwelling ever erected in Indianapolis. He has ever been known as a cheerful giver to worthy and benevolent objects, and betrays in innumerable ways an unselfish spirit that makes him popular with all who know him. He is an active and zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and for a long time was superintendent of its Sunday-school. In 1876 Judge Martindale purchased the Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the state, and assumed its active control. A thorough and tried business man in every sense of the word, he brought to the management of the paper the same principles and sound judgment that had always governed his conduct, and under him the character and tone of the paper steadily improved. Ardently devoted to the principles of Republicanism himself, but in no sense a bitter partisan, or a seeker for the spoils of office, he aimed to make his paper a true exponent of Republican tenets and an ardent champion of the cause, while utterly ignoring and eschewing scurrilous or personal journalism. While in the management of a paper of the importance of the *Journal*, it can be truly said that it would be impossible to please every body, even of like politics, with very few exceptions Judge Martindale's conduct of the *Journal* met with the approbation of his party friends and commanded the respect of his political opponents. It might, perhaps, be said with truth that his spirit was ever too independent to render the management of a party organ entirely pleasing to him, and on the eve of the exciting political campaign of 1880 he sold out his interest in the *Journal* and resumed his ordinary business life. While a zealous partisan and a man whose advice is always looked for and of much weight in the counsels of his party, Judge Martindale has ever sought rather to advance the interests of others than to pave his own way to political preferment. He

has never been in any sense an office seeker, although in various public and private capacities he has demonstrated remarkable executive ability, and an administrative power possessed by few men in so marked a degree. He was largely identified with the inception of some of the most prosperous insurance companies in the state, and was the first president and executive officer of the oldest company now operating in Indianapolis. As one of the first commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, he rendered valuable service to the state, and in 1872 he was elected to the state Senate from Marion County, and during one of the most exciting sessions in the history of that body became an acknowledged leader of his party in the upper house. Among many enterprises which have done much towards the building up of the trade of the city of Indianapolis, which Judge Martindale was active in originating, was the immense foundry and machine establishment known as the Atlas Works, which now gives employment to over one thousand men. In social life he is a fine type of an American gentleman, and his home has ever been a center of generous hospitality, in doing the honors of which he is gracefully seconded by his amiable wife and the older members of his family. Judge and Mrs. Martindale (*née* Miss Emma Taylor) were united in marriage in Henry County in 1853, and of ten children born to them, nine survive. Judge Martindale is himself the tenth son of a family of fifteen. His children are named respectively Lynn B., Charles, Susan, Robert, Clarence, John, Mary, Emma, and Elijah B., Jr., now four years old, and enjoying the unique privilege of being the tenth son of a tenth son. Judge Martindale has always been in much request as presiding officer at public meetings, where his fine presence and agreeable address stamp him as a man of brilliant social qualities, while his dignified demeanor would give to a stranger the impression of hauteur, which gives way at once upon a closer acquaintance, when he is found to be the very soul of geniality and one of the most courteous and urbane of men. In business his industry is untiring; he knows not what it is to "eat the bread of idleness," and it is a rare thing to find him when not "busy." He is now in the very prime of manhood, physically and intellectually, and there are few men in the state who can compete with him in all that goes to make up the polished, courteous, active, popular, and praiseworthy gentleman.

THE

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM P., M. D., of Terre Haute, was born at Bloomington, Indiana, April 5, 1829. His father, Hawes Armstrong, was a native of Virginia, and died in 1844. His mother, Mary (McCollough) Armstrong, a native of Kentucky, is still living. James B. Armstrong, a twin brother of the Doctor's, was for several years engaged with him as practicing physician in Terre Haute, and bore to him an extraordinary resemblance in appearance, manners, and disposition. His professional reputation was of the highest character, and he was universally esteemed for his genial and other attractive social qualities. He perished by the hand of an assassin, while returning from a night visit to a patient a short distance in the country. The motive for the deed was evidently robbery, but the design of the murderer in that direction was frustrated. His tragic death created a most intense excitement, and not only cast a gloom over the surviving members of his family, but was regarded by the citizens of Terre Haute as a public calamity. So close were the relations of the brothers to each other, professionally and socially, that in sketching the record of one we give substantially the history of the other. The early days of William P. Armstrong were spent in his native town, where he received the ordinary common school education afforded by the state of Indiana. He subsequently spent a year and a half in pursuing a literary course at the Bloomington University; after which he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of an older brother who was engaged in practice near Little Rock, Arkansas. He attended his first course of lectures at Louisville University, in 1854, after which he practiced medicine for two years before graduating. Returning to Louisville University for another course of lectures, he graduated with the class of 1857. He commenced practicing with his brother at Bloomfield, and, with the exception of a short interval, continued his profession there until 1864, when, with his brother, he removed to Terre Haute. They soon built up a lucrative business, in which James B. attended more particularly to

the general practice of medicine, while William devoted the greater part of his time to the diseases of women and children. For this branch of the profession he had an especial taste, and in it he became remarkably proficient, meeting with unusual success in his practice. In order to more thoroughly acquaint himself with the most approved methods in this department, he, in 1865, went to Europe for study and research, visiting the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. He remained abroad two years and a half, and was thus enabled on his return to carry into practice the ripe results of the research of his journey. Since his brother's death, he has devoted himself assiduously to the more laborious duties devolving upon him, and to-day he enjoys a fine practice, being widely known as an able practitioner. Doctor Armstrong is a member of the Vigo County Medical Society. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which his deceased brother bore a very active and conspicuous part. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Disciple or Christian Church. Doctor Armstrong married, in September, 1873, Miss Emma Jackson, a lady born in the city of Terre Haute, though brought up and educated in Wisconsin. Two children, both girls, are the fruits of this marriage. The Doctor is a man of most agreeable social qualities, whose pleasant face and cheerful demeanor mark him as peculiarly fitted to bring cheer and comfort to the sick chamber. He is a universal favorite in the community, and an active supporter of the best interests of society.

BALL, WILLIAM CREIGHTON, journalist, of Terre Haute, was born at Terre Haute, December 27, 1846. His father, William James Ball, was an old resident of Vigo County, and for a long time actively identified with railroad and similar enterprises in that section of the state. He was resident engineer of the Wabash and Erie Canal, engineer of the Indian-

apolis and St. Louis Railroad, constructing engineer of Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, and receiver of the Richmond and Logansport Railroad. Mr. Ball's mother, whose maiden name was Julia Sterritt Creighton, was a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, where her family have long been very prominent, her father having been for many years member of Congress from that district. The Ball family are of Virginian extraction. After receiving his early training in the private and public schools of Terre Haute, William C. spent one year at the Indiana State University, and afterwards finished a literary course at Amherst College, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated in 1868. For the succeeding three years he taught in a high school at St. Louis, Missouri, and, during the same period, studied law in the Washington University Law School in that city. In 1871 he returned to Terre Haute, and November 1, 1872, purchased the *Terre Haute* daily and weekly *Gazette*, with which he has since been connected. His paper is devoted strictly to the advocacy of the principles of the Democratic party, and is universally acknowledged to wield a powerful influence among the members of the party in that section of the state. While thus outlining his policy, the editor, in his editorial department, can not be said to be trammelled by party machinery, as in local affairs he is thoroughly independent and non-partisan in his comments on matters of public utility. Never a candidate for political distinction himself, he is an unflinching supporter of the leaders of his party with pen and voice. While disclaiming for himself any record worthy of mention, and refusing to recognize himself as entitled to the honor, his friends insist upon his right to a seat among the representative men of his native state; and his marked ability, and unquestioned position as a journalist wielding more than ordinary influence, entitle him to this distinction. He is still (1878) unmarried.



CARRINGTON, GENERAL HENRY BEEBEE, LL. D., of the United States army, was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, March 2, 1824. He is the son of Miles and Mary (Beebe) Carrington. The name figures as early as 1192 in English history, and the Beebees took their name, with the Beehive coat-of-arms, during the protectorate of Cromwell, in recognition of industry and usefulness in the Puritan cause. General Carrington's grandfather, James Carrington, was a partner of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin, and from about the year 1800 until 1825 was superintendent of the manufacture of arms for the United States at Whitteville, Connecticut, and for a long time inspector of public work at the Springfield and Harper's Ferry United States armories. As a

memento of past times, Eli Whitney, junior, sent a fowling-piece of his own manufacture to the General's second son, James, as "an expression of profound respect for his own father's friend." The site of Simpson, Hall & Co.'s Britannia works, at Wallingford, Connecticut, is known as "Carrington's Pond," in memory of James Carrington, who indulged his inventive taste in the manufacture of the first parallel rulers, coffee-mills, and other original mechanical products, as he gained time from public work. He also built the first factory there. General Carrington's maternal grandfather and great grandfather, as well as himself, were graduates of Yale College, and the second named bore part in the French and Canadian War of 1757, the original address which he delivered to the soldiers on the eve of departure for Canada being still in possession of the family. The subject of this sketch began preparation for college in 1835, at Torrington, Connecticut, in the old house of Samuel J. Mills, the early missionary, and under the instruction of Rev. William Goodman and Doctor E. D. Hudson, who were among the earliest Abolitionists, and were repeatedly mobbed in New England for their sentiments. While at this school an incident occurred which made a permanent impression upon the young student. A stranger visited the school, addressed the boys upon African history and the horrors of the slave-trade, and then asked all to stand up who would pledge themselves in after years to pray and work for universal liberty. Young Carrington was one of two who gave this pledge. The stranger, placing a hand upon the head of each, repeated the following singular benediction: "Now, may God the Father, my Father, your Father, and the African's Father; Christ the Savior, my Savior, your Savior, and the African's Savior; and the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, my Comforter, your Comforter, and the African's Comforter, bring you early to Jesus, and give you grace to redeem your pledge." It was not until years after that it was known that this stranger was John Ossawatimie Brown, whose soul, "still marching on," is immortal in song and history. How well the subject of this sketch proved faithful to the pledge so solemnly imposed is shown in his whole subsequent career. From 1837 to 1840 he was under the instruction of Simeon Hart, of Farmington, Connecticut, joining the Congregational Church there, under the care of Rev. Noah Porter, senior, and being taught in Latin and Greek by his son, who had previously graduated from Yale College. At that time the Armistead slaves were on a farm at Farmington, pending the decision of their future destiny. The impression previously made by John Brown's appeals was deepened when a mob broke the glass windows of Rev. Doctor Porter's lecture room, because he offered prayer that the negroes might never be returned to slavery. With a strong predilection for military studies he had

to contend with decided tendencies to lung troubles, but, surrendering his first choice, graduated at Yale College in 1845, with a class which afterward furnished seven generals to the war, including Generals Richard Taylor, Tappan, St. John, and others, he being the only general officer from the class who was in the national army. Upon leaving college he became professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, at the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New York, where he enjoyed the friendship, advice, and encouragement of Washington Irving; and began that inquiry into our national history which culminated, after thirty years of study, in his great work, "The Battles of the American Revolution." The students were organized as a military organization, a gymnasium was built, and he had a foretaste of the work which, many years after, he performed for Wabash College, Indiana. In 1847 he entered the Law School of Yale College, supplementing his legal study by filling the position of professor of natural science at the New Haven Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute. In 1848 he located at Columbus, Ohio, first as law partner of Hon. Aaron F. Perry, now of Cincinnati, and then, for nine years, with Hon. William Dennison, afterward Governor of the state. In 1849 he participated, with two other young men, in protecting Frederick Douglass from an attempt made by a mob to drown out with a fire-engine his advertised address at the old state-house; and in 1854 took an active part in the protest against the pro-slavery operations in Kansas and Nebraska. It is an interesting incident that in 1861, from the steps of the new state-house, in the same grounds, he presented to a company of the 58th Massachusetts the first colors placed in the hands of colored troops. As a representative of the Twelfth (Columbus) Ohio District, in the state convention of June 17 of that year, he was placed upon the committee upon resolutions, along with Joshua R. Giddings, J. J. Root, Ephraim R. Eckley, Rufus P. Spaulding, and others, and was selected by the convention for chairman of the committee of seven which was instructed to correspond with friends of liberty throughout the country, and secure concert of action in the organization of the new party, which soon adopted the name Republican. An intimate friendship was at once formed with Salmon P. Chase, and one which never wavered. Upon entering on his duties as Governor, Mr. Chase commissioned General Carrington as Judge Advocate, then as Inspector-general, and finally as Adjutant-general, which office he retained until 1861, when he entered the regular army. In 1857 Governor Chase initiated a thorough state militia system, accompanying the adjutant-general during his visits to encampments. An issue arose between the Ohio state and the United States authorities as to certain arrests made near Xenia, under the fugitive slave law, and General Carrington was deputized to visit President Buchanan

and Secretary Cass, and arrange for an interview as a basis of settlement of the vexed conflict. It was agreed that whichever party first gained jurisdiction should proceed to try cases; and Mr. Chase declared that, while he would respect Federal authority when legitimately used, he would exhaust the power of the state in vindication of its own rightful process. On another occasion, when the Ohio Supreme Court tested, by writ of *habeas corpus*, the legality of certain fines and imprisonments made in Cuyahoga County, under the same fugitive slave law, the militia of Columbus were put under arms to enforce the finding of the court, in case it should discharge the parties and rearrest be attempted. During twelve years' practice of the law, General Carrington followed up his scientific studies, besides being the attorney of the railroads of Central Ohio, including those to Cincinnati and Cleveland; but with equal fidelity devoted his leisure hours to the perusal of classic authors, thus laying the foundation of his work upon "Pre-Christian Assurances of Immortality and Accountability," which embraces a selection from Latin and Greek authors upon those themes. He was elder in the Second Presbyterian Church at Columbus, for a time superintendent of its Sunday-school, and had charge of the erection of its fine church edifice; was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, and, with H. Thane Miller, Esq., of Cincinnati, attended as a delegate from Ohio the first international association, held at Montreal in 1849. For months before the war began he was earnestly interested in the preparation of the state militia for the contingency already foreseen. A letter from Senator Chase in February advised the selection of good officers, as the best advised persons were anticipating war. Secretary Cass thus wrote in the spring: "We have indeed fallen upon evil times, when those who should preserve seem bent upon destroying the country." Impressed by the urgency, General Carrington wrote to General Wool, then commanding at Troy, New York, for ten thousand stand of arms, and announced, in an address entitled "The Hour, the Peril, and the Duty," that the nation was "on the verge of a war which would outlast a presidential term, would cost hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of treasure; but that in the end the continent would be free, and the nations would pay us homage." This was repeated at the request of the members of the Ohio Senate, especially of Mr. Garfield and Mr. Cox (both of whom became generals in the service), but before it was delivered a second time the announcement of the fall of Sumter was received. Upon the first call for troops two regiments were started for Washington from Ohio within sixty hours; a foundry was opened on Sunday for casting round shot for a battery, and under the orders of General McClellan, to whom Governor Dennison had intrusted the command of the state troops, nine full regiments were moved to

West Virginia before the United States three months' men were organized. The thanks of the Secretary of War and of Generals Scott and Wool for this prompt action were followed by the detail of General Carrington as visitor to West Point, and by his appointment as colonel of the 18th United States Infantry, they concurring with Secretary Chase in a recommendation to the President for his selection to a full colonelcy. A regular army camp was established near Columbus, Ohio, under his command, for the organization of the 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th United States Infantry. The demands of the service left little time for drilling men in camp; so that in the fall of 1861 he reported to General Buell with twelve companies of the 18th and six of the 16th Infantry. He was assigned to the command of his regiment, the 9th and 35th Ohio and the 2d Minnesota, and joined General Thomas at Lebanon, Kentucky. Being required to complete his regiment, he returned to Ohio and filled it to its maximum of two thousand four hundred and fifty-three men, but in the pressure of the Kirby Smith campaign he was transferred to Indiana, to hasten the organization and movement of its troops to the front. Promotion as brigadier-general of volunteers followed in 1862, and as district commander, superintendent of recruiting service, and commander of the draft rendezvous, he had charge of the organization of nearly one hundred and thirty-nine thousand men in Indiana, in addition to the regular troops and the early regiments raised from Ohio. For services in raising the siege of Frankfort, he received the thanks of Governor Bramlette, and fully disclosed the secret operations of the Sons of Liberty, and other treasonable orders along and north of the Ohio River. His personal relations were extremely intimate with Governor Morton, and he entertained the strongest confidence in the purity, patriotism, and statesmanship of that extraordinary man. Upon muster out as general of volunteers, he joined his regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, presided over the military commission at Louisville for the trial of guerrillas, and was then sent to the plains to replace volunteer troops with his own regiment. Late in 1865 he was in command, at Fort Kearney, of the East Sub-district of Nebraska, supervising Indian operations on the Republican River. In May, 1866, he commanded the expedition to open a wagon route to Montana by the Powder River and Big Horn Mountain countries, built Fort Kearney, and other posts, commanded the Rocky Mountain district, and was through the harassing Indian operations connected with the Red Cloud campaign. In 1867 he was in charge at Fort McPherson, establishing friendly relations with Spotted Tail and other chiefs, commanded at Fort Sedgwick in 1868 and 1869, and was detailed, under an act of Congress, as professor of military science at Wabash College, Indiana, in December of that year. In 1870, suffering on

account of wounds and exposure incurred while on duty, he was retired from field service, but continued on the college detail, at his pleasure. Thus is given, in rapid summary, General Carrington's career as a student, lawyer, and soldier. His record as a *litterateur* remains to be considered. He has paid little attention to his minor works. "The Scourge of the Alps," a serial Swiss story of the days of Tell, was written in 1847, while at Tarrytown. "American Classics," or "Incidents of Revolutionary Suffering," followed in 1849, as well as "Russia as a Nation." This was coincident with the visit of Kossuth, from whom he obtained a detailed map of the Russo-Hungarian War, and with whom he formed an enduring friendship. His address upon the Hungarian struggle was the last ever given in the old Ohio state-house, which was burned on the night of its delivery. "Hints to Soldiers Taking the Field" became popular, and the Christian Commission distributed more than a hundred thousand copies during the war. Lectures and essays have been numerous, including a pamphlet upon the "Mineral Resources of Indiana," and papers upon "Chrome Steel," the "American Railway System," etc., etc., some of which have been read before the British Association of Science in Great Britain. At the Bristol meeting of that scientific body, in 1875, he was placed on the executive committee of the following sections: "Mechanical Science," "Geography," and "Anthropology." His paper upon the "Indians of the North-west" was published in full in the British papers; and upon the test of the eighty-one ton gun at Woolwich he was called from Paris by telegram from General Campbell, British Director-general of Artillery, being the only foreigner present at the experiment. "Crisis Thoughts," published in 1878, includes "The Hour, the Peril, and the Duty," with two other orations upon the war. "Ab-sa-ra-ka, Land of Massacre," now in its fifth edition, is a book of nearly four hundred pages, with maps and engravings, giving a full description of Indian battles, massacres, and treaties from 1865 to 1879, and is carefully accurate, while full of thrilling narrative and adventure; the first thirty chapters, embodying his wife's experience, were first published in 1868, upon her return from Montana and Dakota. A more important work, the result of research and study extending over a period of thirty years, and the outgrowth of early conferences with Irving, is the "Battles of the American Revolution." The labor upon this work has been immense. British and French authorities, and the faculties of universities, alike extended courtesies during the research; and while personal surveys of many battle-fields greatly cleared the doubtful questions, the field-notes of British, Hessian, French, and other soldiers, were carefully tested, and incorporated in the maps, which in every case were drawn by the laborious author. The indorsements of

the work include not only public officials abroad, such as ex-President Thiers, and Senator La Fayette, of France, but English statesmen, with Bancroft and Lossing, Woolsey and Evarts, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and the press without exception. The work is original in design. It not only tells why and how a battle was fought, but, with the aid of the forty splendid maps that adorn the work, each battle-field assumes the character of a slowly moving panorama, in which every movement is presented to the eye. Historic precision blends with descriptive power of a high order to make this work at once valuable to the student of history and intensely interesting to the general reader. General Carrington has, however, made much progress upon another work, for which he is eminently adapted by previous study. This is none other than "The Battles of the Bible," based on the same general plan that characterizes his great American history. This will involve not only a visit to the Holy Land, but research among Hebrew antiquities, with critical examination of many authors and places. He has the assurance of official aid abroad, and possesses the courage to undertake the work. He knows neither fatigue or doubt in such labors. He has received many compliments from historical societies, and has had several literary titles conferred upon him. He is a member of the United States Supreme Court bar. General Carrington has been twice married. His first wife, Margaret Irvin Sullivan, was the eldest daughter of Joseph Sullivan, Esq., a noted scientist and scholar, of Columbus, Ohio, and granddaughter of Colonel Joseph McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky. She is described in a memorial volume, published at Columbus, Ohio, in 1874, as "of commanding presence, gentle and dignified in deportment, refined and cultivated in taste, and, while quite delicate in constitution, of great courage and endurance; of a high type of womanhood, loved and respected by both relatives and friends." She accompanied her husband during the war, and with equal fidelity through the years of trying exposure on the plains, from 1865 to 1869. She died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 11, 1870, just after her husband began duty at Wabash College. Of their children, Mary McDowell, born October 5, 1852, died April 7, 1854; Margaret Irvin, born November 22, 1855, died July 25, 1856; Joseph Sullivan, born June 9, 1859, died September 29, 1859; Morton, born June 23, 1864, died August 23, 1864; Henry Sullivan, born August 5, 1857, was with his parents on the plains, and declined an appointment as engineer cadet at Annapolis, but spent two years with an expedition to the South Seas. He then entered Wabash College, and graduated June 25, 1879. James Beebe was born October 23, 1860; he was also on the plains, and, after three years at Wabash College, took a commercial course at Russell's Collegiate and Military

School, at New Haven, Connecticut. General Carrington's second wife was the third daughter of Robert Courtney and Eliza Jane Haynes, of Tennessee; Mr. Courtney having removed from Richmond, Virginia, in 1825. Although a slave-holder he was sure that the system was wrong, and that the nation would never realize its highest prosperity until freedom became general. Of peculiar gentleness, combined with firmness in his moral and religious views, he taught and transmitted the precepts which marked his children, when, shortly after his death, the war began. His widow and daughters were thoroughly enlisted in the Union cause. When the first Federal troops, consisting of the first battalion of the 15th United States Infantry, Major John H. King commanding, entered Franklin, Tennessee, March 16, 1862, it was greeted with an outspoken "Hurrah for the banner whose loveliness hallows the air," by one daughter, Florence Octie, afterwards Mrs. Cochnower. With her sister Fannie she kept up communication with the Federal authorities, and after the battle of Franklin, which raged near their house, the mother, two daughters, a young brother, John—now a lawyer at Crawfordsville, Indiana—relieved the Federal wounded, about two hundred in number, who had been removed to the Presbyterian Church; dressed their wounds and took the sole care of them during seventeen days, until the return of the Federal army from Nashville. General Thomas made official notice of the unselfish devotion of this family, and says of the important intelligence communicated by the sister Fannie of the movements of the enemy, "Her information was on all occasions given from patriotic motives, as she has invariably refused any pecuniary reward." The Sanitary Commission published her detailed report of the battle of Franklin, and the trying hospital experience; but an emphatic request limits the writer's desire to give full details of an experience which was that of conscientious duty, avoiding public display. She married Colonel G. W. Grummond after the war. Being subsequently appointed a lieutenant in the 18th United States Infantry, he was a victim of the Phil. Kearney massacre of December 21, 1866. A single extract from Mrs. Carrington's "Experience on the Plains" is not to be omitted. "To a woman whose house and heart received the widow as a sister, and whose office it was to advise her of the facts, the recital of the scenes of that day, even at this late period, is full of pain; but at that time the Christian fortitude and holy calmness with which Mrs. Grummond looked up to her Heavenly Father for wisdom and strength inspired all with something of her own patience to know the worst and meet its issues." The tender association of these two women during such an ordeal, and during a winter's march, when the mercury was sometimes forty degrees below zero, was never interrupted. While one accompanied her husband's re-

mains to Tennessee, Mrs. Carrington underwent nearly three more years of frontier exposure, and survived that exposure but a few months after her husband reached Wabash College. In April, 1871, General Carrington married the former companion of his wife's experience on the plains. Their children are: Robert Chase, born January 28, 1872; Henrietta, born April 28, 1874; Eliza Jennie, born April 27, 1875; and Willie Wands, by Mrs. Carrington's first husband, born April 14, 1867, and adopted by General Carrington upon his second marriage. General Carrington retained his voluntary detail at Wabash College until June, 1878; was called to deliver the historical oration at Monmouth, New Jersey, when the corner-stone was laid to the Battle Monument, June 28, and since that time has devoted himself to the completion of his other works, already referred to. Thus far he has declined positions tendered as railroad engineer and professor of history, but has accepted an invitation to complete his paper upon American and European Railway Systems for future delivery in Great Britain.



CARTER, WILLIAM W., attorney-at-law, Brazil, Indiana, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 10, 1836. He is a son of John and Jemima (Patton) Carter, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland, and of English and Welsh descent. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, fighting under General Washington, and his father was for a time engaged as teamster in the second contest with Great Britain. In October, 1837, his parents moved to Clay County, Indiana, and settled on a farm in Posey Township. The locality at that time was little else than a vast expanse of unoccupied territory. Here, amidst the surroundings of a rural home, began the career of young Carter, and here he was taught the use of the ax, mattock, and hoe. The only means of scholastic training was that afforded by the rude pioneer school-house, wherein the patient pedagogue gave instruction in the rudiments of the three R's, and wielded the birch with the air of an autocrat. But good use was made of these meager facilities, so that at the age of seventeen Mr. Carter entered the literary department of Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he applied himself assiduously to his studies for two years. He had now made up his mind that he would qualify himself for the profession of law, and in pursuance of this idea he entered the office of Hon. Harvey D. Scott and R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Indiana—the latter now Secretary of War—and began reading the textbooks. This, however, continued but a short time, for, feeling the necessity of better facilities than could be found in an office with active practitioners, whose time was entirely consumed with weighty legal matters, he

repaired again to the farm for the purpose of augmenting his exchequer, to enable him to take a course of study in a law school. This he accomplished, and in 1857 entered the Law Department of Asbury University, where, in the spring of 1859, he graduated with praiseworthy honors. Immediately after graduation he located in Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay County, and entered regularly upon the practice of law, and a few months subsequently became associated with D. E. Williamson, of Greencastle, Indiana. From the very outset Mr. Carter demonstrated that his profession was well chosen, for so readily did he adapt himself to its requirements that soon after commencing the practice he had quite a lucrative business, for a young attorney in a community already well stocked with lawyers of older and graver heads, some of whom ranked with the very ablest in the state. He had just become fairly initiated into the intricacies of his chosen profession, when, in his view of the nation's situation, it demanded that he should quit the quiet pursuit of a professional life to take his place among the Union hosts against secession. Nor did he wait to secure an officer's commission as an extra incentive, though worthy of such a distinction. He enlisted as a private in Company D, 71st Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and went immediately to the front. The first engagement in which he participated was at Richmond, Kentucky, where the Federal forces were defeated by General E. Kirby Smith, and the 71st was captured. It was in this desperate encounter that the brave Major William Conkling was killed. Thus an important vacancy was to be filled, and a combination of circumstances pointed to Mr. Carter as the man for the place. After the regiment was paroled they remained in Camp Dick Thompson, at Terre Haute, for some time. In September a satisfactory exchange was effected with the Confederacy, and the regiment was again ready for active service in the field; but a major was lacking for the regiment, and in this connection, on the thirteenth day of December, occurred one of the most remarkable instances of promotion of the whole war—the commissioning of Mr. Carter as major, over the heads of all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, from private up to the rank of major, some of whom were avowed aspirants for the position. Commencing with the January following his promotion to the position as major, his regiment was stationed at Indianapolis, and chiefly employed in guarding rebel prisoners until July 1, 1863, and shortly after the 71st was recruited, and changed to the 6th Indiana Cavalry. Soon after this it will be remembered that General John Morgan began his daring raid into Indiana and Ohio. The 71st went to the state line to intercept his movements, and spent some time in guarding property at New Albany, Indiana, and during the following Sep-

ember and October the battalion was stationed at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. In November following, it was ordered to Somerset, Kentucky, and in December went to East Tennessee, where it was engaged in some hotly contested skirmishes. About this time the regiment suffered great privations and hardships on account of insufficient food and clothing. Its next order was to return to Mount Sterling, Kentucky. From Mount Sterling it was ordered to Camp Nelson, and afterward it constituted a part of General Sherman's command, and soon after crossed over the mountains and joined the main body of the army, near Dalton, Georgia. Major Carter's command remained with General Sherman until his forces reached Atlanta, and then it returned to Dalton, and from there to Nashville, Tennessee, where it took part in the battle which occurred soon after reaching that city, between the gallant General George H. Thomas and the Confederate General Hood. After this battle it went into camp at Nashville, where it remained till March, 1865, and then marched to Pulaski, Tennessee. Soon after—the war being over—all that remained of the old 71st Indiana returned to Indiana, giving joy to many weary and anxious ones who had long waited for them, and the men mustered out of the service as veterans. History teems with the conflicts, difficulties, and ever diversified career of the 17th Regiment, and of the hardships and privations it passed through, and yet no one has ever said that it shrank from duty or played the coward. The course of Major Carter was ever praiseworthy and commendable. He was courageous, brave, and resolute, and demonstrated great regard for the welfare of his men, by whom he was highly respected and esteemed. After the close of the war Major Carter returned to Bowling Green, and resumed the practice of law. In 1868 he was the choice of the Republican party of his district for Congress, making the race against Senator Voorhees, and was only defeated by one hundred and twenty-eight votes in a district which was generally Democratic by some five thousand majority, and which Mr. Voorhees carried in the succeeding campaign, against Moses F. Dunn, by over fourteen hundred majority. In 1868 Major Carter formed a law partnership with Silas D. Coffey, Esq., which still continues in a harmonious and satisfactory manner. In May, 1876, the firm of Carter & Coffey removed to Brazil, now the county seat of Clay, and here they have since resided. In politics Mr. Carter is a uniform and zealous Republican, but never permits his political predilections to be a barrier to personal friendship. In 1878 he was placed at the head of the Republican county ticket for Representative to the state Legislature which he expressed desire, but his county being largely Democratic he was of course defeated. On the sixteenth day of June, 1869, he was married to Miss Lucy E. Campbell, an interesting and

amiable lady, daughter of John S. and Julia A. Campbell, of Bowling Green, Indiana. He is the father of two children, Olive and Howard. As an attorney Major Carter takes rank with the most eminent lawyers in the state. As an advocate he stands at the head of the Brazil bar, and has few, if any, superiors anywhere, and is no less distinguished on the stump. He is a gentleman of high personal honor and integrity, and as a result has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

COFFEY, SILAS D., of Brazil, Clay County, was born on a farm in Owen County, Indiana, on the 23d of February, 1839. He is a son of Hodge R. and Hannah Coffey—the former a native of Tennessee, of Irish descent, and the latter from North Carolina, and of English extraction. His early education was received at a district school, but in 1860 he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained until the beginning of the Rebellion. When that occurred he enlisted in the Union service for three months at first, and afterwards for a year. When President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand soldiers for three years or during the war, his regiment, the 14th Indiana Volunteers, responded, and was so mustered in. He remained on active duty until June, 1863, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving with it until the time of his enlistment expired the next year. The 14th Indiana won an enviable reputation in the field, and of its members none were more deserving than Mr. Coffey. When he reached home he determined to begin the practice of law, making a partnership for that purpose with Allen T. Rose, then one of the most prominent and influential members of the bar in Bowling Green. After a number of years of arduous exertion, this connection was dissolved by mutual consent, in the autumn of 1868, and another one formed by Mr. Coffey, with Major W. W. Carter, which still continues. Two years before this he had been the candidate for prosecuting attorney for the district composed of the counties of Owen, Greene, Clay, and Putnam, making the race against Hon. John C. Robinson, but the district being largely Democratic he was of course defeated. In 1873 he was a candidate for Circuit Judge in Clay and Putnam Counties, but the same reason operated to prevent his election, although running far in advance of his ticket. His opponent was Judge Solon Turman, of Greencastle. Mr. Coffey is an honored member of the Masons, having joined that fraternity years ago. Politically, he is an unflinching Republican. He was married, on the 1st of November, 1864, to Miss Caroline L. Byles, daughter of William and Sarah Byles, of Baltimore County, Maryland, his present accomplished lady. He is the father of four

children, one son and three daughters. As an attorney he has attained a high reputation, his knowledge of law and his success in pleading probably placing him above any other member of the Brazil bar. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, though quiet and unobtrusive, and of the most undoubted integrity. Studious and attentive to details, his business is continually growing. His reputation is entirely self-made, as he began life without patrimony or influence. His achievements have been the result of untiring industry and economy, and he is therefore what we frequently read about but seldom see—the “architect of his own fortune.”

COMPTON, ISAAC M., of Brazil, Clay County, Indiana, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 30, 1832. His parents, Nathan and Jane (Hawkins) Compton, were natives of New Jersey—his father being of English and German ancestry, and his mother of English descent. His father followed the occupation of farming; and when the subject of this sketch was five years of age he moved to Indiana, settling in Clay County. Here he remained with his father, working on the farm through spring-time and harvest, and attending the common district schools during the winter months, until he attained his eighteenth year, when he engaged in carpentering, his father purchasing a set of tools for this purpose. After five years' employment at this occupation Mr. Compton entered the store of D. C. Stunkard, in Brazil, as clerk, remained there three years, and then for two years was engaged in the employment of Olds & Brackney. In 1861 Mr. Compton opened a grocery store, which he continued for two years, then selling out to Mr. Stunkard. He served as township assessor from 1855 to 1857. Having been in 1857 elected a Justice of the Peace of Van Buren Township, he held that office, fulfilling its duties to the entire satisfaction of the community, for eight years. In August, 1862, he volunteered in the service, and was elected by his comrades first lieutenant. The regiment was sent to Kentucky, and was in the battle of Mumfordsville on the 14th of September, 1862. Mr. Compton was taken prisoner, and was released and sent home. He soon after decided upon the study of law as a profession. Devoting several years to preparation, he was admitted to the practice in Clay County in 1866, and entered into partnership with Hon. Milton A. Osborn, of Greencastle. This partnership was dissolved in 1871. He then continued his profession with Samuel W. Curtis, and from 1874 to 1877 was in partnership with Charles E. Matson. In 1879 the law firm was composed of himself and Samuel M. McGregor, his present partner. In 1872 the Democracy of his county gave Mr. Compton the nomination for Representative,

without opposition. That, however, being the year of the Greeley movement, he was defeated. In 1876 he was again nominated for the same position, and was elected to the state Legislature by a majority of three hundred votes. Serving in this capacity to the great benefit of his constituents, he was in 1878 re-elected by three hundred and twenty majority. During the session of 1877 he served on the Committees on Organization of Courts, Rights and Privileges of the Inhabitants of the State, and Railroads, and on Special Committee on Mines and Mining, looking with great zeal after the mineral interests of his county. He was the author of Compton's Ventilation Bill, No. 66, which, through his earnest effort, passed the House without a dissenting vote, but was defeated in the Senate. Mr. Compton then succeeded in inserting a plank in the platform of the Democratic State Convention, in 1878, calling for a ventilation bill. At the session of the Legislature in 1879 he was on the Committees on the Judiciary, Railroads and Mileage, and Accounts, and was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, acting also on the Joint Committee on Public Buildings. His chief aim during the session of 1879 was to get a mining law passed for the protection of the great interests of the state of Indiana, and in particular of Clay County, and for that purpose he introduced House Bill No. 7, to which he devoted that untiring energy and watchfulness characteristic of the man, until by his efforts it passed the House without a dissenting voice, and in the Senate was passed after great opposition on the part of friends of capitalists and operators. This bill was, without doubt, one of the most useful ones brought before either House, and is calculated to protect not only the mining interests, but the lives and health of the men who go down into the depths of the earth and bring its treasures to light. In 1859 Mr. Compton became a charter member of Brazil Lodge, No. 264, in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and in 1860 of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, being a charter member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, and he has held high positions in both orders. He has always been a Democrat, though never a bitter partisan. November 3, 1853, he married Miss Mary A. Elkin, daughter of Benjamin F. Elkin, Esq., of Bowling Green, Indiana. With her he lived happily until her death, May 24, 1879. He has two children, now grown—a daughter, Lizzie, and a son, Charlie. The latter is a bright lad of fourteen. The daughter is married to John B. Smead, proprietor of a marble-yard in Brazil. Mr. Compton is esteemed most highly by those who know him best, as an honest and upright citizen, hospitable, and always interested in charitable enterprises, and who attends carefully to business, both for himself and those who intrust their interests in his hands. For the invaluable service rendered, not only to his own section, but to the state, he is now favorably spoken of



Isaac M. Compton

for Congress, and will no doubt be returned to the state Senate if he so desire. Such men as Mr. Compton are those who give a healthy impetus to the wheels of legislation, and the men who are demanded by the people as legislators.



COWAN, JOHN M., the subject of this sketch, was born in Indianapolis, December 6, 1821. His parents were John Cowan and Anna (Maxwell) Cowan, of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father was a native of Virginia, and at an early age accompanied the family to the state of Tennessee, where he spent the first twenty years of his life; afterward removing to Kentucky, and thence to Charlestown, in the then territory of Indiana. Upon the breaking out of the Indian troubles, he volunteered under General William Henry Harrison, accompanying him through the entire campaign, and taking part in the battle of Tippecanoe, and serving two years thereafter as a dragoon scout, until the final settlement of hostilities between the Wabash tribes and the whites. From Charlestown he removed to Indianapolis, of which city he was among the earliest settlers. In the autumn of 1822 he finally removed to a point two and a half miles south-west of Crawfordsville, and engaged in farming. Young John was early reared to habits of industry and frugality. His father dying when he was about eleven years old, the family estate was dissipated by the unfortunate speculations of an administrator, leaving the boy and his mother to struggle with adversity as best they were able. He took a man's burdens while thus yet a child, and uncomplainingly and with more than ordinary fortitude endured the labor, until in course of time fortune yielded the reward of his efforts. He entered the grammar school of Wabash College in 1836, and was graduated from the classical course in 1842, when he received the appointment of a deputy clerk of Clinton County, and removed to Frankfort. There he began the study of law, and in a few years was enabled to attend the Law School of the Indiana University, where he completed his preparatory legal studies, and graduated under the tutorage of Hon. David McDonald, afterward Judge of the District Court of the United States for the state of Indiana. Returning to Frankfort, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1845 was married to Harriet D. Janney, a descendant of a prominent Virginia family. His law practice, in partnership with Hon. James F. Suit, at Frankfort, became lucrative and absorbing; and his early habits of industry, wedded to an intense love of study, soon gave him an extensive and favorable reputation as a lawyer in North-western Indiana, so that in 1858, when he was nominated for the judgeship in the Eighth Judicial Circuit, although his competitor

was an experienced and able jurist, and the political complexion of the circuit was adverse, he was elected by a large majority. His duties for the six years ensuing were most laborious and exacting, and a proper criterion of the merit he earned by a faithful, intelligent, and honest discharge of the judicial functions is found in the fact that, at the expiration of the term for which he was elected, he was unanimously renominated by the party with which he affiliated, and was re-elected, without any real opposition from the other party, for another term of six years. Having completed his labors upon the bench in 1870, he returned to the practice of law at Crawfordsville, where he had removed with his family in 1864. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, now member of Congress from Colorado, and at the end of a prosperous connection of two years he became a partner in the firm of Cowan, White & Cowan, composed of Hon. M. D. White, now member of Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, and his second son, James E. Cowan. After nearly three years' labor in this latter firm, he permanently retired from the active practice of his well-loved profession, and became connected with the First National Bank of Crawfordsville as legal director, where he yet remains engaged, displaying that constant zeal, peculiar business tact, and unswerving integrity that have so especially characterized his long and busy life. Like his ancestry, he and his family are adherents of the Presbyterian faith. Three sons and one daughter have been born to them, all living and grown to manhood and womanhood. In person Judge Cowan is of slight build, nervous, active, with a modestly dignified air and a frank, open countenance, that displays the leading qualities of the man. He is not a politician, yet holds strong convictions as to true political duties, and upon all those questions of morality which more or less enter into politics. He is invariably on the right side, while at the same time native modesty and a kind of diffidence prevent his becoming a champion, in the popular sense of the word. He is a man who strongly attracts the best elements in a community, and when he makes friends they are for a life-time.



CULBERTSON, ROBERT H., physician and surgeon, Brazil, Clay County, Indiana, was born in Bedford, Lawrence County, Indiana, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1830. He is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Lowrey) Culbertson, natives of Pennsylvania, his father being of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his mother of English descent. At an early day his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and located at the present site of the town of Bedford, which then showed little evidences of civilized life. After a settlement was

effected the Lowreys (uncles to the subject of this sketch) laid out and established the town. Here his parents remained until he was five years of age, when they moved to Warren County, and settled on a farm near the town of Williamsport. In 1837 they again changed locations, to Bloomfield, Greene County, and soon after to Washington, Daviess County. At this place most of the scholastic training of young Culbertson was received. At such times as the schools were in session in winter he attended until his tenth year, when he entered the store of James Campbell, then a most estimable and worthy merchant of that place, being with him about a year, and, leaving, again entered school, where he applied himself zealously to the pursuit of knowledge. In his sixteenth year, an opportunity presenting, he entered the clerk's office of Knox County as deputy under W. R. McCord, clerk of the county. After a year he went to Edwardsport, in the same county, and began reading medicine in the office of the now venerable Doctor J. T. Freeland, at present of Freelandville, Indiana. He assiduously applied himself to the perusal of the various text-books on medicine for three consecutive years. In the winter of 1849-50 Doctor Culbertson attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and returning home in the spring of 1850 immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at his old place of study. His calling was evidently well chosen, for he was successful from the beginning. He remained at Edwardsport until 1854, when he removed to Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay County, entering into a partnership with Doctor W. G. McMillan, which lasted for three years, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved. After this Doctor Culbertson practiced alone till 1868, when he again entered the Ohio Medical College, where, in the spring of 1869, he graduated. Returning to Bowling Green, he visited the sick as before until 1872, when he relocated at his present home, Brazil, Indiana. In September, 1862, Doctor Culbertson entered the military service of the United States as senior surgeon in the 80th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and remained in the discharge of his duties as such surgeon for nearly two years, or until the spring of 1864, when, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, he was forced to resign and return home, in the hope of regaining his lost strength. After a brief sojourn, however, among friends and relatives, he again entered the service, this time as contract surgeon, joining General Sherman's army. He remained in this line of service till the close of the Rebellion, moving from point to point in charge of various hospitals. At Glasgow, Kentucky, Doctor Culbertson was promoted to post surgeon, a much deserved compliment to his skill, but which he most respectfully declined to fill, except for a brief period. Instead of this he joined his regiment at Knoxville, Tennessee, and resumed his old

line of service. Doctor Culbertson is an honored member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined that fraternity in 1865, and the Knights of Pythias in 1868. Politically, he was a Whig, in the days of that party, casting his presidential vote for General Winfield Scott in 1852, since which time he has regularly voted with the Republican party. On the 2d of November, 1869, Doctor Culbertson was married to Miss Eliza Wingate, daughter of J. Cannon Wingate, Esq., of Bainbridge, Indiana, a most estimable and intelligent lady. He is the father of one son, a sprightly and intelligent lad of seven summers, Charley Culbertson. As a physician he takes high rank. He is a close student, a man of honor and integrity in his profession, and as a consequence is highly esteemed by his fellow practitioners. Few attain the success that has attached to his practice, and steadily increases. By his kindness, frankness, and hospitality, Doctor Culbertson has won a place in the hearts of his fellow-men which is rarely attained. He takes much pleasure in informing himself about the events of the day, and the rapid strides that are constantly being made in medical science. All in all, Doctor Culbertson's success in life, considering the inauspicious beginning, has been almost phenomenal, and, strange to say, he claims little credit to himself for his achievements. It is contrary to his nature. He is quiet and unassuming, and emphatically a gentleman, and makes it a rule to attend zealously to the duty of the hour. A good conversationalist, he is well informed in English literature. Doctor Culbertson has certainly lived to some purpose. He has not lived for himself only, but for society as well, and as such has merited the respect and esteem which are so universally and appropriately reposed in him. He is a valued citizen, a kind husband and indulgent father, a student, and a gentleman.

 **DOHERTY, FISHER**, of Crawfordsville, was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1817, and is the son of John D. and Mary (Fisher) Doherty, formerly of Berks County, Pennsylvania. Fisher lived in Columbus until 1832, and subsequently at Brookville, Connorsville, and Indianapolis, and in the spring of 1844 he removed to Crawfordsville, his present home. While a carriage-maker by trade, and for many years engaged in that pursuit, Mr. Doherty has been one of the most active and energetic business men of Crawfordsville. He has erected and owned several prominent brick blocks, and is yet a considerable real estate holder. He has met the usual fate of enterprising men, alternate success and reverse, but he has always been cheerful and confident; has promptly met every obligation, and his name is good in bank and on change. He is one of the Taplin (Missouri) Land Corporation. He



John Truitt
East-Point

married Miss Sarah Owens, April 4, 1840. Three children, two sons and a daughter, have resulted from this union. In many respects Mr. Doherty is a man of marked characteristics. He claims to be an advanced thinker, but is always ready to yield old opinions to new convictions. Politically, he was a pronounced Abolitionist, and while it was dangerous to be outspoken he openly defied public sentiment at every opportunity, or if the opportunity was lacking he sometimes created it. He was, and is, aggressive without being offensive. Having lived to see slavery wiped out he allied himself to the Republican party, but at a later date united with the Greenbackers, and became one of their fervent advocates. He is ready in debate, well informed, seizes quickly every possible advantage, and never acknowledges himself defeated. He has never sought popularity or place, but when he was nominated by his party as their candidate for joint Representative, from Montgomery and Park Counties, he surprised the opposition by carrying his own township (Union) by eighty-four votes, overcoming a majority of two hundred at home, and winning his county by one hundred and fifty votes—a victory which amply compensated him for an expected defeat abroad. In early manhood Mr. Doherty was a deist, but became an atheist, from which belief, or rather disbelief, he was drawn by his investigations in the field of modern spiritualism, extending through a series of years. In this phase of theology Mr. Doherty is more at home, if possible, than in his political tenets. He is not only thoroughly in earnest, and claims that he has sufficient grounds for his convictions, but he challenges investigation into the palpable proofs he presents. He is a practical business man; has certainly shown himself capable of amassing money and investing it wisely, is truthful and honest, and he claims the same credence for what he knows of spiritualism as for what he knows of worldly affairs. He does not descend to abuse, but is inclined to take a cheerful view of mankind, and would rather persuade than drive them into his belief. But his spiritualism is of the most unmistakable type, and he believes that, as man becomes prepared for the reception of spirit influence, the inhabitants of the two worlds converse face to face. The evidence he brings to bear in favor of these manifestations has staggered the unbelief of many sensible people.

EARLY, JACOB DRENNAN, of Terre Haute, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, January 1, 1799, and was the third of seven children of Joseph and Catherine (Drennan) Early. The branch of the Early family from which the subject of this memoir is descended traces its lineage in this country to ancestors of English birth, who came to America

early in the eighteenth century. Thomas Early, the paternal grandfather of Jacob, was born in New Jersey in 1742, and removed to Virginia in 1764, and in the latter state his son Joseph was born, March 4, 1770. In 1788 the family emigrated to Kentucky and settled near the mouth of Limestone, now known as the city of Maysville. Joseph Early was married, at Mill's Station, to Miss Catherine Drennan, daughter of Captain Jacob Drennan, and the issue of this marriage was seven children, of whom the subject of our sketch was one. The wife and mother died February 4, 1816, and in 1839 Joseph Early sold his farm in Mason County, Kentucky, and removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life under the roof of his son Jacob, and where he died, July 2, 1842. Captain Jacob Drennan, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Early, served under General George Rogers Clarke, in the famous expedition of the latter against the British posts in the North-west, which resulted in the acquisition by the colonies of the territory now comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Various branches of the Early family are located in Virginia and Kentucky, and include many names of local prominence. In 1814 Jacob D. Early, whose younger days had been spent on his father's farm and were of the character usual to that period, determined to earn his own living, and at the age of fifteen entered a grocery store as clerk, in the village of May's Lick, Mason County, Kentucky, where he remained a little over a year, serving his novitiate in mercantile life. He then accepted a position to take charge of a store at Greenupsburg, Kentucky, for a Mr. Dougherty, walking the whole distance, of ninety miles, from Maysville to his destination. The stock of goods at Greenupsburg having been disposed of, he again found himself out of business, and in June, 1815, he returned for a short time to his father's house, working on the farm during the summer and fall of that year. The ensuing March (1816) he obtained a position in the store of Saunders & Higgins at Flemingsburg, at the princely salary of sixty dollars per year and board. In June, 1817, his employers decided to remove with their stock to Salem, Washington County, Indiana, and Mr. Early was invited to accompany them. His father's consent having been obtained, he set out for what was destined to be his future home, and arrived in due time at Salem. About this time Indiana was preparing for emerging from her territorial condition into the privileges of a sovereign state, and a convention was held at Corydon, Harrison County, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the new state. During the ensuing canvass for state officers, Mr. Early became acquainted with most of the candidates for office, among whom were the former territorial Governor, Posey, Jonathan Jennings, the successful candidate for first Governor of Indiana, and Christopher Harrison, the first Lieutenant-governor, the latter

a prominent merchant of Salem. In January, 1817, while on a visit to Flemingsburg, Kentucky, he accepted an offer from John N. Stockwell, of that place, to keep store for him at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per year—a considerable advance from his former income, sixty dollars—to commence at the expiration of his term of service with Saunders & Higgins. As his employers became acquainted with his brightening prospects the value of his services rose in proportion, and inducements were held out to him to remain; but his word had been pledged, and no pecuniary consideration could induce him to violate his agreement. Accordingly, about the 1st of March, 1817, he entered the employment of Mr. Stockwell, at Flemingsburg, where, however, he remained but a short time, as a change of proprietors released him from his contract, and he immediately engaged with Messrs. Wallace & Triplett, of the same place, at a salary of two hundred dollars per year. The next year his salary was raised to three hundred dollars, and at the expiration of five years Mr. Early found himself in the possession of one thousand dollars, with which, being satisfied of his ability to conduct an establishment of his own, he determined to commence business for himself. Refusing an offer of a partnership from his employers, he began business on his own account in 1823 in a rented store-room opposite to them, and soon, by the amiability of his temperament, and a courtesy of manner which was ever one of his characteristics, attracted a large number of customers, his first year's business exhibiting a margin of four thousand dollars over all expenses. This fact speaks volumes for his careful management and his pre-eminent adaptability for a mercantile career. Three years after, he felt secure of his ability to support a wife, and, on the 2d of March, 1826, he was married to Miss Mary H. Stockwell, daughter of Samuel Stockwell, of Flemingsburg, and soon settled in a small dwelling he had purchased and plainly furnished. Here, July 12, 1827, his son, Samuel S. Early, was born, and here, where the happiest days of his life were spent, he also drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs, losing his young wife by death on the 25th of February, 1828. She was a lady of a most amiable disposition, universally beloved, a loving and devoted wife and mother, and her loss was the greatest blow of his life. For five years longer Mr. Early continued to do business in Flemingsburg, and his establishment was the most flourishing dry-goods house in the place. His affability and kind manner gained him universal patronage, and his honesty, truth, and integrity secured and retained hosts of friends. February 25, 1833, he was again married, to Miss Ann C. Reynolds, of Baltimore, and in September, 1835, he removed to the city of Terre Haute, of which he remained a resident until his death, January 6, 1869. A brother, John D., had preceded

him several years, and was one of the pioneer pork-packers and general merchants. Subsequently, the latter moved to Baltimore, and Jacob D. remained in possession of his mercantile and packing business, to which he devoted himself with extraordinary success. Merchants in those days carried much larger stocks of goods, in proportion to the size of the place and its wealth, than they do now. It was necessary. During his long residence in the city of his adoption Mr. Early endeared himself to all classes of his fellow-citizens, and, in those branches of industry and trade in which he became interested, he exhibited the highest traits of capacity and success. Devoting himself assiduously to his business, he never exhibited a trace of that narrow-mindedness which too often is developed in the mere seeker after wealth. A public-spirited and generous-minded citizen, he was ever ready to aid every good and laudable enterprise. Utterly free from any ambition for political preferment, he avoided the responsibilities of official position, while ever desirous of advancing the prosperity of his city. He was connected as director with the old State Bank of Indiana, the Bank of the State of Indiana, and the National State Bank of Terre Haute—three institutions, of which the two latter were continuations of the first—and was several times a member of the earlier councils of the city. As a business man he had few equals and no superiors. The quiet manner and unexcitable temperament which left the mind unbiased and free to act was the secret of his success, and made him known and felt in the business of life. In his social relations he was a model of kindness and generosity. His home was always open to his many friends, and the stranger never failed to share in its entertainment. Old and young alike, without respect to pecuniary condition, were made welcome at his board, and his hospitality, elegant but unostentatious, was dispensed with a liberal hand. In his declining years, when apparently past the spirit of enjoyment himself, he loved to see the young and old meet together in social intercourse, and none felt happier than himself when his house was full of happy faces and light hearts. These kindly recollections of the good and kind Jacob D. Early will long live in the remembrance of old and young in Terre Haute. Such a life points its own moral. The biographer, writing for the future as well as for the present generation, would be unmindful of his duty if he failed to commend to the young the example of such a life. Commencing with no capital, but with a determination to succeed, and paving the path to prosperity only with the solid rocks of honest industry and goodness of character and conduct, we have seen success achieved in the face of every obstacle, and a name transmitted to posterity that shall ever shine with the radiance emanating from a life of purity and integrity.

EARLY, SAMUEL STOCKWELL, A. M., of Terre Haute, was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, July 12, 1827, being the only child of Jacob D. and Mary (Stockwell) Early. A brief genealogical record of his family will be found under the name of his father, Jacob D. Early, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. His mother died a few months after his birth, and he was reared by his grandmother, Mrs. Stockwell, who in every way endeavored to fill for him the place of his lost parent, and was most tenderly and assiduously devoted to his welfare. He received his principal education, until he was fourteen, in the academy at Flemingsburg, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Henry Maltby. In this institution many persons were prepared for college who have since become conspicuous in the civil and military history of the country, among whom may be mentioned Hon. H. B. Porter, General George B. Hodge, Colonel Charles Marshall, Judge Walter Lacy, and others of equal prominence. In 1841 he entered Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated in 1844, at the age of seventeen, having pursued the full classical course, and winning honors as Greek orator of his class. The class of 1844 numbers on its list many names which have since acquired more than local eminence, and among them will be recognized Colonel R. N. Hudson, Professor James Lavery, afterwards superintendent of public instruction of the state of Iowa; Judge Milton J. Durham, now member of Congress from Kentucky, etc. In 1847 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon Mr. Early by his Alma Mater. Mr. Early when quite young developed a decided taste in the direction of art studies, which almost amounted to a passion; and, after an interval of two or three years spent in his father's counting-room at Terre Haute, after his graduation, he made the tour of Europe in 1849, paying special attention to the examination of art matters, and visiting all the famous galleries of the old world. His tour, embracing all continental Europe except Russia, lasted for fifteen months, and as one of the results of his travels and accompanying research Mr. Early's mind is stored with a fund of information on art rarely to be met with outside the charmed circle of those who have devoted all the energies of a life-time to its pursuit. The writer of this sketch has been favored with a glimpse at a manuscript narrative of Mr. Early's travels on the European continent, not intended for publication, which is illustrated by sketches from his pencil portraying scenes of every-day life in Europe. Though undertaken by the artist merely to while away a passing hour, they evince a fineness of execution and careful attention to detail which place them far above mediocrity. During his absence in Europe, Mr. Early contributed a series of interesting letters to the *Western Christian Advocate*, then edited by Rev. Matthew Simpson, of Cin-

cinnati, the present widely known Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his return he again devoted himself assiduously to business, in partnership with his father. In 1855 he was married to A. Louisa Andrews, of Baltimore, Maryland, a daughter of General T. P. Andrews, deputy paymaster-general of the United States army, and occupying the position of paymaster-general during the late war. Still continuing to devote his attention to business, in 1856 he became interested in the Prairie City Bank, and was elected president, holding the position for six years, when the bank was legislated out of existence by the repeal of the free-banking law. In 1864 he was elected president of the board of trustees of St. Agnes's Hall, a female seminary, located at Terre Haute, which was eminently successful as an educational institution until the advancement of the standard of education in the public schools of the state obviated the necessity for that class of private schools, and in 1868 it ceased operations. During this period he also held the position of director in the National State Bank, which he resigned in 1871. In that year he removed temporarily with his family to Baltimore, pending the education of his children, still retaining and conducting his business interests at Terre Haute. During his residence of five years in Baltimore he became prominently identified with its literary and art circles, and his name is familiar to all connoisseurs in that city as one of the editors and proprietors of the Baltimore *Bulletin*, a weekly literary and art journal, which took a very high rank among periodicals of its kind, its criticisms coming to be regarded as most influential in all matters pertaining to its department. While in Baltimore, Mr. Early became a leading spirit and took a prominent part in art exhibitions, then quite an innovation, which, however, were attended with gratifying success, and gave a new impetus to the study of the laws of beauty in that cosmopolitan city. Returning to Terre Haute in 1876, Mr. Early has since devoted himself to business, to which he brings all the tact and capacity inherited from his father. On the death of Colonel William K. Edwards, Mr. Early was elected a member and secretary of the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the splendid foundation of Mr. Chauncey Rose in Terre Haute for the technical education of young men. No one man who has come under the observation of the writer combines in such a remarkable degree qualities seemingly incompatible, and seldom found united. A shrewd, industrious, far-seeing, and prudent business man, a type of the successful and thrifty merchant, seen in the counting-room actively superintending the minutiae of mercantile life, it seems that there he is at home; engage him in conversation on the literary, scientific, or political topics of the day, and you are astonished at the fund of thought, clear and quick perception, and

thoroughness of culture which he possesses, and instinctively you feel that in these circles he is in his element: draw him out on the world of art, and you find that in this field he is again at home. In short, in him you find the prosperous merchant, the diligent student, the cultured scholar, the attractive conversationalist, and the honorable, high-minded gentleman, devoted to every interest of pure society, and respected and esteemed by all who come into personal contact with him. Mr. Early's family consists of a daughter and three sons, the oldest son being a recent graduate of Kenyon College, Ohio.

ELSTON, COLONEL ISAAC C., banker, Crawfordsville, Indiana, second son of Major Isaac C. Elston, was born in Crawfordsville February 5, 1836. He was educated in the village schools and at Wabash College, and in 1852 was employed for some time in a store, when a spirit of adventure seized him, and, in company with others, he went across the plains to the Eldorado of the Pacific, with ox and mule teams, a journey which occupied four months, from the time of leaving the settlements on the Missouri River until the party reached California. Ill-health compelled his return in a few months, coming back by the Isthmus route. In 1855-56 he attended the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and studied the modern languages under the celebrated teacher Professor Fasselque. Returning home, he became one of the firm of Lee, Gilkey & Co., in the grain trade. In 1860, on the election of Hon. Henry S. Lane as Governor and United States Senator, Mr. Elston took his place in the Elston Bank, from that time until now conducted under the style of Elston & Son. But the Rebellion came, and Mr. Elston responded to the first call for troops by enlisting a company after organization known as Company I, 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Elston was elected second lieutenant, and Lew Wallace, afterwards major-general, was chosen captain. The latter was appointed colonel, and Lieutenant Elston succeeded to his place as captain. The regiment spent the three months of its enlistment principally in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, during which time they were engaged in several skirmishes, and returned home only to re-enlist in the three years' service. Captain Elston's company was made up of excellent material, and during the war furnished a major-general, besides a number of regimental and company officers. Thirty-seven students of Wabash College left their books to enlist with him. The regiment, now reorganized, was ordered to Paducah, where Captain Elston was promoted to major. Then followed that brilliant series of engagements at Forts Donelson and Henry, and at Shiloh, in all of which his command participated. Major Elston was now appointed

lieutenant-colonel in the regular army on the staff of Major-general Wool, and was assigned to duty with Major-general Wallace. In 1863 he resigned, and was for a while in business in Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1864 went to Memphis and established the First National Bank of that place. Some months after ill-health necessitated his return North, and he engaged for a time in stock brokerage in Cincinnati. We next find him, in 1866, at Buchanan, Michigan, in the lumber trade and in manufacturing. The death of his father, in 1867, called him home, and he at once assumed management of the estate and control of the bank. His interest in the latter had not ceased in the intervals of absence, and he is at the present writing its president. Colonel Elston has been connected with many public enterprises; was for several years one of the directors of and intimately connected with the building of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad; has officiated as one of the board of directors of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, and was for several years president of the Sand Creek Coal Company, of Parke County, one of the largest coal corporations in the state. In 1862, on the 7th of August, Colonel Elston was married to Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel John Mills, of Marietta, Ohio. Six children, one son and five daughters, have blessed this union. Mrs. Elston's father, Colonel Mills, was born in Marietta, Ohio, where he has resided during the eighty-four years of his life, and is one of the best known and respected citizens of his state. He took an active and prominent part in the building of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad; was president of the Marietta branch of the Ohio State Bank; is one of the trustees and patrons of Marietta College, and has been, during his career of a half century, intimately identified with the material and educational interests of the state. Colonel Elston inherits many of his traits of character from his father, Major Isaac C. Elston, who was widely known as one of the pioneers of Montgomery County, and as one who carved a fortune out of the rough material of those primitive days. His history for nearly half a century is made up very largely of the history of Crawfordsville. Born in New Jersey, in 1794; removing with his parents to Onondaga County, New York, he knew but little of the learning of the schools; sought the West; reached Vincennes in 1818; engaged in mercantile affairs; removed thence in two or three years to Terre Haute, and finally, in 1823, to Crawfordsville, which was just laid out, and here, on what was then the outskirts of civilization, the young merchant began that business career that soon made him a marked man in the little community. He foresaw the rapid development of the state, and among his business ventures was the purchase of the site where Michigan City now stands. This interest in time brought him what at that day was considered a large fortune. With wealth far in



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excess of that possessed by any of his fellow-citizens, he used it for the development of the material interests of his county and state. He erected the Rock River Mills, afterwards purchased by Messrs. Collins & Sperry, and now owned by the latter. He was the first president of the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad, since merged into and consolidated with the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. The first-named thoroughfare was emphatically his work, due to his energetic and persistent efforts. He remained one of the directors of the consolidated road as long as he chose to retain the position. Major Elston was a prominent member of and liberal contributor to the Methodist Church for forty years. Diligent in business, prompt to meet engagements, he was no miser of his time, but devoted much of it to relaxation, and lived to enjoy a genial and hearty old age, surrounded by children who loved and neighbors who respected him. Colonel Isaac C. Elston, the immediate subject of this sketch, is now the president of the bank of which his father was the founder, and for years the principal manager. Of medium height, and what is termed trim build, he has the bearing of a gentleman and a man of business combined. A stranger would think him reserved and reticent, but he is easily approached, and is genial in conversation. He is popular with the masses, takes an abiding interest in all matters of local importance, is a useful citizen, and fully deserving of the respect in which he is held. He and his family attend religious service at the Presbyterian Church, and enter heartily into whatever pertains to the moral advancement of the community in which they have made their home.

ENSMINGER, JOSEPH, of Crawfordsville, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1798. His grandfather came from Germany in middle life. He was the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Soyer) Ensminger. While Joseph was yet an infant his father removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and died there some twenty years after. With a life of toil before him, having but a limited education, he learned the trade of brick-layer and plasterer. In 1818 he married Miss Jane Frazier, the daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer, a lady of more than ordinary intelligence. After working at his trade in Harrisburg for two years he removed to Butler County, Ohio, and engaged in farming for seven years. Thence he removed to Montgomery County, Indiana, November 29, 1828, and opened up a timbered farm six miles from Crawfordsville, on which he remained for the next quarter of a century; rearing and educating his children, and adding to the development and prosperity of his county and state. Removing to Crawfordsville, he has since made the place

his home. In 1830, less than two years after becoming a resident, he was appointed assessor for the county, and made the last assessment under the old law, township officers afterwards performing that duty. Mr. Ensminger while assessing visited and inspected in person every section of land in the county. He next served as treasurer of Montgomery County for one year. In 1833 he was appointed deputy sheriff, after which service he again resumed his usual business pursuits. In 1877 Mr. Ensminger retired from active life, and now, at fourscore, appears twenty years younger than he really is. Too old to take part in the late war, his own military record is confined to a lieutenant-colonel's and adjutant's duty in the militia. Mr. Ensminger lost his first wife November 5, 1839. She left three sons and two daughters. September 17, 1840, he married Mrs. Jane K. Canine, who died in 1873, leaving two sons and two daughters. William Ensminger, the oldest son, is a celebrated teacher; Horace P. is the present city marshal of Crawfordsville; Benjamin B. enlisted in the 120th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was killed near Petersburg, Virginia. Doctor S. L. Ensminger, who was also in the service and wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, now resides in Crawfordsville. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth M., married James H. Crane, now a farmer in Cass County, Indiana; Sophronia Ann married Jones Rountree, son of a pioneer farmer of the county; Ellen Jane married Richard Canine, descended from one of the most honored and respected families in the state; and Catherine Frances, the youngest of the daughters, married Abner Hetfield, of Fountain County. Mr. Ensminger has been a consistent Christian for nearly threescore years, and is at present a member of the Second Presbyterian (Center) Church. He attributes his present health and strength, at such an advanced age, to the fact that he has never contaminated his blood with strong drink and tobacco, that he has paid strict attention to the laws of health, worked hard, lived on plain but wholesome food, and has striven to keep a conscience void of offense toward God and man. He has been an affectionate husband and a kind parent, and has lived to see his children's children rise up and call him honored. He has won and deserves the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

GILBERT, CURTIS, late of Terre Haute, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, June 8, 1795, and died at Manatee, Florida, October 28, 1877, in his eighty-third year. He was a member of a family noted for longevity: his grandfather, Ebenezer Gilbert, reached the age of eighty-one; Hannah, sister of Ebenezer, died at eighty-five; his father, Benjamin, died May 11, 1846, aged eighty-six; an uncle, Ebenezer, was in his

seventy-eighth year at his death, January 16, 1833; two aunts, Hannah Deming, mother of Judge Demas Deming, and Sarah Gilbert, reached the ages of eighty-one and eighty, respectively. Of his immediate family, two brothers, Timothy and Orrin, lived to the respective ages of eighty and seventy-three, and a sister, Mary, died at the age of seventy-five. His early education was acquired in his native town, where he was a diligent student in the high school. At the early age of seventeen he was examined and approved as a teacher, and taught school at Middletown for one term. But the Western fever was even then prevalent, and on the 31st of October, 1813, he left home, to seek his fortune towards the setting sun. Railroads were an unknown luxury in those days, and, after several stages by river and land, he arrived at Philadelphia, whence a stage ran to Pittsburgh. The condition of his purse forbade him the luxury of a ride. So he shipped his trunk to that point by stage, and set out to make the journey on foot, accomplishing it in eleven days, and arriving nine days ahead of his trunk. After various adventures and hardships of travel incident to that time, when only two steamboats, the "Walk-in-the-Water" and the "Ætna," plied upon Western waters, he arrived at Springfield, Ohio, where he found Colonel William Wells. To him he handed a letter of introduction from an old friend at Middletown, which secured him a firm friend and counselor. On his advice, Mr. Gilbert sought employment at Newark and Granville, but, failing to secure it, returned to Springfield and taught school for a short time, when, through Colonel Wells, he obtained a position in the store of the Brothers Walpole, at Zanesville, remaining in their employ until July, 1814. Leaving Zanesville in a pirogue, he landed at Marietta, where he accepted an offer to convey a Mr. Robinson's horse to Cincinnati, then a city of only twenty-five hundred inhabitants. The horse delivered, he found business dull, and started "down the river" on a flat-boat to New Orleans, where he remained with an uncle about two months. At that time a panic was induced by the threatening approach of the British, and he went to Louisville by boat, thence on foot to Cincinnati, where he obtained a position in the store of Bailey, Green & Bailey. The firm soon decided on establishing a branch store at Post Vincennes, and Mr. Gilbert was selected to take charge there. Soon afterwards a branch at Fort Harrison was determined on, and Mr. Gilbert, with one of the firm, James B. McCall, arrived there December 20, 1815. July 5, 1816, he formed a copartnership with Mr. N. B. Bailey, of Vincennes, Mr. Gilbert taking charge at Fort Harrison. During that summer he established a trading post near the mouth of Vermilion River, receiving his license to trade from Governor Posey. An outbreak among the Indians caused him to return to Fort Harrison; and, on the ex-

piration of his partnership with Mr. Bailey, January 14, 1817, he engaged in business with Andrew Brooks, this partnership lasting until he was elected clerk and recorder of Vigo County. Mr. Gilbert was appointed postmaster at Fort Harrison December 4, 1817, and continued in that office until it was discontinued, October 26, 1818, and the post-office transferred to Terre Haute. In 1818 he erected the first frame building in Terre Haute, then only a collection of a few log-cabins, and this building was used for a post-office. The same year he was elected first clerk and recorder of Vigo County. February 12, 1819, he was appointed judge-advocate of the odd battalion in the first brigade of Indiana militia, by Major Robert Sturges. In 1821 he lost his wife and only child, and two years later he paid a visit to his native town. In 1824 he was re-elected clerk and recorder for the term of seven years, and elected for the third time in 1832. He was chosen a member of the board of trustees of the public library of Vigo County, September 6, 1824. In 1834 he took an active part in the organization of the Branch Bank, and was elected one of the directors. He also took a prominent part in procuring an act of the Legislature for the drainage of Lost Creek, which passed January 21, 1837, and was an act of incalculable benefit to the sanitary condition of the vicinity. Terre Haute was incorporated into a town in 1838; and at the first election for members of the common council Mr. Gilbert was chosen to the council, and soon after was appointed president *pro tem*. The following year the office of mayor was abolished, and the board of common council was empowered to elect a president, upon whom should devolve all the duties of mayor. To this position he was elected April 4, 1839, and was thus the first mayor of Terre Haute, although, on account of ill-health, he resigned the following September. In 1839 he declined a re-election to the office of clerk, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, on a farm which he lived to see laid out into town lots, now part of the beautiful "Prairie City." During his twenty-one years of clerkship he served the people faithfully, and received universal commendation. In 1845 he was elected president of the Terre Haute Branch of the State Bank. When he assumed its management its financial credit was at a very low ebb; but by the most astonishing energy and perseverance, combined with remarkable financial skill, he succeeded in reviving its business. He resigned his position, December 4, 1849, and was re-elected November 5, 1850, serving until June 22, 1853. At the expiration of the charter he was elected president to wind up its affairs, which he did with rare ability and success, receiving the grateful acknowledgments of all interested. A new branch of the Bank of the State was organized, of which he was elected director, and this ended his official life. For six years preceding his death, Mr. Gilbert spent the



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winter months in Florida, where he died, as stated at the beginning of this sketch. Such is the brief, unsatisfactory record of a man identified during his life-time with all the best interests of his city and county, and wielding an influence for good still felt in the community in which he lived. Every duty was performed with fidelity and integrity. No stain or blemish ever rested upon his private or official character. To use the words of one who knew him well, "He was equal to all emergencies of life, even to parting with it." No prouder epitaph could adorn his tomb. No one can question his title to a high rank among Indiana's representative men. There are no surviving children of his first wife, Catherine Allen. They were married September 5, 1819, and she died February 6, 1821. His second wife, Mary C. King, to whom he was married November 26, 1834, was a native of Canandaigua, New York, and at the time of her union was residing in the city of Terre Haute, with her brother, A. C. King, Esq. She died, October 20, 1858, surrounded by a loving family. There are surviving seven children, all of whom, with one exception, are still residents of Vigo County, whose names are well known in the community. The eldest son, Joseph Gilbert, resides near the city of Terre Haute, and devotes his attention to horticulture and farming. He has been for several years a member of the state board of horticulture, and twice its president. He for several years took an active interest in the politics of his county, having been for some time chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was elected to the Indiana state Legislature from 1874 to 1876. In the latter year he retired from active politics, but takes a deep interest in all public matters relating to the welfare of the county and city, being a moving spirit in all enterprises for the general good. He is now a trustee of the state normal school, and is a citizen that the county may well be proud of. The oldest daughter of Mr. Gilbert is the wife of Mr. John S. Beach, of Terre Haute, president and owner of the Prairie City Bank, of that city. Another daughter is Mrs. Joseph H. Blake, also a resident of Vigo County; and a third is Mrs. W. S. Warner, who lives with her husband and family at Manatee, Florida. It was at her residence that Mr. Gilbert died. The remaining daughter is Miss Martha Gilbert, a young lady who resides in Terre Haute with her oldest sister, Mrs. John S. Beach. Edward and Henry C. Gilbert are the youngest sons and remaining members of Mr. Gilbert's family. They live on the site of the old homestead, in Terre Haute, and are associated in business as officers of the large establishment known as the "Phoenix Foundry and Machine-works." They are well-known as active, enterprising, and industrious young business men. Besides the above children of Mr. Gilbert, at the present time (1880) there are fourteen grandchildren.



GOOKINS, SAMUEL BARNES, of Terre Haute. The New England *Genealogical Register* traces the genealogy of the Gookins family from the days of King John, and the American branch of it from the original emigrant, who was contemporary with Captain Smith. Daniel Gookin (as the name was then written) came to Newport News in the year 1620. He brought with him fifty men, and established a colonial settlement at that point. Captain Smith seems to have thought that this settler had a will of his own. During the Indian troubles which resulted in the captain's capture, and his release through the intervention of Pocahontas, an order was issued requiring the settlers to abandon their settlement and retire to Jamestown. Captain Smith says that "Gookin, at Newport News, having fifty men of his own, refused that order, and made good his standing against the savages." Newport News had been almost forgotten until its fame as a military point was revived during the late war. In the days of the commonwealth under Cromwell, the Puritans of New England sent their missionaries to the chivalry of Virginia, and a son of the original emigrant, bearing his name, became a convert to the Puritan faith. On the restoration of Charles II, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a law expelling all nonconformists from the province. The Puritan convert left, and went to Boston, of which he became a permanent resident, and there remained during his life, in the course of which he rendered important public services as speaker of the General Court or Assembly, commander of the army, and as assistant of Eliot in his labors for the civilization and christianizing of the Indians. He was the father of the New England branch of the family. Among his descendants was William Gookins, father of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Barnes Gookins was born at Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont, May 30, 1809. He was the youngest of ten children of William and Rhoda Gookins. In 1812 the family, excepting the two oldest children—daughters, who had married and settled in Vermont—emigrated to New York and took up their abode in the town of Rodman, Jefferson County. The father died two years after, leaving the mother and her eight children dependent solely upon a good and merciful Providence and their own exertions to make their way in the world. May 5, 1823, the mother, an elder brother of twenty-three, and Samuel B. set out for the West. Prior to that time the route of westward emigration had been by wagon across New York and Pennsylvania to the tributaries of the Ohio, thence by boat down that river, and sometimes up the Wabash. By the treaty of 1821 between the United States and the Miami, Kickapoos, and Potawatomes occupying the northern portion of Indiana, the Indian title to most of that territory was ceded to the general government. Immediately after this cession at-

tention was directed to what had been called the northern route. This course was taken by the party in question. They took passage at Sackett's Harbor on the "Ontario," the second steamboat that navigated the waters of Lake Ontario, and landed at Lewiston; thence around Niagara Falls by wagon; thence to Buffalo by open boat, to Detroit by schooner; to Fort Meigs, at the head of Maumee Bay, by another schooner; to Fort Wayne by canoe, across the Portage, drawing their canoe by oxen to Little River; down that river to the Wabash, and down the Wabash to Fort Harrison and Terre Haute; making the trip in the remarkably short space, for those times, of six weeks and two days, a great improvement upon the old route by way of the Ohio River, by which, if the emigrant made his way within three months, he was fortunate. Northern Indiana was then still occupied by the Indians, but they were friendly and gave the emigrants no trouble, visiting their camps at every opportunity to exchange their wild game for bread, or any thing the emigrants had to spare. The emigrants located on Fort Harrison Prairie, about two miles from Terre Haute, whither other members of the family had three years before preceded them. In January, 1825, the mother died and the family was broken up. Samuel B. lived for a time in the family of Captain Daniel Stringham, father of the late Commodore Horton Stringham, of the United States navy; afterwards in the families of a married sister and elder brother. In July, 1826, he apprenticed himself to the late John W. Osborn, editor and publisher of the *Western Register*, the first newspaper that was published at Terre Haute. At the end of four years, having finished his apprenticeship, he went to Vincennes and, assisted by the late John B. Dillon, brought out the *Vincennes Gazette*, under the proprietorship of Samuel Hill. One year later he returned to Terre Haute, took the position of editor of the *Western Register*, and continued in that occupation until June, 1832, when the *Register* office was purchased by Thomas Dowling, who established the *Wabash Courier* as its successor. Having in view the profession of journalist, Mr. Gookins made arrangements for pursuing his avocation in Washington City, and had gone so far as to pack his trunk, and was ready to depart for his new field of labor. He had for several years been on very intimate terms with Hon. Amory Kinney, a lawyer of high standing, then Judge of the Circuit Court. He had often endeavored to convince the young printer and journalist that he was fitted for the legal profession, but hitherto without success. Returning home from his circuit on a Saturday evening, and learning of the preparations made for the departure for Washington on the following Monday, and aware also of another fact, viz., that a matrimonial engagement existed between him and his present wife, daughter of John W. Osborn, another and this time a success-

ful effort was made to convince the young man that he was predestinated to be a lawyer; the consequence of which was that on the next Monday, instead of departing for Washington, he entered the office of Judge Kinney and sat down to the study of Blackstone's Commentaries. Regretting the lack of a classical education, which he had had neither the means nor the opportunity of acquiring, he consoled himself with the fact, which he learned from his instructor, that a Cady had from the shoemaker's bench attained eminence in the legal profession, with other similar examples—to which, had they sooner occurred, might have been added those of Lincoln from the farm, and Johnson from the tailor's bench. He remembered too the opinion of the model of his life in his former occupation, Doctor Franklin, upon the inexpediency of wasting so large a portion of one's life in the acquisition of a multiplicity of languages, when one, he thought, would serve for all practical purposes; and, upon these considerations, in which the engagement already mentioned cut no small figure, he decided to make the venture, upon the capital invested in an English education considerably above the average, acquired in the country schools, which had been very materially improved and developed by his work at the printer's case and the editor's table, than which, if rightly improved, there is no better school. But, young man, do not take this as an example. If you have the opportunity for a collegiate course, avail yourself of it by all means. Admitted to the bar of the Vigo Circuit Court in 1834, and to that of the Supreme Court in 1836, when he gained his first case in that court (4 Blackford, 260), he pursued his chosen avocation until 1850. Residing at Terre Haute, his practice included a large circuit of courts in Indiana and Illinois. In 1850 the Hon. John Law, then Judge of the circuit including Vincennes and Terre Haute, retired from the bench, and Mr. Gookins was appointed by Governor Joseph A. Wright, of opposite politics, to fill the vacancy. Just twenty years after he went to Vincennes to aid in establishing the *Vincennes Gazette*, he went to the same place to hold his first term as Judge of the Circuit Court. The Legislature at the next session did not approve of the course of Governor Wright, and chose one of their own political sentiments instead. In 1851, a new Constitution having been adopted, making very radical changes in our judicial system, and requiring the enacting of a civil code, Mr. Gookins was induced to represent Vigo County in the Legislature, the chief object of which was to aid in that work. It was the "long session," extending from December, 1851 (with forty days' recess for committee work), to June, 1852, during which time a code was enacted which has formed the basis of our judicial system from that time to the present. Mr. Gookins served on several committees, the most important of which was that for the Organizations of Courts.

The new Constitution made the judiciary elective by the people. Mr. Gookins, co-operating with prominent members of the legal profession belonging to the two leading political parties of that time, made a vigorous effort to keep the choice of judges, especially those of the Supreme Court, out of the field of politics. In this they were unsuccessful. The politicians took the matter in hand, and the Democrats first, and then the Whigs, in state convention, nominated each a full ticket for Judges of the Supreme Court, instead of two from each party, as had been proposed. On the Whig ticket the nominees were Charles Dewey, David McDonald, John B. Howe, and Samuel B. Gookins. They were beaten by a majority of over fifteen thousand. Two years later, a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of Hon. A. L. Roach, and a political revolution having also occurred, consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Mr. Gookins was again a candidate, and was elected by a majority as large as that of his opponent two years before. In the securing of neither of these nominations did he take any part, believing that the judiciary should be kept free from party power and influence, a principle excellent in theory, but unavailing in practice under the workings of our present system. Mr. Gookins held the position of Judge of the Supreme Court for three years, and then resigned. Two causes led to this: first, the insufficiency of the salary to support a family and pay current expenses, the Legislature having fixed it at twelve hundred dollars per annum; second, the imperative necessity of a change of climate, consequent upon a serious impairment of his physical constitution, resulting from a violent attack of pneumonia while in the Legislature, from which he had never been able fully to rally. He went to Chicago, where he engaged in his profession from 1858 to 1875. By this change his health was fully restored, and he has a constitution strong and vigorous. He now resides at Terre Haute, and is actively in practice. Mr. Gookins retains the interest in literary affairs acquired in his earlier days. He has been a not unfrequent contributor to the press and an occasional one to the magazines, among which were the *Knickerbocker* and the *Continental*, both popular in their day. In the latter will be found a political satire entitled "Tom Johnson's Bear," written and sent to that magazine in June, 1862. It was addressed to Mr. Lincoln, and its object was to show the absurdity of holding the negroes in slavery while their masters were seeking to destroy the government. It had been read at a public meeting in Chicago. After it was sent to the *Continental*, and before its publication, the emancipation proclamation was issued. It then seemed to its author inappropriate, and he endeavored to recall it, but the editors would not consent, and it came out in October of that year. This was supplemented by another, following the proclama-

tion of emancipation, entitled "How Mr. Lincoln Became an Abolitionist," published in the same magazine in June, 1863, to which any persons interested can refer. Two other productions of his pen have been given to the public, one entitled "Tippletonia," and the other "The White House," a national drama, in which the President's wife and the Secretary of State are the *dramatis personae*. They are designed to exhibit some of the features of social life in their true colors. Some have said that literature, especially the poetic, is incompatible with law. This is a mistake. Moses, David, and Solomon were legislators, judges, and poets. John Quincy Adams and Daniel Webster wrote poetry, and none stood higher in the legal fraternity than the latter. But if the assumption were true, there was not, probably, in the case under consideration, enough of the literary or poetic inspiration to seriously interfere with the labors of a life-time at the bar or on the bench. The subject of this sketch is also the limner. It is furnished at the request of the publisher. Whether the *ego* perceptible in it is too retiring or too demonstrative he leaves to the discriminating judgment of the careful reader. We can not refrain from making an addition to the sketch as given by him. As indicated above, Judge Gookins has been in the habit of contributing to the public press in verse. In his poetry the author evidently writes from the inmost feelings of his heart, so that in his verse we see the truest phases of his character and the leading impulses of his life delineated. In them he has unconsciously, but, nevertheless, most truly, given to the world the motives which have actuated his long life of usefulness, and the high aims which have gained for him the honored position of a citizen whom all respect, and of a Christian whose shining light has led his fellow-men to glorify the Father of all. In a word his character may be summed up in a single sentence—that of a Christian gentleman. A true humanity, rounded and molded and beautified by the graces reflected in the example and teachings of the Divine Humanity, is seen in the life and character of the subject of this sketch. Below we give a poem written by Judge Gookins in 1862, which well illustrates all that we have said:

"PURITY."

"Unto the pure all things are pure, but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure."—*Paul to Titus*.

"In the lone silence of the woodland dell,
Unseen by man, by busy feet untrod,
Where the deep fountains of the forest dwell
(Like pearls in amber set) in mossy sod,
The timid fallow comes to slake his thirst.
Reflected from the tiny lake he sees
A form of beauty's own—"the clear, dark eye,"
The taper ears, the graceful, curved neck,
Incipient antlers, promise of his power.
Stooping to taste the moss-enameled fount,
The mirrored image, from the crystal depth,

Hastens to meet him at the flowery brink,
And there salutes him with a dainty kiss.
(Hist! Drop no pebble! lest it fright the deer,
And circling wavelets wash the picture out.)

But if some monster of the forest wild,
The shaggy bison or the vengeful boar,
With filthy wallowings hath fouled the spring,
No form of beauty meets the deer's soft eye,
And from the noisome pool he turns away.

So when the Lord of Life with loving gaze
Explores the deep recesses of the soul,
If purified by his all-cleansing grace;
If charity has purged it of its mire;
If faith, through which the unseen is beheld,
Hath wrought by love and purified the heart—
Then all the lineaments of the Form Divine
Are seen reflected from the pearly depths,
And he rejoiceth, like as doth the groom
When soul-lit grace adorns the new-found bride.

"But, if within the precincts of the soul
Its great malignant enemy hath crept;
If divers gods have got possession there;
If hateful lust and covetous desire,
If vain contempt for that atoning blood
Which cancels sin and clarifies the soul,
Have fouled it with their vile imaginings,
No form of heavenly grace is mirrored forth
To meet his tender, sweet, and loving gaze;
Sadly he turns, and with divine disgust
Leaves the foul spirit to its chosen lust."

GREENE, REV. JAMES W., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Crawfordsville, was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 1, 1829. There are traditions in the family of their grandsires having served in the war for independence. The father was John Greene, who emigrated to Ohio from Delaware at an early day, and afterwards to St. Joseph County, Indiana. Here James enjoyed such advantages of education as were furnished by the common schools of that day, and at the age of seventeen entered an academy presided over by Daniel Witter, related by marriage to the Colfax family. Here he devoted two years to the study of the higher English branches, then taught one year, and for three years after was engaged in the lumber trade. At the age of twenty-four he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and began preparing himself to preach the Gospel, the work of which he entered upon in 1855. He was first located at Rensselaer, Jasper County, Indiana, but was shortly called upon by the presiding elder of his district to fill a vacancy at Michigan City, where he remained during the rest of the conference year. He then filled successively appointments at Dormine, Laporte County, one year; Michigan City, one year; Crown Point, two years; Indianapolis, Strange Chapel, three years; Greencastle, Roberts Chapel, three years; Centenary Church, Terre

Haute, three years; after which he was appointed presiding elder of the Terre Haute District for four years. In 1877 he was located at Crawfordsville, where he is serving his second year very acceptably to a large and intelligent congregation. During the Civil War Mr. Greene took a deep interest in the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of our citizen soldiery, and, under the auspices of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, he visited the hospitals in Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, and Baltimore. He has joined, at different periods, the Masons, Odd-fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and recognized in them, when properly conducted, a power for good. On Christmas, 1862, he married Miss Catherine E. Organ, daughter of Samuel Organ, a prominent business man of Laporte. Four living children, all boys, have been the result of this union. One experience of Mr. Greene is so much out of the usual routine of ministerial life that it richly deserves a place in this volume. A minister in his night-clothes, engaged in a deadly struggle, before day, in his own door-yard, has a sensational ring, but to Mr. Greene it calls up a most exciting reality. He had arrived at his home in Terre Haute, at midnight, October 28, 1874, having been in attendance at quarterly conference. Two hours after he was awakened by his wife, who informed him that some one was at the kitchen window. Springing from his bed, he seized his double-barreled shotgun, approached the window, and saw distinctly a man attempting to force his way in. His first impulse was to fire directly at the man's breast; but even at that critical moment there came over him a horror of actually killing even a burglar, and he changed his aim so as to disable. The hammer fell, but the gun missed fire, and the burglar disappeared. Mr. Greene then did what but few in his situation would have done—he followed fast after the midnight marauders—for there were two of them—caught up with one, and with the steady aim of his gun soon brought him to terms. He then marched him into the yard, calling lustily for help. His wife, in the mean time, had aroused some of the neighbors, and Mr. Greene, hearing them speak, glanced thoughtlessly for one moment in the direction of the voices. It was long enough, however, for the wary burglar to spring forward and beat down the gun; and then commenced a hand-to-hand struggle, which continued violently for some time, but resulted at length in the burglar's securing the gun and a wounded ankle, and leaving his revolver and knife. Mr. Greene was sadly scratched and scarred, but certainly had acquitted himself with honor, and fully deserved the recognition which he received from a New York illustrated paper, which gave not only a glowing account of the midnight struggle, but pictured forth the participants in all the glory of wood engraving, in which it would have been impossible for the keenest

critic to have decided which was the minister and which the burglar but for their difference of apparel. Mr. Greene is of medium stature, compactly built, a gentleman by instinct and culture, enjoys his full share of personal popularity, is earnest in every good word and work, enters heartily into all the reforms of the day, is a calm reasoner, seldom thunders, and would rather prefer to persuade souls by gentle means than to terrify them by threatenings of divine wrath. As a citizen, he is easily approached, and his conversation entertaining, while his Christian character comports well with the sacredness of his calling.

HAMMOND, ABRAM A., Governor of Indiana, was born in the state of Vermont, at the town of Brattleboro, March, 1814. He went to Indiana when a boy, began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1850 he was made a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Indianapolis. After this he emigrated to California, but returned to this state in 1854, locating in Terre Haute. In 1860 he was elected Governor of the state, serving until 1861. His health became impaired and he went to Colorado to aid in its recovery, but died there August 27, 1874.

HAGER, JONATHAN B., of Terre Haute, Vigo County, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in July, 1822. His father, George Hager, was born in the same town in 1787. His mother was a native of Virginia, having been born in the village of Falling Water, in that state, in 1794. His father was in poor circumstances, and the boys, of whom there were three, were early thrown upon their own resources. In 1835 the family emigrated to Indiana and settled in Terre Haute. In 1840 the subject of this sketch received an appointment to West Point Academy, where he reported in June. He, however, remained in that institution but two years. Among his classmates were General Hancock, General Hatch, General Pleasanton, General S. B. Buckner, of the Confederacy, and others who afterwards distinguished themselves in the war of the Rebellion. After leaving West Point, Mr. Hager returned to Terre Haute, where for several years he was actively engaged in various branches of business, and where he soon fully established himself, and acquired the reputation of a wide-awake, active, and energetic man of business. On the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hager immediately took an active part in the support of the government, and raised a company in the 14th Indiana Volunteers, but, before going to the field he was transferred, with a captain's commission, to the

14th Regular Infantry, of which he was for a large part of the time in command. He was engaged in three of the battles of the seven days before Richmond, and was a participator in McClellan's famous "change of base." He also was an active combatant in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides several of minor importance, and the records of the War Department show the gallant behavior of his regiment on these historic fields. After the evacuation of Richmond Captain Hager was appointed provost-marshal of that city, and in November, 1865, his regiment was sent to California by way of the Isthmus, and thence to the various posts in Arizona and the North-west. In August, 1866, he resigned his commission in the army, and, with his wife and daughter, made the overland journey home, which required three months to accomplish. After his return, he engaged in the foundry business in 1867, which gradually was merged into car-building, in which he has since been employed, his establishment furnishing employment to from two hundred to three hundred men. Captain Hager's life has been essentially a busy one, and has been crowded with incidents, marking his steady progress, from the young man compelled to shift for himself and battle with the vicissitudes of life, to the successful and prosperous man of business, pursuing his chosen avocation with all the energy and activity of his younger days. It is impossible within the brief limits of a sketch to present more than the salient points of his career, especially as Captain Hager is a man who shrinks from any thing that looks like notoriety; it is, therefore, from other sources that our best material is gathered. A man of sterling worth, sound practical sense, unflinching integrity, and scrupulous personal honor, he pays the strictest attention to the details of his business, and the greater part of his extensive manufacturing is carried on under his personal supervision. Emphatically opposed to all shams and pretenses, he is unsparing in his denunciation of frauds, social or political, and this furnishes a good index to his whole character. He has served two terms in the city council of Terre Haute, and while occupying that position championed the cause of retrenchment and economy, and was an outspoken and vigorous opponent of every thing that looked like a raid upon the people's treasury. He is an active and consistent Republican, though not by any means a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. He speaks forcibly and to the point, never failing to give the true ring of his sentiments, and is persistent almost to obstinacy in his defense of what he believes to be right. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in the association of Freemasonry has filled the chair of eminent commander of the Terre Haute Commandery. Captain Hager is a man of culture and extensive general information, he has traveled extensively in this

country, visiting all places of interest, and has made two trips to the Pacific coast, once by sea and once by railroad. He was married, in 1853, in Utica, New York, to Miss Emeline Wright; their family consists of one daughter. Personally, Captain Hager, now in his fifty-seventh year, possesses all the vigor and activity of middle life, with no symptom of decay of physical or mental powers. With clear, penetrating eye and dignified demeanor, he is to all the courteous and agreeable gentleman, a kind and considerate employer, esteemed and respected for his social qualities and integrity of conduct and character.



HANNA, BAYLESS W., of Terre Haute, Indiana, though never, up to this time, a member of Congress, has already acquired a national reputation as a strong political leader and brilliant orator. He was born in Troy, Ohio, March 14, 1830. His family, on both sides, is one of the very best the county has produced. His grandfather, James Hanna, was a twin brother of Robert Hanna. They in their youth immigrated to this country from the county of Monaghan, Ireland. They were of that sturdy race known as Scotch-Irish. The former of these two brothers settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Columbiana County, Ohio. James married Hannah Bayless, of Maryland, and very soon afterward removed to Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, where they reared a large family. At a later period they went to Dayton, Ohio. James Hanna, the eldest son of this marriage, who had been united to Nancy Telford, also born and bred in Scott County, Kentucky, was the father of Bayless W. Hanna. Both of these families have produced some marked men. Many of them have accumulated great riches in business life, and others have climbed to the top in professional distinction. Charles L. Telford, of Cincinnati, a cousin of Mr. Hanna, was universally admitted to be the brightest mind of that bar, including George E. Pugh, Judge Caldwell, George H. Pendleton, Alexander Long, General Lytle, William S. Groesbeck, and a number of other distinguished contemporaries. In 1836 the father of Mr. Hanna removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brothers Joseph S. Hanna, of Lafayette, and Judge Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne, and Robert C. Gregory, now a distinguished member of the Indiana bar, and for a time on the Supreme Bench. James Hanna was one of the founders of Wabash College, where his son, Bayless W., was educated. After leaving college, in 1852, Mr. Hanna entered the law office of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, now United States Senator, and afterward pursued his studies under the direction of Wilson &

McDonald. His health failing, he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he finished his studies under Josiah Winchester, Esq., and was examined and licensed by Judge Stanhope Posey, at his June term, 1855. He then returned to Indiana, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the Crawfordsville District in 1856. He filled this office until November, 1857, when he opened a law office and established his home in Terre Haute, his present place of residence. October 9, 1858, he married Oakalla Read, only daughter of Doctor Ezra Read, and niece of Hon. Nathaniel C. Read, formerly on the Supreme Bench of Ohio. Mr. Hanna, though one of the most sought for and effective political speakers of the country, seems not to have been ambitious for public place. However, he has occupied some responsible positions. In 1862 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, in 1864 to the Senate, and in the year 1870 was nominated and elected attorney-general of Indiana. In each of these stations he acquired marked distinction. His debates in the Senate at once placed him in the front ranks of party leadership. His finest efforts of this grade perhaps were his speeches of December 15, 1865, on the Agricultural College bill, and his argument against the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, delivered in the Senate of Indiana, January 16, 1867. The former of these two speeches has been widely commented upon, and was masterly in every part. It ranks among the very best models of satirical eloquence extant. The day after its delivery the Indianapolis *Herald* pronounced it "one of the finest specimens of parliamentary invective and eloquence that had graced our legislative hall since the days of Hannegan, Marshall, and Dunn." Among the best published speeches of Mr. Hanna may be classed, perhaps, the one delivered before the state convention of Kentucky, at Louisville, May 1, 1866; his address before the Athenæum and Union Literary Societies of the University of Missouri, at Columbia, June 26, 1871; and his address at Indianapolis, March 17, 1872, before the Irish Societies, on St. Patrick's Day. In 1872 Mr. Hanna was selected by the Indiana Democratic State Convention as one of her delegates for the state at large to the Baltimore Convention, and after the nomination he was made one of the senatorial electors for Indiana. In 1876 he was again appointed by his party one of the delegates for the state at large to the St. Louis Convention, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks. In that convention he was chairman of the committee on permanent organization, and afterwards one of the committee to notify Governor Tilden of his nomination. For the past twelve years Mr. Hanna has been subjected to the closest discipline of business life, as the attorney of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, a station he now fills efficiently and with much distinction. Mr. Hanna is a fine

specimen of physical and intellectual manhood. His massive head, crowned with dark, flowing locks and lighted by keen, expressive eyes, sits upon a tall and well proportioned figure. He impresses the most casual observer with a sense of power and rare intelligence. On the rostrum Mr. Hanna is seen at his best. There, when aroused to his theme, his face lights up with the fires of intellect; while the earnestness engendered by the depth of his own feelings impresses all who hear him with the sincerity of his convictions, and the magnetism of his manner keeps an audience "hanging on his words." His gestures are graceful and replete with power and meaning; not an atom of oratorical effort is wasted; every movement tells, and every rhetorical resource is husbanded, and used only when most effective. His bursts of invective are grand, majestic, almost terrible; his speeches at all times bear evidence of the most refined culture and chasteness of thought; and not in his wildest denunciatory harangues has he ever descended to coarseness. In his illustrations he is at all times original, and, while stately in his language, he has the rare faculty of having his meaning understood and appreciated by all classes of hearers. Social and domestic in his habits, he is universally popular, and highly esteemed in all classes of society. He already holds a prominent position in the ranks of Indiana's popular men, and, while it is not the province of the biographer to anticipate events, those who read "the signs of the times" are convinced that if life and health are spared an important niche in the gallery of national fame awaits him.

HARTER, DAVID, merchant, Crawfordsville, was born May 8, 1815, in Stark County, Ohio. His ancestors were German, and emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, as there are traditions in the family of their having done service during our struggle for independence. His parents were Pennsylvania farmers, and moved to Ohio before David was born, and when that state was a comparative wilderness and the Indian disputed the possession of the soil with the white intruder. An elder brother of David's was in the War of 1812, and was wounded near Detroit. David got his early education in a log school-house, one and a half miles from his home. In 1833, when he was past eighteen, his father died. At nineteen he became a school-teacher, and for three years he instructed pupils in both English and German, to suit the mixed population of the neighborhood, and he can still transact business in German almost as fluently as in English. At the age of twenty-two, in 1837, he was a clerk in a general store in Massillon, Ohio, then a town of perhaps twelve hundred inhabitants, and continued there for six

years. At this time the state of his health suggested out-door employment, and Mr. Harter easily secured a situation as traveling agent, for a term of four years, for an extensive medical establishment located in Rochester, New York, and for the ensuing eleven years was their efficient Western agent. In the mean time, in 1843, he had moved to Crawfordsville, his present home. His beginning in this place was not auspicious. Goods which had been ordered from Rochester were detained at Toledo by the closing of the canal, the only public means of transportation. Board bills were coming due, money was running low, and three hundred miles of terrible country roads intervened between him and his stock. Hiring a team and lumber-wagon, he started on the dreary journey, but, by advice of those he encountered, he diverged from his intended route, drove amid incredible difficulties to Adrian, Michigan; then, by strap railroad, he went to Toledo, shipped his goods to the former point, and started home, and at last, on account of impassable roads, was compelled to abandon them within a few miles of Crawfordsville, and did not finally land them at home until the following spring. In 1855 a growing family and a desire to settle down induced him to resign his agency and form a connection with Messrs. Campbell and Galey, and, under the firm name of Campbell, Galey & Harter, they engaged extensively in the dry-goods and hardware trade, in a building which Mr. Harter had erected. Mr. Harter superintended the hardware branch for the ensuing sixteen years. On Mr. Galey's retirement, in 1866, the firm continued business as Campbell & Harter. In 1870 the latter erected the Harter Block, while the firm put up the Phoenix Block, corner of Washington and Main, now occupied by Campbell Brothers. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Campbell, in September, 1874, after a business connection of twenty years. Within one year Mr. Harter had adjusted the affairs of the firm, met every liability, and settled amicably with the heirs, dividing the business with the latter, which placed in his hands the company store at Veedersburg, Fountain County, which he now owns. Mr. Harter has been a Whig, and is now Republican. He and Mrs. Harter are prominent members of the Center Presbyterian Church. They have taken an active part in Sabbath-school work, regarding it as an efficient religious agency. In 1867 Mr. Harter, in connection with other friends of the cause, organized the Montgomery County Sunday-school Union, and became its president for the ensuing nine years. He has been the superintendent of the Center Church Sabbath-school for twenty-five years. He is at present a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Sunday-school Union. Mr. Harter married Miss Susan Morrell Breed, October 20, 1840. Her parents were of New England stock, of the society of Friends, and on the mother's side of the same

lineage as United States Senator Lot Morrell, of Maine. Of six children but two survive, both daughters. Nettie C. married Rev. Joseph H. Kent, deceased, and is now the wife of George E. Kent, a prominent business man of Shelbyville, Indiana. As shown above, Mr. Harter has led a busy life, but has always found time to attend to his duties as a citizen and a Christian. He is affable and pleasant in his intercourse with others, strictly conscientious in the performance of the simplest act, an ardent friend of temperance, and is honored and respected by his fellow-citizens. He has an elegant home at the east end of the city, where he enjoys the fruits of his many years' devotion to business pursuits.

HOSFORD, CHARLES E., lawyer, etc., of Terre Haute, Vigo County, was born at Thetford, Vermont, January 27, 1837, and is the son of Jared and Helen (Kinney) Hosford. His mother was a sister of Judge Kinney, a prominent lawyer, and one of the early settlers of Indiana. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and although in his early youth Charles E. assisted in the management of the farm he improved every opportunity afforded him for study. He attended the common schools of the period, and at an early age interested himself in laboriously studying the French language, becoming quite proficient; and it afterwards proved of material advantage to him. After his common school education was completed, he entered Dartmouth College, where he pursued a course in civil engineering. In 1854, endowed only with the capital afforded by the education he had received, and the energy and pluck characteristic of the sons of Vermont, he left his native state for New York City, where he soon obtained employment as French interpreter for a large establishment. After about a year spent in this position, his knowledge of civil engineering and surveying procured him a more lucrative employment, and he continued in this capacity until 1857, when repeated solicitation on the part of his uncle, Judge Kinney, above mentioned, induced him to leave the Eastern States and come West to study law. Judge Kinney was settled at Terre Haute; young Hosford entered his office as a law student, and about a year afterwards was admitted to the bar. He then entered into a law partnership with his relative and preceptor, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1860. From this time until 1868, Mr. Hosford was associated in business with Mr. Putnam Brown, and from 1868-72 with Mr. H. H. Boudinot. Since the latter date he has conducted his business alone. In his business career he has passed every station on the road to success, and has been in the truest sense the architect of his own fortune. Whether as a lawyer or a man of business, his charac-

teristics have been always the same astonishing foresight, persistent application, untiring industry, and an integrity of character and conduct that has placed him beyond reproach. Painstaking in the interest of his clients, shrewd and calculating in his premises, he has in his legal practice achieved a success not always attained by more brilliant but less industrious members of the bar. Unambitious of political distinction, he has made it his aim rather to acquire and use a comfortable competence than to waste time and resources in the field of politics; while, when occasion requires it, he has always been ready to lend his hearty sympathy and contribute from his resources to aid in the election of the man of his choice. Thoroughly independent in his political views and untrammelled by the dictates of party, he has not, however, been either a silent or a passive spectator of the political events of his day. He cast his vote with the Democratic party until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and made the first war-speech by a Democrat in Vigo County after Sumter was fired upon. The position taken by his party in the exciting period which followed and "tried men's souls" carried him into the Republican party. In the campaign of 1876, he worked and voted for Peter Cooper, and now holds himself free to think and act as his judgment dictates. For about fifteen years past he has connected insurance with law, in which line he transacts an immense and lucrative business. For several years past he has represented Eastern capitalists in railroad and other speculative enterprises, and at times holds in trust capital to the extent of over two millions of dollars. This fact alone constitutes a high tribute to his character for integrity and financial responsibility. Still in the prime of life, his success is assured, and in the conduct of his business there is no diminution in the qualities of industry, perseverance, and sagacity which have contributed to his present position. Except the position of prosecuting attorney, which he filled several years ago, he has avoided public office, although often urged to accept nominations. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian, but contributes to the support of all Christian enterprises to the extent of his ability. His present wife, formerly Miss Lida Showalter, he married in 1876. They have one child, an infant son. By a former marriage Mr. Hosford has two bright children, a son and daughter.

HOWARD, TILGHMAN A., of Rockville, Parke County, was born November 14, 1797, on the banks of the Saluda River, near Pickensville, South Carolina. Losing his mother when two years old, he was committed to the care of a brother, with whom he removed when only four years old to the state of North

Carolina. At the age of nineteen, resolute and alone, without friends or patrons, he pushed his way to East Tennessee. He there commenced the study of the profession with Hugh Samson White, a celebrated lawyer of the South, and afterwards entered the practice of law at the age of twenty. When only twenty-seven years old he was elected to a seat in the Senate of the state of Tennessee, and at the age of thirty-one was a presidential elector of the same state. Two years afterwards, at the age of thirty-three, he came to Bloomington, Indiana, and in 1833 settled in Parke County. At the age of forty he was elected a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress from the congressional district of which Parke County was a part. He left his seat in Congress with great regret, as he expressed himself at the time, to make the race for Governor with Governor Bigger, in 1840. The popularity of General Harrison, then the candidate for President, was irresistible, especially in the West, and naturally produced an adverse effect upon the Democratic nominees, from Mr. Van Buren down. General Howard shared to some extent this effect, and was defeated for Governor. In 1844 he was appointed by President Polk *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Republic of Texas. Annexation was the most prominent topic of the day, and the post to be filled was an important one. He soon repaired to the capital of Texas, where he was duly accredited as minister to that government on the 1st of August of that year. On the 10th of the same month, a little more than four weeks after he left home, he was attacked with a fever of which he died, long before the sun of his usefulness had reached midday. Shortly afterwards his body was brought home. In passing through the capital of Indiana it received the honors due to the dust of so distinguished a son. In Greencastle similar honors were conferred, and at last, coming home to the people who knew him best, and loved him most, he was laid to rest upon the family estate in the soil of Parke County. Physically and mentally, General Howard was a remarkable man—one of nature's noblemen. He was tall, straight, and possessed of great natural dignity. His complexion was dark. His lustrous eyes and straight hair were coal black. A prominent nose, a large and impassioned mouth, together with his other general features, betokened the man of energy, intellect, strong emotions, and yet tender sensibilities. His face in repose was sad and serious, but, when kindled with a subject which brought into full play his noble faculties, it was animated, full of sympathy and power. His oratory at times was irresistible. His voice, though strong, was not musical; his manners and gestures were his own—natural, almost majestic, and always impressive. In private life his deportment was simple, his conversation delightful, and he enjoyed the pastimes of the social

circle with the zest of youth, to such an extent that he sometimes half reproached himself, with the remark that he was afraid he "should never be any thing but a boy." His sympathy was universal; he could be seen as often at the graves of God's humble and poor as beside the tombs of the world's great and wealthy. He had faith in the virtue and intelligence of the common people. His addresses before them, sometimes in the woods and sometimes in their rude school-houses and churches, bore the same impress of care, culture, and thought as his finished and classical addresses before the literary institutions of the country. His mind was comprehensive, vigorous, self-reliant, and self-disciplined. Though a man of unusual culture and learning, he acquired it nearly all after the commencement of his professional life. Though a constant and enthusiastic patron of academies and colleges, he had never received an hour's instruction in one of them. Previous to the study of his profession, one year in the common schools was the sum of his literary instruction. Yet with that energy and insatiable thirst after the good, the intellectual, and the true, he became the friend and valued companion of literary men, and the efficient patron of the institutions of learning in the West. His mind possessed original elements of great and unusual power; it was at home among profound investigations and loved to grapple with great subjects. As a lawyer he was sound and correct, and a master of the general principles and philosophy of law. Not only was he an honor to the bar, but he contributed largely to make the bar itself more honorable. He possessed a commanding influence over the young members of the profession, and was constantly inspiring them with that zeal and emulation which tended greatly to elevate the profession as well as themselves. As an advocate and an orator he was high-minded, powerful, noble, and captivating. His sympathy and emotional nature placed him naturally with the defense, and in his efforts in behalf of his client his powers were aroused to an enthusiasm and power seldom equaled and never surpassed. But, great as he was in these respects, he was yet greater in his character as a Christian. Howard was a good man. One who knew him well says that it was out of the abundance of Christian grace that he was master of himself, and kept constantly under his control a strong, ardent, and deeply passionate nature. In private life, at the bar, in Congress, a minister of his government to a foreign court—through all—he was the devoted, unsectarian, consistent man of prayer and Christian devotion, and in all his relations filled the measure of an important and useful life, leaving behind him an example and a memory that will be cherished by the people of Parke County forever. His dust mingles with her dust, and his soul lies in the bosom of his Father and his God.

HOSKINS, JAMES M., merchant, Brazil, Indiana, was born in Martin County, Indiana, on the ninth day of December, 1829. He is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Thompson) Hoskins, natives of Kentucky. His descent on his father's side is Irish. His parents removed from Kentucky to Indiana in the year 1826, and made a settlement in the dense forests of Martin County, where they remained till 1831. In this year they moved to Vigo County, and settled nine miles east of the city of Terre Haute. It was here that young Hoskins was fully initiated into the mysteries and privations of farm life. The common schools were the only means available for scholastic training in his day, and they were open only for a few weeks in the winter season. Here Mr. Hoskins received the only scholastic training he ever had. He has, however, from a long career in business and in official position, acquired a goodly share of practical education, so important in the affairs of the world. At the age of seventeen, young Hoskins enlisted in the military service of the United States against Mexico, as a private in Company H, 4th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and remained in the line of duty for fourteen months. He was at the recapture of Puebla Huamatel, under General Lane, and many other skirmishes. After his return home he again went to the farm, where he remained for two years more. In 1851 he migrated to Livingston County, Illinois, and settled on a farm, payment being made by a land warrant issued by the department as a reward for his military services. He remained here for three years, and then removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, where he lived six years, and in the spring of 1860 returned to Indiana and settled on a farm in Clay County. In 1865 and 1866 he was elected trustee of Posey Township. In the year 1867 he was nominated by the Democracy of Clay County as a candidate for auditor, and was subsequently elected by a large majority. In 1870 his course in office was indorsed by the people, and he served in all eight years in that capacity. Mr. Hoskins is a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and has been so for the past seventeen years. He is a steadfast member of the Democratic party. On the twentieth day of November, 1851, he was married to Miss Ellen Carpenter, daughter of George Carpenter, Esq., of Cloverland, Indiana, his present estimable and esteemed companion. Mr. Hoskins is the father of ten children, all of whom are living. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Jacob A. Carpenter in a large and complete dry-goods store in Brazil, the style of the firm being Carpenter & Hoskins, of which Mr. Hoskins is the senior member. All in all, his is a life of success and commendable achievements. As an officer he discharged his trust with honor to himself and credit to the party that elected him. Few men hold a higher place in the estimation of their fellow-men than does James

M. Hoskins, and none are more deserving of such recognition. His life is replete with instruction for the youth of the country.

HUSSEY, PRESTON, banker, etc., of Terre Haute, is a native of Indiana, having been born on a farm near Terre Haute, in the county of Vigo, September 12, 1826. He is the son of George and Mary Hussey; his father was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Vigo County. Brought up on the farm from childhood, Mr. Hussey's early tastes naturally inclined to farming and stock-raising, and his education was mostly acquired in the common schools of the county, which, like most farmer's sons, he attended in the winter, being engaged in farm work during the remaining seasons. That he made good use of his time at school and improved every opportunity for reading and study in the intervals of farm work, his subsequent history shows. In 1850 he accepted the position of assistant postmaster in the Terre Haute post-office, James T. Moffatt being postmaster, and filled the position until 1852. He then obtained the position of book-keeper in the Terre Haute branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and, November 21, 1854, was appointed cashier. In 1857 the State Bank of Indiana went out of existence by the expiration of its charter, and was succeeded by the Bank of the State of Indiana, and Mr. Hussey was appointed cashier of the Terre Haute branch November 18, 1856, which position he retained during the business existence of that institution. In 1865 the National State Bank of Terre Haute was organized, and he was appointed cashier on the 28th of March of that year. On the sixth day of September following he was elected president, and has since occupied that position. A thorough and systematic business man in the fullest sense of the term, his careful management, and the methodical attention to detail characteristic of the institution at whose head he stands, have won for him the reputation of possessing sound judgment in financial transactions, combined with a tireless industry that finds him seldom absent from his post. Being a man of quiet demeanor and unassuming manners, his character for personal honor and scrupulous business integrity is of the most exalted kind, and as a natural result the bank whose management he controls stands in the front rank of similar institutions in the state, and enjoys the confidence of all classes, the severe financial storms of these trying times failing to affect its standing. In politics Mr. Hussey was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican from the organization of that party; his interest in politics is only of that character which impels him, in common with all good citizens, to aid in the choice and election of worthy men to office. He was married, September 21, 1865, to Miss Kate B. Moffatt, of Terre

Haute. Mrs. Hussey died June 13, 1876, leaving two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Hussey is a man utterly without pretension, courteous and engaging in manners, and so modest that much of the foregoing information had to be obtained independently of him.

KENNEDY, PETER S., Crawfordsville, Indiana, lawyer, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 10, 1829. His grandfather, Joseph Kennedy, was one of the earliest settlers of that county, to which, some years before the present century, he removed from near Hagerstown, Maryland. He was a natural farmer, a man of peace, whose general character, as summed up in an old manuscript, was that of one who endeavored all through life to "deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God." The father of the subject of this sketch was also named Joseph. When quite young he learned the blacksmith's trade, which, in connection with farming, he followed as the occupation of his life. In March, 1860, at the age of seventy-seven, he died peacefully, literally worn out by time and hard work. He was not a sociable man, but was one of stubborn adherence to his convictions and fond of reading. He lived and died in poverty, leaving his children the simple inheritance of a name noted among his neighbors for honesty and charity, although he was a confirmed skeptic in religion. When somewhat advanced in age he married Elizabeth Sharrer, by whom he had nine children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh in order. Mr. Kennedy's friends will be interested in knowing that as a boy he was of a melancholy, thoughtful disposition, and that while seldom seeking the company of other boys he preferred the companionship of men, for the sake of information, and was a great and constant reader of books of useful knowledge, too heavy for the average lad. His education was principally acquired at the common schools, with a short term at an academy in North Middletown, Kentucky, making him another illustration of the fact that the best part of a man's schooling is what he gains by the process of self-teaching. Mr. Kennedy's mental and moral characteristics showed themselves early. From the time he was fifteen years old, he engaged in heated discussions about slavery, the liquor traffic, and the annexation of Texas, all common topics of the time. Though these debates were as yet in private circles, they manifested the political turn of his mind and the independence of his spirit. Thus beginning, he grew a confirmed hater of slavery and oppression in every form, a bold, outspoken enemy of the free sale of intoxicating drinks, and of the schemes and ideas of the Democratic party generally. It is not at all singular, therefore, that the first public

speech he ever made was in favor of emancipation in Kentucky, a position so unpopular that there was but one individual in his audience who sympathized with him. Resolving very early in life to follow the law, Mr. Kennedy made every thing subservient to this idea. In the twentieth year of his age, while teaching school, he began the study of Blackstone; and from that time to the present he has devoted himself to the profession, trying not more to make himself rich by practice than master of the principles of the great science. Yet he did not bury himself in his office or limit his action to the courts. He wrote much for the leading papers on politics, and with his pen was constantly helping forward reforms of every kind. At one time he contributed a series of eighteen articles for the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, in favor of the protection of home manufacturing. The views advanced, and the manner in which the subject was handled, won the admiration of all who were of his way of thinking, and the ire of opponents. A chief tenet in his political faith has always been that the human race is capable of almost indefinite improvement. Another one is that the condition of the common people depends in a great measure upon proper laws and teachings; hence, he has been, and now is, actively identified with measures looking to wise development of the resources of the country, and the general improvement of citizens mentally and physically. It were very strange if his generous labors in these directions had been wholly without fruit; and his biographer is happy to say they were not. Thus learning, from actual practice at the bar, that courts were often hampered by the old rules excluding all persons as witnesses who happened to have an interest in the result of the suit, he went to work to bring about a change of the law in that respect. He wrote much upon the subject, and addressed himself energetically and personally to members of the Legislature. His efforts, after much persistence, were crowned with success. So to-day, thanks to Mr. Kennedy as much, if not more, than any other individual in the state, parties to suits may testify in their own behalf. Still it would seem he is not content with the triumph. He holds the statute does not go far enough; that all barriers whatever should be thrown down, and every body compelled to testify who knows any thing about the case in hand; particularly, that there is no more reason for excluding a party whose antagonist is dead than there would be for excluding him on account of the death of any other witness on the other side. He is of opinion, also, that to allow parties to divorce suits to testify against each other would be a powerful check to bad conduct by both. Other reforms of like public import are attributable not a little to Mr. Kennedy—such as the law prohibiting gravel road companies from charging toll where their roads are not in good repair, and

the act revising the judicial system of the state. A man of the ardent nature of Mr. Kennedy could hardly avoid taking part against the Rebellion of 1861. He answered President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to serve three months by helping raise a company, and in less than ten days marched with them into camp, where he was elected first lieutenant, though, on account of sickness of the captain, he really commanded the greater part of the term. His regiment, the 7th (Colonel E. Dumont), served in West Virginia, participating in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford. At the end of his term of service, he returned home disabled by rheumatism, contracted from exposure during the campaign. Unable to re-enter the service, he hired a man to take his place in the next company made up from his county. Mr. Kennedy was married, on the sixth day of October, 1853, to Miss Emily Talbot, in Fayette County, Kentucky. The union has proved a most happy one, and has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living. Though Mr. Kennedy has never joined any Church, he has profound respect for the religious opinions of other people, and was never known to speak disrespectfully of them where he believed they were honestly entertained. Believing charitable works are best advanced by organizations, Mr. Kennedy very early united himself with both the Odd-fellows and Masons, and has on several occasions delivered addresses to each. The personal character of Mr. Kennedy is more than above reproach—it is admirable, and in every respect worthy of imitation. He is candid and earnest, slow to suspect others, and incapable of treachery, generous to a fault, a true friend, full of charity for the unfortunate. He loves his home and family dearly, and has the implicit confidence of all his neighbors. In questions of public improvements he has ever been pronounced in favor of progress, holding nothing tending in that direction unimportant. On this account, quite as much as because of his acknowledged ability and integrity, he was elected in 1874 to the Legislature from Montgomery County, notwithstanding the majority was ordinarily considerably Democratic. On the floor of the House he forced recognition as a laborer in committee and a debater of the first rank. In fact, he stepped quickly into the leadership of his party, and held the place to the end of his term, extending his reputation throughout the state, and laying the foundation of an influence which has grown and is now by no means at its limit. But his heart seems to be given chiefly to his profession. He is by nature a lover of the study and practice of law. At the bar he is magnanimous and large-minded, despising tricks and seeking the merits of the case. On the wrong side he is lethargic and uninterested, but let him believe himself right and he never gets done fighting, and in the heat of contest strikes like another *Cœur de Lion*. He makes no

pretensions to brilliancy of speech, whether to the court or to the jury, but in the Supreme Court is formidable on account of a singular power of statement on paper, and a tenacity of purpose which never weakens. His compeers all agree that Mr. Kennedy is never so much to be dreaded as in defeat. In criminal practice he is seldom heard, because, it is said, his sympathy is most generally with society and against the criminal. He served as prosecuting attorney of the Indianapolis Circuit from 1856 to 1858, and in that time probably saw too much of the tricks and perjuries by which crime is defended to care for distinction in its defense. Mr. Kennedy is in the prime of life, hale, hearty, laborious. The crowns of his career are before him. Diligence, sound judgment, talents of high order, added to practice of good morals, a pleasant manner and striking manly appearance, will bring him to them as certainly as he lives.

 LAMB, REV. GEORGE CLARK, was born in Newtown, Fountain County, Indiana, August 3, 1848. His father, Pliny Lamb, was a merchant; he was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, in 1809, and removed to Indiana and engaged in the tanning business about the year 1830. Eunice (Dawtell) Lamb, second wife of Pliny Lamb, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Lamb left Indiana in 1854, removed further West, and finally settled in Champaign County, Illinois, where he died in 1858. George devoted his summers to farming and his winters to study, and at the age of seventeen went to Hartsville University, Hartsville, Indiana, remained one year, and the ensuing year attended Westfield College, in Illinois. After devoting another year as principal of Green Hill Seminary, in Indiana, he went, in September 1870, to Yale College Theological Seminary, and prepared himself for the ministry by three years' study, and preaching during vacations. After graduating, in 1873, he returned West, and assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Brazil, Indiana, for one year, then accepted a call to Maynard Congregational Church, in the suburbs of Chicago; remained two years, and, having concluded to finish his collegiate course, came to Crawfordsville, attended Wabash College two years, and graduated in the class of 1878. Prior to the expiration of his college course he had preached in the churches of Crawfordsville at intervals, and before graduating received a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. He still occupies the pulpit acceptably. Mr. Lamb was married, November 6, 1873, to Miss Mary L. Heady. Two sons and one daughter have blessed this union. One of Mrs. Lamb's brothers, Doctor Thomas J. Heady, accompanied by his wife, left his home in Texas, and went to



John Lee

Memphis, Tennessee, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, as volunteer aid to the sufferers, and both he and his wife were stricken down in the midst of their self-sacrificing labors, and fell martyrs to the cause of humanity. Mr. Lamb's Church officials speak in terms of unqualified praise of his ministerial work. He is a fluent speaker, a close reasoner, and thoroughly devoted to his Master's service. He has connected himself with the Knights of Pythias, an order which has on its rolls the leading ministers of Crawfordsville.

LEE, JOHN, railroad president and organizer, Crawfordsville, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, March 11, 1826, and is the son of Elder John and Massa (Lucas) Lee. His father was the pioneer of the Old-school Baptist Church in Western Indiana, and the founder of the Crawfordsville society. He was a soldier, serving through two campaigns in the War of 1812. His paternal grandfather was also a minister of the Baptist persuasion, and was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington. His lineage is the same as that of Richard Henry Lee, president of the Colonial Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. General Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, was also of kin to him. The family were of English descent. Mr. Lee's mother was the daughter of John Lucas, who came from Kentucky to Ohio when Cincinnati was an insignificant village, and entered twenty-eight hundred acres of land on the Miami River, near where Middletown now stands. The daughter, then a girl of thirteen years, performed the journey on horseback, and was wont to relate how she was placed in charge of the saddle-bags which contained the silver which was to pay for the lands. As early as 1816, John's father moved to the Wabash Valley, near the town of Vincennes, General Harrison's former headquarters. In 1823 he came to Crawfordsville, then just laid out, and became a fellow-citizen with Major Isaac C. Elston, who arrived in the same year, and whose biography appears in these pages. He died, universally respected, in May, 1849. John's early life was devoted to hard labor, having assisted in opening and improving three farms. He attended school sufficiently to acquire the rudiments of an English education, but what he lacked in this respect was made up by a natural aptitude for business that has stood him in good stead during his active career. At nineteen he began as a clerk for an elder brother, and five years after was a partner, and continued in the business until 1856, when he was elected treasurer of Montgomery County, on the Democratic ticket, and served two years. In 1860 he was deputy United States marshal. In 1861 he sided with Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was an ardent friend of the

soldier, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union. As such, he was chosen treasurer of the Home Soldiers' Fund for the county, and devoted much time to collecting and forwarding needed sanitary supplies to the soldiers. In 1864 he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the state Senate, but was defeated by a handful of votes by disaffected anti-war Democrats. In 1865 he removed to his farm, four miles from Crawfordsville, and remained until 1869, when he was chosen president of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad. Under his administration the road was built, and was in successful operation when, in 1873, he resigned. In the same year he was chosen president of the Lake Erie and St. Louis Railroad, which, owing to the stringency of the times, was but partially completed. In 1875 he became president of the Indianapolis and Springfield Railroad. In 1876 he was elected president of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Narrow-gauge Railroad, now completed and running. Mr. Lee is now devoting his time and energies to the building of the Indianapolis and Springfield Road above named. It is designed to run from Indianapolis to Montezuma, on the Wabash River, with a view of its ultimate extension by the way of Paris to St. Louis. It will traverse the well known Sand Creek coal regions of Parke County, among the richest and most productive of the West. In 1879 he was elected president of the Anderson and St. Louis Railroad. Mr. Lee was chosen by the Legislature of 1879 as one of the board of directors of the Northern State-prison, and at its first meeting was selected by the board as its president. Mr. Lee was married, May 12, 1849, to Miss Letitia West, daughter of Jeremiah West, a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County. Three sons and two daughters have blessed this union. The two daughters are married to the Thompson Brothers, attorneys, Crawfordsville. One of the sons-in-law has been a representative in the Indiana Legislature, and has won a national reputation as that author, more especially on subjects pertaining to archery. Both are rising lawyers. One son, Richard Henry Lee, is being educated at Wabash College. Mr. Lee clings to the faith of his fathers, and is a member of the Old-school Baptist Church. Politically, as stated above, he is a Democrat, and was a member of the Democratic state central committee in 1878, and chosen by them as one of the executive committee to take direct charge of the canvass of the state, which resulted favorably to his party. Thus, with but limited education, Mr. Lee has pushed his own fortunes, and is recognized in business circles as a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, overcoming obstacles that would daunt weaker minds, and always believing in success until defeat comes. As a railroad organizer and builder he has been eminently successful. In 1878 Mr.

Lee was a candidate before the Democratic Convention for Congress, and had a large and influential following, but for harmony's sake, and before a ballot was taken, he generously came forward and, in that spirit of self-abnegation that looks to the success of the cause rather than self-interest, declined in favor of Mr. McCabe, whose nomination he moved by acclamation. He took an active interest in the campaign. Being an earnest and energetic speaker, and having in his employment, as railroad president, thousands of laborers, he knows just how to talk to them, and they esteem him as an honest man and a sympathizer in their battles with the world. During the campaign he canvassed the state, often speaking for two hours in a forcible and telling manner, and enchainning the attention of vast audiences. In 1879 Mr. Lee created unbounded enthusiasm in Ohio by his masterly speeches in favor of Rice and Ewing. Mr. Lee is now favorably spoken of as the next Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, which proves the high regard in which he is held by those who know him best.

LEE, MAURICE J., tile and brick manufacturer, near Crawfordsville, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, February 17, 1837. He was the son of Morris and Cecelia Jane (Rune) Lee, who were born in Ireland, his father emigrating about the year 1818, and locating in Philadelphia. His mother emigrated later. They were married in Philadelphia in 1835. The subject of this sketch was their only child. About the year 1836 the parents moved to Frankfort, Kentucky. They were poor, and their only son was early inured to a life of toil, but attended school in Frankfort sufficiently to acquire the rudiments of an ordinary English education. At the age of nineteen, on the death of his parents, he worked in a brick-yard with R. A. Brawner, of Frankfort, a prominent business man, and remained with him several years. In 1862 he crossed to Indiana, and for a time engaged in bridge-building with Harry Taylor, contractor and civil engineer, Salem. In 1863 he came to Crawfordsville, worked at brick-making two years, and in 1865 began the business for himself. This he has followed since; but in 1877 he added tile-making to his other pursuit, and is very largely the leading tile manufacturer of Montgomery County. April 4, 1864, he was married to Miss Margaret M. Keenan, of Frankfort, a lady of Scotch parentage. She died November 16, 1866, leaving an only son, Henry Keenan. On January 25, 1870, Mr. Lee married Miss Catherine Alice Crowe, daughter of Michael and Dorothea Crowe, of Crawfordsville. Her father was among the pioneers of the state and of Montgomery County, and superintended the construction of that portion of the Wabash and Erie

Canal lying between Lafayette and Attica, and afterward farmed in Montgomery County. Three sons and one daughter have blessed this second marriage: Walter John, the eldest, Francis Crowe, Helen Catherine, and Morris. Mr. Lee is a Democrat in politics, but not a professed politician. He now resides at his country home, one and a half miles nearly north of Crawfordsville, on the Crawfordsville and Concord Pike, in an elegant dwelling, built of brick of his own making, and convenient to his spacious tile factory and brick-yards. One hundred and twelve acres of land surround his dwelling, enabling him to devote some time to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Lee seem determined to enjoy life, look on the bright side of nature, and take the world as they find it, honored and respected by their friends and neighbors.

LANE, HENRY SMITH, of Crawfordsville, was born February 24, 1811, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Reared on a farm, his early schooling was such as country pedagogues could bestow. In his sixteenth year he became a pupil of Judge Silas W. Robbins, studied the classics for two years, and then took up the reading of law under Colonel J. Sudduth, devoting a portion of his time to writing in the clerk's office to defray his necessary expenses. After about three years of alternate study and work, he was admitted to practice in the inferior and superior courts. In 1834 he removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, entered upon his profession, and shortly after formed a partnership with Hon. Isaac Naylor, a connection which lasted until the latter was promoted to the bench. Mr. Lane then associated himself with Colonel Samuel C. Wilson, and the firm name of Lane & Wilson soon took its place in the front rank on the circuit. The partnership then formed continued until Mr. Lane's retirement from the profession in 1854. In 1837 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1840 he was chosen by a Whig constituency to represent the Seventh District in Congress, having for his opponent the brilliant orator Edward A. Hannegan, of Covington. Again, in 1842, he was elected to Congress, defeating Major John Bryce. Politically, as intimated above, Mr. Lane was a Whig, and entered the party arena with an intensity of enthusiasm and an earnest devotedness that found vent in a tide of speech that placed him foremost among the political speakers of the state. On his return from Washington, Mr. Lane resumed the practice of law, but the Mexican War called for volunteers, and he at once organized a company, was elected its captain, and on the organization of the regiment—the 1st Indiana—was elected major, afterwards lieutenant-colonel, and followed its fortunes until it was mustered out of service. In 1858 Colonel Lane was elected to the United States Senate, but, owing to oppo-



Pro Link

sition on the part of Democratic Senators, he did not obtain the seat. On February 22, 1860, he was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and was elected, over Hon. T. A. Hendricks, by a majority of about ten thousand votes. But the people, through their Representatives, were determined that Mr. Lane was deserving of a place in the councils of the nation, and the Legislature called the Governor from his chair to make him United States Senator. Here he was placed on the Committee on Military Affairs, soon destined to become one of the first importance, and on the Pension Committee, of which for two years, near the close of his term, he was chairman. It is hardly necessary to add that, in his career as Representative and Senator, Colonel Lane not only succeeded in filling the expectations of his political friends and allies, but in winning the respect of his party foes. Colonel Lane was chosen president of the first National Republican Convention, that assembled in 1856, and nominated John Charles Fremont. It is worthy of remark that every nomination ever conferred upon him has been by acclamation, and without opposition in his own party. President Grant selected him as one of the Indian peace commissioners, and he served for two years, until failing health compelled him to retire. The father of Colonel Lane was James H. Lane, an early settler of Kentucky, a prominent farmer and Indian fighter by turns. He served as sheriff of his county, and was made colonel of militia, and lived honored and respected. He aided in developing the resources of his state. Colonel Lane, whose religious convictions led him to connect himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been for thirty years a trustee of Asbury University, and has not only devoted much time, but given liberally of his means, in advancing the educational interests of the state. Since retiring from the law, Mr. Lane has been engaged in banking, and still retains his interest in the banking house of Elston & Son. He first married Miss Pamela Bledsoe Jameson, at his old home in Kentucky. She was an intelligent Christian lady, but died early in life, in the year 1842, in Washington. In 1845 Colonel Lane married Miss Joanna Elston, daughter of Major Isaac C. Elston, one of the wealthiest men of the state, and one who had been identified with the interests of Crawfordsville and Montgomery County as far back as 1823. Colonel Lane and wife occupy their elegant home on Wabash Avenue, Crawfordsville, surrounded by friends and relatives, and honored and respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances. During his political career Colonel Lane achieved a wide-spread reputation as one of the most brilliant and effective popular speakers in the country, while upon the more abstruse questions of the day he was a ready and fluent debater. His temperament would not allow him to be idle, and at all times he was an indefatigable worker; and at the present time, bordering, as he does, on the verge of threescore

and ten, Colonel Lane can look back on a public and professional career on which rests no taint of dishonor. Faithful to every trust reposed in him as legislator, Governor, Senator, he gave the best years of his life to his country; and now, in the retirement of his pleasant home, he awaits in calm resignation the summons of his Master: "Come up higher!"

LINK, JOHN EPHRAIM, M. D., of Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in Floyd County, near New Albany, Indiana, August 14, 1839. His paternal ancestors were of German origin, and emigrated to Maryland and then to Virginia at an early day. His grandfather (born in 1767) was a blacksmith by trade. His father, Matthias Link, was born in Virginia, February 1, 1802, but moved to Floyd County, Indiana, and engaged in farming, in 1832. His mother, Jane (Hanger) Link, born October 14, 1805, was also a Virginian by birth. John E. received a preliminary education in the public schools of Floyd County, Indiana, and of Edgar County, Illinois, and afterwards had the benefit of an academical course at Paris, Illinois, where his public school education was finished. In extreme childhood the bent of his inclination for a medical career developed itself in his childish plays. In after years, while working at the carpenter's bench, he was known to pursue his avocation with a book on anatomy open before him, from which he snatched precious morsels of information at every opportunity. In order to support himself he taught district school near Paris, Illinois, in the winters of 1859-60 and 1860-61, and, while pursuing his academic studies at Paris, supported himself by officiating as sexton of a church in that place, "keeping bachelor's hall." He thus managed to pay his way through the academy, and then commenced the study of medicine with Doctor H. W. Davis, of Paris, which he continued until the breaking out of the war. With his preceptor, he then entered the 12th Illinois (three months') Volunteers, he being third on the company's roll, and Doctor Davis second. Doctor Davis was soon appointed member of the board of medical examiners of the state, and Mr. Link went into the hospital in charge of wards and as dispensing druggist. His term of service expiring, he attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and, after a short time spent as attendant at the insane asylum at Jacksonville, he again enlisted in another three months' regiment, the 68th Illinois Volunteers, and was appointed hospital steward. The regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Virginia, on provost-guard duty, and as a large amount of sickness prevailed among the soldiers, he was soon actively engaged in the duties of his position. By special appoint-

and this connection continued until the death of T. A. Howard, at Austin, Texas, where he was acting as chargé d'affaires from the United States government to that republic. In October, 1853, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Parke and Vermilion, and served for a period of eight years. He was afterwards elected Judge of the same court for the counties of Parke, Vigo, and Sullivan, and held the office for four years. During his occupancy of the bench his circuit reckoned among its members some of the most brilliant minds that have ever graced the bar of Indiana; and his selection for the position which he held, and the universal testimony of his contemporaries to his talents as an advocate and his ability and impartiality as a judge, constitute no small compliment to Judge Maxwell's sterling qualities of intellect and manhood. Conspicuous among men who soared far above mediocrity, and who have few equals at Indiana's bar to-day, he bore a reputation for profound legal acumen, eminent abilities as an advocate, rigid impartiality as a judge, and unimpeachable integrity as a citizen and a man, which are a most fitting monument to his memory. He grew to manhood under Presbyterian influences, but never identified himself with any Church. Up to the time of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles he was a Democrat, but afterwards allied himself with the Republican party, and, though not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, took an active interest in the great questions of the day. November 8, 1848, he was married to Eliza A. Sunderland, daughter of John Sunderland, one of the early settlers of Parke County. He died at Rockville, June, 1877, lacking one month of being sixty years of age. Judge Maxwell was of slight, compact build, active and wiry, attractive for his social qualities, and popular with all classes of society. His name will long be remembered as one of Rockville's most illustrious characters and popular citizens.

ILLIGAN, JOSEPH, farmer and merchant, Crawfordsville, was born March 3, 1814, in Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestry were of Scotch-Irish origin, his grandfather having come from the north of Ireland, about the year 1775. On the maternal side his family sprang from the Scotch Wallaces. His grandfather located in Pennsylvania and remained there during his life. His father, David Milligan, a farmer, died in Pennsylvania in 1836, his mother having died eighteen years previously. When nineteen years of age Joseph, who had received but few opportunities for improving his mind, and those of the most elementary character, left Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where his father had removed in 1814, the year of Joseph's birth. He

took deck passage at Pittsburgh for Cincinnati. Reaching the latter place, then a village, he shouldered his pack and pushed out on foot through the dense wilderness, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, and in the spring of 1833 he reached the point where Waveland, Montgomery County, now stands, and where he was destined to pass many years of his life. Here he found his elder brother engaged as a merchant, keeping what was known as a "general store." He took a position as salesman at Crawfordsville, but refused to continue in the situation, as it involved the sale of whisky at the same time; and this was at a time when total abstainers were few and far between. He next filled a similar position with his brother three years, and, establishing a character for ability and integrity, he formed a mercantile partnership in 1836, at the age of twenty-two, but in 1839 he returned to his brother, and continued business with him until 1844, varying his business as merchant by pork-packing, and floating the products to New Orleans in flat-boats, making a full hand himself on two of these trips, which, for the time, seriously impaired his health. From 1844 until 1855 he devoted himself to trade, either alone or in connection with others. From 1855 to 1860 he invested largely in lands, and now owns some five thousand acres, of which two thousand are under cultivation. In 1869, for business reasons, and for the better education of his son and daughter, Mr. Milligan removed to Crawfordsville, leaving his mercantile business to the management of his associates. He has taken considerable interest in public improvements; was the first president of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad, and was active in its organization. In 1864 he became the nominee of the Republican party in Montgomery for state Senator, and was elected, standing at the head of the ticket, after a most exciting and fiercely contested campaign. He is at present one of the trustees of Wabash College and its auditor, and also a trustee of Waveland Collegiate Institute. Mr. Milligan was married, April 6, 1846, to Miss Jane M. Hawkins, daughter of Colonel William G. Hawkins, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for six years president of the Pennsylvania state Senate. Of this marriage there are no living children. He married Miss Harriet N. Fullenwider, daughter of a prosperous farmer residing near Waveland, September 14, 1853. Two children have blessed this union: Harry J., who graduated at Wabash College in 1873, at the age of nineteen, and is now a rising young lawyer engaged in practice at Indianapolis; and Anna A., a sprightly miss of fourteen. Mr. Milligan is an elder in the Center Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member. He now resides in his suburban home, and devotes his time to the management of his landed estate, and en-



H. K. McKeen

joying the fruits of a busy life. Coming to Montgomery County ten years after the county seat was laid out, he has done his full share in developing its resources. He forms his opinions with great deliberation and adheres to them rigidly. He is conscientious in his views and acts, and is honored and respected by all who know him, as one who has helped largely to give character and tone to the society in which he has moved.

CKEEN, WILLIAM RILEY, banker, etc., of Terre Haute, was born in Vigo County, Indiana, October 12, 1829. His father, Benjamin McKeen, was one of the early settlers of Vigo County. His mother's maiden name was Leathy Pad-dock. His parents were in ordinary circumstances, and William obtained in the district schools of the county the rudiments of his education, which was supplemented by a term at Asbury University, Greencastle, in 1848. Ill-health, however, compelled him to give up his studies, and his subsequent education was obtained wholly by self-culture. Up to the age of eighteen his school life was alternated with work on his father's farm. In the spring of 1846 he came to Terre Haute, and entered the county clerk's office as assistant, Charles T. Noble being then clerk. This was his first experience in business life, and he soon became thoroughly familiarized with the details of office work, and in February, 1848, he was offered and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the State Bank of Indiana. After serving for four years in that capacity, and proving himself in every way diligent and efficient, in 1852 he was elected to the more responsible position of cashier. He had by this time not only gained the confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him, but had succeeded in acquiring considerable means; and in 1855 he engaged in private banking, in company with Mr. Ralph Tousey. This connection continued until 1858, when Mr. Tousey retired, and Mr. McKeen continued the business alone until 1863. He then became connected with Mr. Demas Deming, and until 1868 they conducted the banking business under the firm name of McKeen & Deming. On Mr. Deming's retirement to fill the position of president of the First National Bank of Terre Haute, Mr. McKeen became associated with Mr. Deloss W. Minshall, and for several years the bank of McKeen & Minshall was one of the best known and most highly trusted institutions in the state. Since Mr. Minshall's retirement from active business in 1876, the firm has been conducted under the name of McKeen & Co. Mr. McKeen owns a controlling interest, although, on account of the pressing claims of other enterprises upon his attention, he is principally represented in its management by his oldest son. Mr. McKeen is perhaps

better known from his connection—either as prime mover or auxiliary—with various railroad enterprises centering in Terre Haute than in any other capacity. He took an active interest in the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad from its inception; was for several years a director; and in June, 1867, was elected president, retaining that position up to the present time. This railroad has the reputation of being one of the best managed roads in the West, and has always paid dividends on its stock, never having had to suffer the too common misfortune of passing into the hands of a receiver. In July, 1870, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad became lessee of the Vandalia Line, and the joint management of the roads is in the hands of Mr. McKeen. He is also president of what is known as the Belt Railroad of Indianapolis, director in the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, and of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad. Few enterprises of public utility in the city of Terre Haute have been conceived or consummated in which Mr. McKeen has not taken an active interest, and almost always a leading part. To him, in concert with a few others whose names can be found in our volume, the city of Terre Haute owes much of its present prosperity, and his funds were contributed liberally to most of her public works. He was an active, energetic, and liberal supporter of the movement which culminated in the establishment of the State Normal School at this point, and he has filled the position of treasurer of the board since its organization. At the inception of the Terre Haute Gas Light Company he was elected treasurer, and retained that position until recently. He is still a director of the company. He also took an active interest in the completion of the city water-works and similar enterprises. He has been several times a member of the city council of Terre Haute, and, though not an active politician, is pronouncedly Republican in principles. In 1861 the state of Indiana lacked funds to pay the interest on her state debt, and, on an appeal from Governor Morton, Mr. McKeen responded by advancing a loan of ten thousand dollars to the state. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Morton a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and retained that office until a change in the school legislation of the state abolished the commission. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Williams a member of the Board of State-house Commissioners, charged with the supervision of the building of the new state-house. This position he resigned, after holding it about six months. At present Mr. McKeen's time and attention are taken up principally with his duties in connection with his railroad affairs. Mr. McKeen was married, in 1852, to Miss Eliza Johnston, of Terre Haute. She died December 25, 1855, leaving one son, now the junior member of the banking firm of McKeen & Co. March 3, 1857, Mr. McKeen married Miss Ann

F. Crawford, a daughter of Samuel Crawford, Esq., second president of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. By this marriage he has three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. We can not close this sketch without paying a tribute to Mr. McKeen's private character, which will be readily indorsed by all who know him or have come into contact with him. Generous to a fault, his hand is always ready to contribute to worthy and benevolent objects; accessible alike to rich and poor, all are treated in the same spirit, and the tale of deserving poverty never fails to enlist his hearty sympathies and gain prompt assistance. He is a man without pretense, without any of that superciliousness which wealth too often assumes when brought into contact with poverty. Essentially a self-made man, although not a public man in the political sense, he is "a man of the people," and his name is honored and his character esteemed wherever known. Citizens of Terre Haute point to him with pride, as a representative of industry and enterprise and a gentleman of spotless integrity of character.

ILLS, PROFESSOR CALEB, of Crawfordville, the youngest son of Caleb and Tamar (Cheney) Mills, was born July 27, 1806, in Dunbarton, a small rural town of New Hampshire, whose name indicates the nationality of its early settlers. He belongs to the fourth generation of a stalwart Scotch-Irish family who emigrated from the north of Ireland to the native forests of the Granite State and settled in the town of Londonderry, named in memory of the one from which most of the colony came. He was reared on a farm—where were cultivated those habits of industry and economy and that hearty sympathy with labor which have so prominently characterized his subsequent life—and worked there until he was sixteen years of age. During these years he attended the schools of his native town, whose annual period was divided into two unequal sections of six and twelve weeks. He had access to a circulating library of about two hundred choice volumes, a good share of which he read in his intervals of labor and the long winter evenings. He entered Dartmouth College in 1824, and graduated in 1828. He spent a portion of the two subsequent years in a Sabbath-school agency in the valley of the Mississippi, principally in the two states of Indiana and Tennessee, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary. Having completed his course at that institution, he married Sarah Marshall, of his native town, a pupil of Mary Lyon, and came to Indiana, where he entered on his life's work December 3, 1833. An appointment to take charge of an academic institution, designed as an initiative to a college, turned him aside from a ministerial to a

teacher's vocation—a change not contemplated till a short time before finishing his theological studies. This programme subsequently brought him into co-operative connection with those early and sterling educators of the past, Doctors Baldwin and White—the first two presidents of Wabash College—and Professors E. O. Hovey and J. S. Thompson. The founding of a college in a new country is no holiday enterprise, involving, as it does, labor, sacrifice, with inadequate compensation, unknown to their successors in the advanced stages of its history. In 1846 he commenced a novel effort to aid the cause of popular education. It was no other than an address to the Legislature in the style of an executive document, outlining an improved system of public schools, showing its wisdom, necessity, and feasibility, through the columns of newspapers, a copy of which was laid on each member's desk, signed, "One of the People." It was extensively read, and awakened such an interest as to suggest the idea of a supplementary discussion the next year under the same signature. Thus, what was originally intended as a simple and single address to the legislative body and their constituency on this subject proved but the first of a series of six annual appeals through a like channel. Three of these documents were also published in pamphlet form; one of them at the author's expense, another by the self-prompted liberality of a friend of education, and the third and last by the Legislature, which ordered an edition of five thousand copies for general circulation. The fifth of these documents was addressed to the Constitutional Convention, instead of to the Legislature of that year. This educational Junius was not detected for five years. The effect, both immediate and more remote, of these consecutive appeals may be traced in no slight degree in the present system of common schools in Indiana; and their author has lived to see all his suggestions relative to its financial, supervisory, training, and internal features carried into statutory operations, illustrating the wisdom and practical character of not a few of them which on first announcement were deemed visionary. These labors probably led to his election as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1854. This office evidently sought him rather than he the office, from the response made to one who inquired whether he would accept the nomination if made: "Let the people of Indiana say by their votes that they desire my services, and I will consider it my duty to render them the service sought." He made three reports to the Legislature, and those documents exhibit the character and extent of his labors as a public officer. In 1857 he resumed an active connection with Wabash College—for his relation to it was simply suspended, not dissolved, by his election as Superintendent of Public Instruction—and returned to his former position as professor of Greek. On reaching his seventieth year

he resigned that chair, and has since (1879) been in charge both of the custody and enlargement of the college library, which has been enriched with the means for valuable growth. Ten thousand volumes have been added to it since he entered on his last mission of life, still leaving funds for a like enlargement. In 1852 the President of the United States honored him with the appointment of Visitor to West Point for Indiana. His war record was that of sterling patriotism, his services as chaplain having been offered to Governor Morton, and those of his only son at the age of seventeen. His views of rebellion and the proper treatment of the prominent leaders and sympathizers were based on God's method of disposing of treason, traitors, and sympathizers, detailed in the sixteenth chapter of the Book of Numbers. He respectfully declined the honorary degrees conferred upon him by his Alma Mater and another college. He is now spending a comparatively green old age in a sphere of labor evidently of great congeniality with his tastes and usefulness to the institution.



MINSHALL, DELOSS W., a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, Vigo County, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1828. His father, Robert Minshall, was also a Pennsylvanian by birth; his mother, Lucy, whose maiden name was Nymocks, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts. Both parents were of pure English extraction. His early years were passed in his native state, and he obtained a fair education in the public and private schools of Chambersburg, which he attended until his fourteenth year. At this age he left school and commenced to study the great problem of life in the busy world outside, his first occupation being that of clerk in a store at Chambersburg. After a novitiate of six years in business life there, he concluded to follow the human stream steadily flowing westward and seek his fortune in the then "far west." This was in the year 1848, and in October of that year he found himself drifted to a little town on the Wabash River, which he concluded was far enough west for him, and made up his mind to settle there. A position obtained as clerk in a dry-goods store confirmed his resolve, and he soon found himself at home among the citizens of Terre Haute. In 1853 he had made such progress as to acquire an interest in the business, and soon afterwards became full partner. In 1860 he commenced to engage in trade on his own account, and prosecuted it with much success until 1866, when he was elected president of the First National Bank, and disposed of his business to take his place in that institution. Long before this his name had become known as that of one whose con-

summate ability and remarkable powers of execution were a guarantee of success to any enterprise he engaged in, and his management of the bank was no exception to this rule. After two years of prosperity he resigned his place and united with Mr. W. R. McKeen in establishing the banking house of McKeen & Minshall, the principal management of its affairs devolving upon the latter. Signal success attended the enterprise, and in a short time this financial institution became well known, reaching and maintaining a very high position. It transacted the largest business of that kind in the neighborhood, and was in every way successful. In 1877 Mr. Minshall, wearied by thirty-five years of continuous business life, and having accumulated a comfortable fortune, disposed of his interest in the bank, and since then has devoted his attention principally to his private affairs. The old adage of a man being without honor in his own country is a singular misapplication in the case of the subject of this sketch. During his residence of more than thirty years in the city of Terre Haute, Mr. Minshall's name has been identified almost without exception with every undertaking calculated to foster the growth of the city and improve the condition of its citizens, both in public improvements of which all classes alike reap the benefit, and in the promotion of industries which furnish employment to many and stimulate the business energies of the people. His means and influence have been always freely used in these directions, and in their conduct he has often been found the leading spirit. He was influential in the movement to secure the location of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, an institution second to none of its class in the West; and took an active interest in the formation of the company which introduced the Holly system of water-works in the city; an enterprise of which her citizens are justly proud, and from which they reap most material benefits, not only obtaining a never-failing supply of water for general use, but a most adequate protection in case of fire. Mr. Minshall still holds the office of secretary in this company. He has also been prominently connected with such manufacturing interests as the rolling-mill, blast furnace, nail works, etc., etc., which furnish employment to a great number of persons, and in most of which he has been at some time a director. Political preferment he consistently eschews, and he has held no position of political importance, with the exception of a few years' membership in the city council. Although having labored under the disadvantage of a comparatively short period of instruction in his youth, he is a gentleman of high culture, and is possessed of a rare intelligence and extensive information upon all topics. He is an extensive reader, and has a cultivated literary taste, the emanations from his pen bearing all the marks of the graceful writer and scholarly thinker. In business

matters he is sagacious, prompt, diligent, and thorough. Not a shadow of suspicion has ever rested upon his integrity. Socially, he is a quick-witted, genial, and intelligent companion, and in his domestic relations he is a model husband and father, his home life affording rare pleasure to those who have witnessed its purity and cheerfulness. He was married, April 2, 1856, to Miss Sarah J. Seibert, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Their family consists of two children, a son and daughter.

NEBEKER, GEORGE, of Fountain County, son of Lucas and Hannah (Morris) Nebeker, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 20, 1813. His father was of German parentage, his immediate ancestry having emigrated from Germany more than a century ago, and settled near Wilmington, Delaware. Lucas Nebeker subsequently came to Western Pennsylvania, and was identified with the famous "whisky boys," as they were termed, who took part in the insurrection arising from a tax on liquors of domestic manufacture in the time of Washington's administration. He moved to Pickaway County soon after the Indian troubles were ended. Here he was married, in 1801, to Hannah Morris, whose father and two brothers had settled in the same neighborhood about the year 1797. Here also the subject of this sketch first saw the light, and here he lived until eleven years of age, acquiring previous to this the rudiments of an education. There he received nearly all the schooling that fell to his share; adding to this the self-culture of reading and study, and the benefit to be derived from the best associations of pioneer times. In 1824 his father removed with his family to Indiana and settled in Fountain County. He was a Methodist class-leader, and bishops and preachers, as well as governors and other celebrities, were entertained frequently at his hospitable home in pioneer times, when hotels were few and scantily supplied. His father, Lucas Nebeker, was active in assisting in the first civil organization in this section and was elected one of the two first Associate Judges of Fountain County, and was on the bench when John Richardson was sentenced to be hung for the murder of his wife—the only capital punishment ever inflicted in the county—and entered his protest against the verdict of the jury, on the ground of the prisoner's insanity. The experience of the early life of George was that of toiling on the farm, with a strong desire uppermost in his mind for a college education. At first his father encouraged this idea, but, probably seeing in his son the material for a good agriculturist, finally decided against the college advantages by reminding the young man that "a farmer is higher on his feet than a gentleman is on his knees," which the son

accepted as a gentle hint that in the professional field he might not succeed. Although the principal business of Mr. Nebeker has been that of a farmer, he has filled many positions of trust, honor, and profit, while he has never forsaken the pleasant farm-home near Covington, where he has resided for nearly half a century, and reared his family. For a period of fifteen consecutive years, from 1845 to 1860, he acted as Justice of the Peace. In 1862 Mr. Nebeker was appointed collector of internal revenue for Fountain County, and collected the first dollar in that locality with which to pay the Union soldiers. In the year 1863 he was appointed by the general government commissioner of the board of enrollment, and, with two associates, was stationed at Lafayette, having charge of the military of the Eighth Congressional District, serving in this capacity until the close of the war. Mr. Nebeker has always been a friend to public improvements, and assisted in the construction of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, acting as director for the company until its foreclosure in bankruptcy. He was elected president of the Attica and Terre Haute Railroad Company, the road being afterward consolidated and merged into the Chicago and Danville Railroad. Owing partly to the fact that as Mr. Nebeker educated his sons, four in number, at the best universities, they seemed to lose taste for the labors of the farm, he went into the banking business, and is now president of the Farmers' Bank, in Covington (a private bank), and is also president of the First National Bank of Attica. Residing at a point between the two towns, he is enabled to preside over both institutions. In 1846 Mr. Nebeker joined the Odd-fellows, but soon took a final card and severed his connection with that order. In 1859 he was initiated into the order of Freemasons, Fountain Lodge, No. 60, in Covington; and is now a member of Crawfordsville Commandery, No. 25, Knight Templars, having taken all the intermediate degrees, and filled important offices in the order. From the organization of the party Mr. Nebeker has been a sincere and earnest Republican, believing that although it is not entirely without fault it is the best political party ever organized in this or any other country. He has always taken an active interest in its success, attending nearly all its important meetings and conventions; assisted in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, at Chicago, in 1860, and was a delegate to the national convention, at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for President, in 1872. In his religion he is a decided Arminian, believing in the brotherhood of man, but does not profess to understand or believe in the extremely emotional or spasmodic evidences of religion. On December 27, 1832, at the early age of nineteen years, Mr. Nebeker was married to Miss Mary Steely, the daughter



Yours Most Truly
Geo. A. Bell.

ter of a neighboring farmer. They lived happily and peacefully together, and reared and educated a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Lucas is an attorney-at-law, Alonzo is a druggist, E. H. Nebeker is a contractor and capitalist, and Reuben, the eldest, is a farmer. All are valuable citizens. The daughters are both married; Lizzie, to John M. Partlow, of Danville, Illinois; Hannah is the wife of Thomas M. Rinn, of Covington. September 7, 1870, occurred the saddest event in the experience of Mr. Nebeker's life, in the death of his beloved wife, helpmate, and companion. November 15, 1871, he was married to a most excellent lady, Mrs. Louisa Moore, widow of Captain William Moore, of Terre Haute, and granddaughter of a brother of Deau Richmond's father, late of New York, noted as a great political manager, and having control over some of the most important railroad companies of the country. Mr. Nebeker is fortunate and happy in securing so congenial and worthy a companion. Mrs. Moore had lost by death all her family except one son, Edward F. Moore, who graduated from the schools of Terre Haute, and afterward took a college course at Asbury University. He is one of the most prominent of the society of Odd-fellows, and attained the most exalted office in the order at a very early age. He is now living in California, where he is the confidential secretary of the largest importing and publishing house of San Francisco. Visits to the eastern and western coasts of the United States have been included in Mr. Nebeker's list of travels, with trips to the White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and all other cities of note. He is withal a gentleman of liberal ideas, correct observation, and good judgment, a man who wins the regard and retains the respect of the community in which he dwells.

OVERTON, JOHN GILLMORE, was born in Jasper County, Indiana, August 18, 1837, and at this date is the oldest person now living that was born in that county. His grandfather, Reuben Overton, was born and lived in Richmond, Virginia, and afterwards in Campbell County, Kentucky, where the father, William Overton, was born. His mother, Catherine Lefler Overton, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany River. Her father subsequently came to Indiana, and was one of the early settlers of this state. The Overton family seem to possess a remarkable tenacity of life, the father and mother being still alive, as well as their four sons and one daughter. The daughter has ten children, one of the sons six, another two, while still another has but one child. There is one son unmarried. In all this numerous family not a single death has occurred. This tenacity of

life was characteristic of the families on the mother's side, John's great-grandfather, whose name was Gloré, having lived to be one hundred and four years of age. Mr. Overton, the subject of this sketch, spent his life on a farm until he had reached manhood, during which period his father had permitted him to occupy his spare time in learning the carpenter's trade. After he was of age he worked at this employment through the summer seasons, and teaching school during the winter months. His education was acquired to some extent in the common schools, but he was mainly self-taught. He continued teaching most successfully in the public schools, with an occasional summer term, for twenty years, becoming one of the prominent educational men of the state, thoroughly identified with all the progressive movements inaugurated for the improvement of the public schools. Possessing a strong desire to travel, he started in 1864 on a journey to the Rocky Mountains, visiting the mining regions of that far-off portion of the country, and occupying nearly two years in the enterprise. He traveled over the Yellowstone country, and on his trip home came down that notable river in a small boat eight hundred and thirty miles, and thence on the Missouri to Omaha. Subsequently, he traveled through the Western States. In April, 1866, he made a definite location at Crawfordsville, where he has since lived. He was elected in June, 1875, county superintendent of schools, being re-elected to the office two years later. He is now serving on his third term, performing the important duties of the office to the satisfaction of those who appointed him to the position. In 1860 he was married to Miss Indiana Gray, eldest daughter of Robert Gray, an early inhabitant of Clarke and Jasper Counties. The fruits of this marriage are two interesting children. Mr. Overton is prominent in religious matters, being a member of the Christian Church, and having occupied the position of an elder for the past ten years. He is also an active and eminent member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been in the order since 1863; is at this date High-priest of the Chapter and Principal Conductor of the Works of the Council in his city. Mr. Overton is stalwart, well-proportioned, hale, hearty, frank, and open. He is active, energetic, and intellectual; and evidently well adapted for the arduous duties of his position.

PAUL, GEORGE W., attorney-at-law, Crawfordsville, was born May 18, 1837. His parents, John and Sarah (Gladden) Paul, died while he was yet in his infancy, leaving him to the cold mercies of the world. From early childhood he led a wandering life, with no one sufficiently interested in him to cultivate his mind or heart. At the age of eighteen he

could not spell the simplest word, and did not know the alphabet. At that time he was fortunate enough to find employment with a Mr. Smith, in Erie County, Ohio, and more fortunate in finding an instructor in a daughter of his employer, who taught him to spell, and stimulated him to other study. He improved the intervals of rest by learning to read, and for years read and worked alternately, poring over the books that he found, adding to his stock of knowledge the necessary accomplishment of writing. In the spring of 1865 he went to Shelby County, Indiana, and shortly after enlisted in the 156th Indiana Battalion, Colonel Smith, of Terre Haute, commanding, and was with it in the Shenandoah Valley until the close of the war. After being mustered out in July, 1865, at Indianapolis, he went to Vevay, Indiana, where he worked at farming, and studied industriously another year. In 1867 he began the reading of law without an instructor. This was a hard task, and could only be accomplished by hard work. Mr. Paul purchased the first three law-books he owned with the money earned by cradling wheat. These were McDonald's Treatise and Gavin and Hord's Statutes. After a year of alternate farm labor and study, his services began to be in demand before Justice Courts, and at times in the Circuit Court. He struggled with fair success until 1870, when he removed to Hillsboro, Fountain County, Indiana, and soon engaged in a lucrative practice. He remained in Hillsboro nearly four years, and in 1874 removed to Crawfordsville, his present home, where he occupies an honored position at the bar. His law library, which in 1868 embraced three volumes earned by daily toil, is now the largest and most valuable in Montgomery County. It embraces all the more important text-books and reports. In politics Mr. Paul is an earnest and steadfast Democrat, and while in Hillsboro became a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Such are the brief outlines of the humble, but in many respects extraordinary, career of a man who is now an honored citizen of Crawfordsville, and whose career has been so marked by quiet, persistent energy, and invincible determination to succeed, that it may well be quoted as an example worthy of imitation. He may be given as an example of the eminent and self-made men of Indiana.

PEIRCE, ROBERT B. F., attorney-at-law, of Crawfordsville, was born at Laurel, Franklin County, Indiana, February 17, 1843. He is the son of Henry and Mary (Frazier) Peirce. His paternal ancestry were English, and his maternal Scotch. During Mr. Peirce's boyhood he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of the day, and at the age of eighteen entered Wabash College, and graduated from

that institution in 1866. In the mean time he had enlisted in the three months' service, immediately preceding the close of the war, in the 135th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel W. C. Wilson commanding. He had read law one year with B. F. Love, of Shelbyville, Indiana, and then located in Crawfordsville in the practice of his profession. That he rose rapidly in public estimation is evidenced by the fact that he was elected three times in succession, in 1868, 1870, and 1872, to the position of prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit comprising the counties of Montgomery, Boone, Clinton, Fountain, and Warren. In the discharge of the duties of this office he evinced a thorough understanding of the principles of the law, and a readiness in applying them that showed how thoroughly he was grounded in its science. In 1873 Mr. Peirce was appointed general attorney for the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad, which position he still holds. It is worthy of remark that, in his capacity of prosecuting attorney, Mr. Peirce prosecuted five murder cases at the spring sessions of a single year, securing four convictions, to one of which was attached the death penalty. Mr. Peirce married Miss Hattie Blair, daughter of John W. Blair, November 28, 1866. This union was blessed with three children—Lois J., Frank H., and Edwin B. Mrs. Peirce died October 29, 1878. Politically, Mr. Peirce has been a staunch Republican; he is acknowledged as an earnest and efficient advocate of the principles of his party. June 23, 1880, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eighth District as their candidate for Congress, and will undoubtedly make a strong run. His friends will rally around him. He is regarded as possessing largely the elements of personal popularity. He is a careful adviser in matters of business, and the trusts already reposed in him show that he has deserved well of his constituents and of those who have been in intimate professional relations with him. Very few young men have been more fortunate in securing the confidence of the better classes of the community, or in making their way in the world.

ROSE, CHAUNCEY. Conspicuous among the names of philanthropists whose acts of charity and deeds of benevolence will be appreciated from generation to generation, and of those who have left to live after them enduring monuments of their kindness of heart and works for the good of mankind, will be found that of Chauncey Rose. His was a long life, full of worthy labor, and crowned at last by a benefaction to the people of his community greater than any ever given in the United States before, in proportion to the size of the place, in which



R. D. Peirce



Chauncy Rose

he had lived for so long a time. He was a native of Connecticut, and was born at Wethersfield, December 24, 1794. His father, John Rose, was a farmer, an influential and patriotic citizen, of moderate means. He had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Of these, George and John Rose acquired considerable wealth; Henry was successful until he lost his health, which required him to give up active life; Roswell, William, and Samuel died early. The daughter, Mrs. Israel Williams, was perfect in her character, a model woman in all the virtues that adorn and dignify. Chauncey survived his brothers and sisters (all were without children), and when he died, at a venerable age, August 13, 1877, he was the last of his immediate family. A brief period at the ordinary schools in his native state, energy, good health, a strong, active intellect, and the strictest integrity and honesty of purpose, comprise the preparation and capital upon which he entered the business of life. At a meeting of the old settlers of the Wabash Valley, held October 5, 1875, at Terre Haute, he submitted a statement in which he said that in the fall of 1817 he traveled in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, looking for a desirable place in which to reside and engage in business; that he spent several days at Terre Haute, which had been laid out the year previous, and, being favorably impressed with the location and people, he became a resident in April, 1818. The first settlers, he added, were intelligent and worthy pioneers, a very superior class of men and women. For five years, from 1819, he resided at Roseville, Parke County, engaged in milling. He sawed and furnished the lumber for the court-house at Terre Haute. He was afterwards, from 1824, for a number of years a popular and enterprising merchant at Terre Haute. His life was always an active and busy one, and financially successful. The fortune he amassed was princely, every cent being acquired with rigid honesty and the most scrupulous integrity. He employed it for the public interest, and with as little selfishness as can be claimed for any one over the foibles of humanity. The reasons for his success are comprised in the facts that he attended to his business intelligently, with energy, and inspired confidence by meeting all obligations. He made judicious investments, and by care turned them to profit. After he retired from the business of a merchant he erected the Prairie House, now the Terre Haute House, which enterprise contributed materially to the advanced life, generous hospitality, and assured improvement of Terre Haute. He also cultivated a farm upon the improved plan, working it profitably to himself, and giving an example that was availed of by others. He purchased for his farm the finest stock that could then be procured. He organized the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad in 1847, and was the first president. He contributed and obtained the principal part

of the means to construct it, and when it was completed declined the honor of further service as president. The material assistance he rendered in the construction of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad was of great value, and is greatly appreciated by the present owners and the public. It was his means and influence that caused the construction of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad. All enterprises of general interest had his aid, and they are too many to be now enumerated. He did more than any other one person to build up and develop the resources of his community and promote the prosperity of those among whom he lived. The large fortune he acquired he used to bless others; he gave freely, his hand being always open to the poor and needy, for charity's sake, from the purest sentiments and principles of the loftiest benevolence. He did not proclaim his charity; to him the act was sacred. How much he gave away others can only conjecture; he gave while he lived, and did not hoard his wealth. His brothers, George, John, and Henry, had lived at Charleston, South Carolina, and there were reasons known alone to him why he endowed sundry charitable schemes in that city. He provided liberally for the Newsboys' Home and other charities in the city of New York. At one of them, the Institution for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, on the evening of his death the managers promptly assembled and passed resolutions of deep regret. In a grateful tribute to his memory they express the peculiarity in his gifts in these truthful words: "That during his life-time (he) exercised careful discrimination, guided by a broad Christian philanthropy, and ever accompanied by a loving spirit, which made his gifts doubly precious; while so retiring was his disposition that he always avoided any open acknowledgment of his generosity." He established and endowed the "Ladies' Aid Society" of Terre Haute. How much comfort to sorrowing hearts and relief to the distressed he provided for through that organization can not readily be estimated. That society, in its memorial of sincere respect, says: "That heart so often touched by others' sorrows is still in death; but his work goes on, and in it he lives. His is a blessed memory, and the cheer we shall, through his generous gift, carry to the poor and suffering, will keep it green. May his spirit pervade our work." He furnished the means to establish the valuable library at the State Normal School, and paid the expenses of a large number of deserving women, to enable them to attend that institution to qualify themselves as teachers. He contributed generously to the support of Wabash College. To Providence Hospital he gave a large sum; and when those in ownership found it expedient to change the institution to an orphan asylum, that there might be no question as to his gifts being devoted to so charitable a purpose, and this becoming more serviceable than it

promised to be as a hospital, he readily consented. He endowed the Vigo County Orphans' Home, and provided also, under the excellent management to which he intrusted it, for the care and support of aged and crippled persons. He left means in his will for the maintenance of a dispensary at Terre Haute, medicines to be furnished to the poor and advice given them free. The physicians of Terre Haute and members of the Vigo County Medical Society assembled, and expressed by resolutions their unanimous approval of this noble charity, and their grateful respect for his memory. Pursuant to his will, the corporation to establish the dispensary has been formed, under the appropriate name of "The Rose Dispensary." He established and endowed the "Rose Polytechnic Institute," under the name of the "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science." He would not use his own name, but the public did. The architect and contractors for the academical building so called it, not from design, but because that name was the one naturally suggested. His co-managers changed it at a meeting when he was not present, and afterwards obtained for it his protesting consent. The design of this institution is humane, and when put in operation it will render a great service in qualifying young men to engage in the several activities of life skillfully, with honor and profit. Chauncey Rose lived a useful life, protracted beyond the allotted period, and his loss is felt by many. With prudent foresight for the interest of those who were to come after him, he disposed of much of his wealth during his life. He acted as his own administrator as far as he could. He possessed strong, positive traits of character, which naturally produced antagonism. In what he did there was no guile; he bore no malice. Those who knew him best know him to have been a man of strong attachments for friends, bearing the truest and deepest affection towards those who had kindred with, or claims of friendship or gratitude upon, him; he was true to all obligations. Some of the conflicts of life are unavoidably embittered, as every active man in the business relations of life realizes. In all, he was the just man. "An honest man's the noblest work of God." His deeds are the best line to measure his life; his works make his enduring monument.

SHAW, COLONEL BENJAMIN COREY, of Indianapolis, Treasurer of the state, was born at Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, February 3, 1832. His father, a native of North Carolina, was a farmer, who died at Oxford, Ohio, in 1845. Colonel Shaw's grandfather was long widely known as a surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War; and belonged to a family which has numbered among its connections some

of the first men of North Carolina. On his mother's side he belonged to the Graham family, also widely and favorably known in the "Old North State." The mother of Colonel Shaw is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. She resides with her only surviving daughter, the wife of William P. Woodward, Esq., of Franklin County, Indiana. The Serrings family, of which Mrs. Shaw is a member, is well known, both in Ohio and Indiana, as a long-lived, industrious, thrifty, and honorable race. The educational advantages of Colonel Shaw were limited to common school instruction. Early in life he apprenticed himself to an elder brother in Greensburg, Indiana, to learn the wagon and carriage making trade. After a few years spent in perfecting himself in the knowledge of the business, he married Elizabeth A. Coy, of Greensburg; and soon after opened a carriage factory of his own. He was subsequently associated with J. H. Conner until 1863; and made his home at Greensburg until, in the fall of 1873, he removed to Indianapolis. In the spring of 1861, upon the first call for volunteers in the Civil War, he enlisted as a private; and assisted in organizing for the three months' service Company F, of the 7th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in which he served as first lieutenant. He took part in the engagements of Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. In the latter, after the regiment had stormed the first position of the enemy—capturing a battery and routing its defenders—and before the regiment was re-formed for the advance, the young lieutenant, with a portion of the company, made a raid and captured forty eight of the enemy's wagons and drivers. Placing a portion of his men to guard them, he joined the advance at the second ford with only six men. He, with his squad, was the first footman to cross the river in Garnett's attempt to stay the onslaught of the impetuous Indiana troops. For his services in that campaign he received the personal thanks of the gallant Colonel Dumont. At the subsequent battle of Greenbrier, he received the public thanks of the colonel, and was placed at the head of Company G, on the right of the regiment. Later, he was awarded the high honor of promotion to the office of major, by request of nearly every officer of the regiment, several captains of which outranked Captain Shaw. At the terrific battle, at short range, with Stonewall Jackson, the first battle of Winchester, Virginia, Major Shaw performed gallant service in the thickest of the fight. His horse, pierced with five bullets, became frantic, and so badly injured the Major, by dashing him against a tree, that he was reported among the killed. On his recovery the commanding officer gave him honorable mention in his official report, and in a few days he joined his regiment. His sufferings, however, were intense, and as his injuries were believed to be permanent he reluctantly resigned his commission and returned home. He was

engaged in all the active service of his noted regiment, in Western Virginia and over the Blue Ridge to Fredericksburg. On reaching home, the old War Governor, Morton, justly valuing his abilities as a military man, appointed him to the command of the recruiting service of the Fourth Congressional District, with the rank of colonel. The headquarters were at Greensburg. Although enfeebled and depressed, Colonel Shaw entered upon his duties with an activity that made his canvass for recruits second to that of no other officer in the state. He organized the 68th Regiment in an incredibly short space of time, and was then ordered on duty to Kentucky. It was expected that he would take command of the regiment he had raised and organized; but he declined to assume the responsibility while his health was still precarious. He accepted the office of lieutenant-colonel, and the Governor, at the request of Colonel Shaw, appointed Lieutenant-colonel King, of the 19th Regulars, as the colonel of the 68th. On taking the field this regiment participated in the defense and surrender of Mumfordsville, Kentucky. On this occasion the preservation of the flag was due to the exertions of Colonel Shaw. He declared that the banner presented by the ladies of Greensburg should not be surrendered, and suggested that he would wear it during the necessary imprisonment. At the request of Colonel King, however, the latter wore the flag wrapped around his body throughout his captivity, and, to the delight of his numerous friends of the regiment, brought it back, eventually, to the patriotic ladies who were its spirited donors. It is now preserved among the battle-torn flags of the state. While the Federals, including the above-named regiment, were prisoners to Bragg's army, to the number of four thousand two hundred, General Jefferson C. Davis attacked the Confederate outposts. To annoy and distract General Davis, the paroled prisoners were drawn up in front of the Confederate lines, then forming for battle. Colonel Shaw demanded of General Buckner to know who ordered this unusual and unwarranted proceeding, and, when informed that it was by the orders of General Bragg, Colonel Shaw made a vigorous protest in the name of the government and the paroled prisoners, asking that his protest be carried to General Bragg. This was done, and in a few minutes General Buckner returned and gave the command of the paroled prisoners over to Colonel Shaw. The latter immediately marched the latter a mile down the river and went into camp. On being exchanged the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, Colonel Shaw accompanying it. While going from Louisville to Nashville, as guard to a fleet of thirty-seven supply boats for Rosecrans's army, they were attacked by a force under General Forrest; but the boats were safely taken through to their destination, with two disabled boats lashed beside the "Fort Wayne," and were res-

cued by Colonel Shaw under the fire of musketry and artillery. The regiment soon after joined the division of General Reynolds, Fourteenth Army Corps, at Murfreesboro. Here, in the summer of 1863, the health of Colonel Shaw continued to decline, and the medical director and surgeons of the corps declared him unfit for active duty. He refused to go to the hospital, or to return home on leave of absence tendered him, remarking that if another must perform his duties for a year he should have the rank and emoluments of the office as well. Accordingly, he wrote his resignation, and Colonel Grose, medical director of the Fourteenth Army Corps, disregarding the regular forms, took it directly to General Rosecrans. The order was promptly issued discharging Colonel Shaw from the service for disability, and expressing the regret of the general commanding at the loss of an officer who had proved himself prompt, brave, and efficient. It also detailed the chaplain of the regiment to accompany him home with what assistance he needed. Thus ended Colonel's Shaw's military career, and the government was deprived of a trusty and valuable officer. He remained an invalid for many months, but his energy enabled him to rally, and in four years his health was completely restored. He was educated a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for that party. At the time of the Kansas-Nebraska bill he became one of the organizers of the Republican party, with which he kept political faith until 1866. When the Radical wing acquired control of this party he cast his influence with Andrew Johnson, and, believing that the Republican party was legislating in the interest of classes and the preservation of its own power, he claimed that it had performed its mission, and readily again became a Democrat. In 1867 he was nominated for mayor of the city of Indianapolis by the Workingman's party, and was endorsed by the Democracy. Although the Republican majority at the preceding city election was several thousands, he was defeated by only four hundred and ninety-four votes. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Treasurer of State, and was elected by over fifteen thousand majority. He was renominated in 1876, and was re-elected, with all the Democratic state ticket, by a handsome majority. He now proposes to retire from office on the expiration of his second term, leaving public life without regret. His intention is to devote his time to his carriage business, for which he considers himself better fitted. With the modesty becoming a generous nature, Colonel Shaw remarks that, finding himself surpassed as a soldier by so many who performed better service than himself, he is not disposed to claim any other honor than a record for patriotism, a willingness to assist his country to the best of his humble abilities. In politics, he finds friends who are willing to assume his place and more able to

perform its duties; and he is convinced that in re-entering his shop he will meet less envy and opposition than in aspiring to any public position. It is evident from this record that Colonel Shaw has risen to eminence solely by his own merits and exertions, that he is a patriot of the true school, has proved himself worthy of the high trusts reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, and, above all, that he is esteemed, honored, and, in the best sense of the word, popular. He has an interesting family residing at his homestead. Yet in the prime of manhood, he has probably many years of usefulness before him. He is above the average height, strongly built, well proportioned, and has a keen eye. His genial manners attract all who come within their influence.



SCOTT, JOHN T., of Terre Haute, Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, May 6, 1831, and lived in his native town until February 12, 1846. This day is quite a memorable one in his history, as on it he performed a journey of forty miles on foot, from Glasgow to Burkesville, on the Cumberland River. He then bound himself for five years as an apprentice to learn the saddle and harness making trade. During the time of his service he was unexpectedly initiated into a course of reading and study, which opened his mind to the advantages of an education, and resulted in the course which ended in his becoming a lawyer. It came about in this way: While working at his trade at Burkesville his spare time was spent in reading such books as he could borrow from other boys in town. About that time a young man, William Sampson, who was afterwards elected one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, moved into Burkesville, and formed a class of boys for instruction in Latin. Among his pupils was a companion of young Scott, who invited the latter to attend recitations with him. This he did, receiving there, during the two years in which he managed to attend, after his daily toil was over, the first incentive to that literary course which he afterwards pursued more fully. On December 27, 1850, he started for Franklin College, an industrial institution five miles east of Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained, working at his trade and pursuing his studies, for nearly two years. He stood first in his classes, being a diligent student, with a remarkable aptitude for the reception of knowledge. His faculties were active and his memory remarkably retentive, and, with the thirst for knowledge more thoroughly awakened in him, it was not strange that he made rapid progress. Returning to Glasgow, he commenced the study of law, but unfortunately lacked the means to complete his course. In the spring of 1853, being out of money and very poor, he engaged with a corps of

civil engineers as chain-man. He was in a week promoted from that position to the transit, and, under the direction of the assistant engineer, made the surveys for the Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad. In November, 1853, he came to Indiana and obtained a position as rodman on the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad. After the surveys were completed he was put in charge of a portion of the work, and continued on the road until the fall of 1855. He then settled in Montezuma, where he taught school and read law until the spring of 1856, when he opened an office and commenced practice. He took an active part in politics up to 1860, when he was elected district attorney, and was re-elected in 1862; the latter year he removed to Terre Haute, where he continued the practice of his profession, soon taking a place in the front rank of the bar of that city. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was again elected to the judgeship in 1872. In 1873 the Court of Common Pleas was abolished, and Judge Scott resumed the active practice of his profession. Taking into consideration the difficulties which he has surmounted in attaining his present high position and influence, Judge Scott is entitled to a very high rank among self-made men, and in ability and acquirements had few superiors at the bar of the district. His legal acumen is of a high order; his address is pleasing and his delivery effective. He is a great lover of the poets, the favorites of his younger days being Homer, Milton, and Shakespeare. He still delights in the perusal of his cherished authors, and revels in the more prosaic speculations of philosophers, essayists, and historians. His literary tastes gave him a decided advantage in his profession, by furnishing him with scope for illustration, and relieving his speeches from the dryness of the mere case lawyer. He took an active interest in the growth and prosperity of the city of Terre Haute, aiding where his means permitted in every public-spirited enterprise. It was principally through the exertions of Judge Scott that the Terre Haute Street Railway Company was organized, in 1866, and commenced operation, in 1867. Remembering his own early experience, he never ceased to take a lively, and indeed absorbing, interest in the educational interests of his county and state. He was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School in 1875, and held that position until his appointment to the Supreme Bench, December 20, 1879. While a member of the board he was its secretary. As local trustee he rendered many important and valuable services to the institution. He was in all respects energetic and untiring in his devotion to the interests of the school, and his services are justly regarded as having been of great value. His early railroad experience made his good counsel extremely valuable in dealing with the participants in the great railroad strike; and his services were brought into requisition to good



John S. Scott

purpose in dealing with the excited men, who, while they had apparently lost all regard for those in authority, listened with respect to the advice of one who, they felt, had a fellow-feeling for them. From 1873, while engaged in practice at Terre Haute, Judge Scott, though not a candidate for office himself, always took a leading part in the councils of the Democratic party in his county and state. In the presidential campaign of 1876 he was a member of the state central and executive committees, and was one of the leading spirits in the conduct of the campaign in Indiana. He is regarded by his friends as a perfect encyclopædia of political information, and this estimate is fully borne out by his minute researches into political history and statistics, and his wonderfully retentive memory of people and events. Judge Scott has been a Mason since 1854, and is a member of all the orders in the fraternity. July 7, 1855, he was married, in Edgar County, Illinois, to Miss Rebecca E. Jones. They have a family of five children—two sons and three daughters. In December, 1879, Judge Scott was appointed by Governor Williams Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge S. E. Perkins, deceased, and took his seat at once. Although the youngest occupant of the bench, associated with men of as much intellect as has ever graced the Supreme Bench of the state, Judge Scott has proved himself in every way fitted for the dignity to which he has attained, and has brought to his new position the same industry and painstaking energy that have characterized his whole life, and supports the dignity of the court with honor to himself and satisfaction to the bar and people of the state.



STEELE, GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Rockville, Parke County, son of Samuel and Mary Steele, was born near Springfield, Ohio, November 25, 1808. His parents removed with him to Greene County, Ohio, while he was yet very young, and thence to Parke County, Indiana, in 1821, settling where Portland Mills now stands. From 1821 to 1825 he was engaged with his father and brothers in opening up a farm near the site of that village, after which he taught school for a time. In 1826 he entered the store of Colonel Moses Robbins, in Roseville, where a large portion of the business of the county was then transacted. Here he remained between two and three years, making a trip each spring to New Orleans, in charge of flatboats laden with the produce of the county. In 1829, through the assistance of the Robbinses, he established a store at Mansfield, where he gave his undivided attention to mercantile pursuits, except when engaged in public business, until 1838. At that time he became owner of the Mansfield Mills, which, in connection with

his store, he conducted until 1846, when he disposed of his store, mills, and other property, and removed, in the fall of that year, to Rockville, where he has since resided. He was elected in 1835 as a Representative in the state Legislature from Parke County, was re-elected in 1836, and since that time has served many terms as Representative and state Senator. During his entire legislative career he was a zealous supporter of the common school system and the founding of benevolent institutions, always favoring the most liberal appropriations for these purposes. He was also a strong friend of all measures for the improvement of agriculture, and his liberal course on all questions of public interest met with the hearty approval of his constituents. He voted for Jackson in 1832, and fully indorsed his proclamation against the South Carolina Secessionists. At the birth of the Whig party he identified himself with that organization, and acted with it until 1856, when it was supplemented by the Republican party; since that time he has been an active member of the latter body, and a delegate to each succeeding National Republican Convention. He rendered active and efficient service in the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, and may justly be classed among his most earnest friends and supporters. He is also a great admirer of General Grant, both as a military officer and civil magistrate. Upon his removal to Rockville in 1846 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing in that business three years. After retiring he assisted in organizing the Parke County Bank, of which he was chosen president. He was re-elected annually until 1863, when he declined to serve longer. The bank in the mean time had changed its name, having been reorganized in 1863, under the national banking law, as the First National Bank of Rockville. During all this period the institution was highly prosperous and enjoyed the full confidence of the public. He has taken a deep interest in all the railroad enterprises of his county, but more especially in the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. A large sum of money had been expended in grading this road between Rockville and Terre Haute prior to 1855, but the company was then forced to suspend work for want of means to finish the earth-work and purchase the iron. In 1859 a proposition was made by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad to furnish the rails, on the condition that a sum should be raised sufficient to complete the grading and bridging. Seeing reasonable hope for the completion of the road, he, in connection with other citizens, went to work along the line, and succeeded in raising the requisite subscriptions. In 1860 the board of directors appointed him superintendent of the Rockville division of the road, and on the 24th of July work was begun at Terre Haute, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Speeches were made by a number of gentle-

men, and in response to a call the superintendent promised, if favored with good weather, the road should be completed to Rockville within four months from that day. On the 24th of November the work was finished and a train of cars made the first trip to Rockville, thus keeping his word. To the energy and labor of General Steele, more than any other one man, are the people of the county indebted for the building of this road. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, being then a member of the state Senate, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union and the suppression of the Rebellion. When Kentucky enunciated the doctrine of neutrality, being a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, he introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Senate:

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That, in time of war between the government of the United States and its enemies, no state of the Union has a right to repudiate its constitutional obligations so far as to assert its neutrality in such a war.

"Be it further resolved, That a constitutional obligation rests upon the government of the United States, and upon the several state governments, to support the national Constitution, enforce the laws, and protect the lives, liberties, property, and all constitutional rights of citizens in all parts of the Union; that the people of Indiana acknowledge the binding force of this obligation; and that, under the authority of the United States, they will hold themselves in readiness to furnish military force to co-operate with the friends of the Union in any state where the constitutional rights of patriotic citizens are, or shall be, assailed by traitors and armed enemies of the national government.

"Be it further resolved, That the people of Indiana remember with gratitude the gallant conduct of the Kentuckians who came as volunteers and poured out their blood at Tippecanoe, and at other battle-fields within our borders, to aid in protecting the wives and children of Indians from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of savages; and that we stand ready at the call of Kentucky, or any other state, to aid them as brothers, relatives, and friends, in defense of their homes and firesides, against the assaults of all enemies, especially those who under the traitorous secession flag of South Carolina are in open rebellion against the glorious old flag of the United States, 'which must and shall be preserved.'

"Be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of Indiana be, and is hereby, requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and the several Governors of the states of the Union."

A motion being made in the Senate to print two thousand copies of Governor Morton's first message, and two thousand copies of General Washington's Farewell Address, General Steele moved to amend by adding two thousand copies of General Jackson's Proclamation to the Nullifiers of South Carolina in 1832, remarking that while he strongly favored printing the message of our noble Governor, together with the Farewell Address of the immortal Washington, he also fa-

vored the printing therewith the Nullification Proclamation of General Jackson, believing, as he did, that it enunciated the doctrine that should be read and studied throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The amendment was adopted. A committee, consisting of six Senators and seven Representatives, was appointed by the Legislature to meet Mr. Lincoln at the state line and welcome him to Indiana when on his way to Washington. General Steele was made chairman, and was accompanied by Generals E. V. Sumner and David Hunter, of the regular army. On meeting the presidential party at the state line, General Steele made the following remarks, which were appropriately responded to by the President:

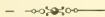
"MR. LINCOLN: As chairman of a joint committee appointed by the Legislature of Indiana to invite and escort you to the capital, it affords me great pleasure on this occasion to tender you, in their behalf, here, on the border of our state, a cordial and hearty welcome. Indiana, as the home of your boyhood, feels a just degree of pride in your elevation to the highest position within the gift of the American people. We are proud to reflect that, as the architect of your own fortune, Indiana was the scene of your first triumphs; and I may say briefly, that, while the wisdom and excellence of our free institutions are thus exhibited before the world, the youth of the country may learn from your illustrious example that the highest honors of the nation are attainable through that indomitable energy and sterling integrity which characterized your younger days, and are the crowning glory of your manhood. Again, sir, in behalf of the committee, I bid you a hearty welcome to Indiana."

At the commencement of the war, General Steele was tendered the command of a regiment, but, owing to severe affliction in his family, and his own feeble health at the time, he declined the honor. But in the fall of 1861, serving with his regiment for a time, his ill-health made it necessary for him to resign his commission and return home. Soon after his return, Governor Morton appointed him a member of his staff, with a colonel's commission, which he held until the close of the war. When not on duty with the Governor he was actively engaged in the office of the provost-marshal, with Colonel Thompson and Doctor Preston, at Terre Haute, assisting in enrolling, drafting, and filling in the regiments from this state. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, in his book, "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," passes upon General Steele this tribute:

"I can not pass by without a word to the memory, in after times, of my personal friend, George K. Steele, of Parke County. I have long considered him among the most valuable men in the state. For many years he stood high as a member of our Legislature; frank, clear, strong, firm, honest, with a mind of no ordinary character, he was at all times listened to with close attention by his audience. The main characteristic of Mr. Steele was energy—untiring energy. He never rested, always pushed forward with his whole strength and with all his power."

SWAFFORD, BENJAMIN F., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Terre Haute, Vigo County, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, February 24, 1833. He is the son of James and Anna F. (Martin) Swafford, descendants of the earliest settlers of North Carolina, two old colonial families whose men were remarkable for their manliness, honor, and vigor, and the women for their beauty and virtue. James Swafford was a farmer, and removed with his family to Illinois when Benjamin was two years of age. Four years later he died. This little six-year-old boy was then cared for by his paternal grand-parents until the age of thirteen, when they also died. He was then thrown on his own resources, and from that time forward had to rely upon himself alone. When a boy he attended the common schools, and being of a studious, persevering disposition he made considerable headway, learning all that he could from his teacher. At the age of eighteen he embraced an opportunity of attending the high school for about eight months, devoting himself most diligently to the great object of gaining for himself a thorough education. He seemed to have been a book-worm from his early childhood. Brought up on a farm in the backwoods, in a sparsely settled district, and struggling for a bare subsistence, yet with that inborn, indomitable spirit he was bound to succeed, and did. On leaving the high school, he devoted himself to teaching school in various parts of Illinois, continuing this occupation some two years and six months. During all his spare moments he was busily reading and qualifying himself for the medical profession. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of Doctors York and McClure, at Paris, Illinois, studying with them, and beginning practice in August, 1855. He attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1856-57, his second course in 1857-58, and graduated, with full honors, February 18, 1858. He was prospector to the chair of anatomy during both those sessions, one of the highest honors that could be conferred on him as a student, and a tribute to his proficiency. He then located at New Goshen, Indiana, in March, 1858, and entered upon the practice of his profession, meeting with remarkable success, being highly esteemed both as a physician and a man. On the outbreak of the war, he entered the military service, and served as surgeon of the 11th Indiana Cavalry from the time the regiment took the field until the close of the war, having previously been for a short time post surgeon at Scottsboro, Alabama. He did duty throughout the Hood campaign as an active field surgeon, was in a number of engagements, and experienced some very narrow escapes. He was at the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee. After the Hood campaign, he had in his charge Field Hospital No. 1, at Eastport, Mississippi, until May 1, 1865. The regiment then be-

ing ordered to the plains, he tendered his resignation, on account of ill-health, and returned to his home at New Goshen. The Doctor is probably one of the most skillful surgeons in the state, his long military service affording him abundant opportunity for perfecting himself in that branch of his profession. June, 1874, he left New Goshen and removed to Terre Haute, where he has ever since continued to remain. He enjoys a large, successful, and lucrative practice, and is considered one of the leading medical men of the county. He is a man of much learning in his profession, and skill in its practice. He is withal, what is so desirable in a doctor, a cheerful and courteous gentleman, honored and respected. His personal appearance is good; he is rather robust, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. He is a man who is popular with all. He is an accomplished public speaker, and often makes political speeches, yet he can not be induced to accept a political office, though nominations have frequently been tendered him by his party. He has twice refused the nomination for state Senator, besides several other places. The Doctor is a member of several medical societies. He has been a member of the Æsculapian Society of the Wabash Valley for the past twenty-five years, of which he was president in 1876; of the Tri-state Medical Society he was chairman at its organization. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, and ex-president of the Vigo County Medical Society. He has also been a member of the Masonic Order for about twenty years, and has taken nine degrees. In politics he is a Democrat, as he has always been. He made the first war speech in Vigo County, in favor of the prosecution of the war; and although born South he was always from boyhood opposed to slavery, and a friend of the slave and negro. The Doctor affiliates with the Campbellite or Christian Church, but entertains very liberal religious views. He was married, May 8, 1862, to Marthana Funkhouser, daughter of John Funkhouser, a large farmer of Vigo County. Such is the brief record of one of Vigo County's "representative men," one who has gained his position by his own indomitable energy, pluck, and determination; not by any stroke of fortune, but by hard study and application. He is a man of blameless social life, and is honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.



HOMPSON, RICHARD W., Secretary of the Navy, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in June, 1809. In the fall of 1831 he emigrated to Indiana, when he taught in Bedford a private school, after which he opened the Lawrence County Seminary. After conducting this about one year, he en-

gaged as clerk in a large dry-goods house in that county. While in that capacity he began the study of law, in which he was successful, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. During the same year he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana. In 1838 he was returned to the House, and the following year was chosen state Senator. In the Legislature of the state Mr. Thompson not only displayed great ability and foresight, but was instrumental in effecting very important legislation. He was president of the Senate *pro tempore* on the occasion of the resignation of Lieutenant-governor David Wallace, and held the office of acting Governor during the administration of Hon. Noah Noble, until Hon. David Hillis was chosen Lieutenant-governor. In 1841 he was nominated for Congress by the Whig Convention of the Second Congressional District, and was elected over Hon. John W. Davis. In that Congress Mr. Thompson served on several important committees, and was considered an able member. He declined a renomination to the same position, and in 1843 removed to Terre Haute, where he has since continued the practice of the law. In 1847 he was again elected to Congress by the Whig party, over Hon. John A. Wright, afterwards Governor of Indiana. He was prominent in the national legislature during this term, and at its close retired from public life. In 1849 he was appointed United States Minister to Austria by General Taylor, but declined to accept the position. He was tendered several other appointments by the general government, all of which he refused. Mr. Thompson held the office of Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of Indiana one term, commencing in 1867, but declined to be a candidate at the election in 1869. During the war for the Union he was active, and rendered valuable services to his country. He was commandant of Camp Dick Thompson, near Terre Haute, and also served as provost-marshal of the district. For a few years Mr. Thompson lived a retired life, declining all political offices tendered him. He also retired from the practice of law, except as attorney for the I., H. & I., the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, and several other roads. He has always taken a deep interest in literary and educational pursuits, having collected a very extensive library of rare and standard works. He is president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, and a member of the board of trustees of Indiana Asbury University. In March, 1877, he was appointed by President Hayes Secretary of the Navy. His administration of the affairs of that important department has been characterized by the most signal ability and the strictest economy. At the end of the fiscal year in 1879 he held over one and a half millions of dollars unexpended of appropriations to turn in to the government. This was effected by judicious economy in every branch of the service. The condition of the navy, as far as it goes, has never been

better than now, and the appropriation for last year was smaller by nearly one half than the appropriation for the same purpose six years ago. Mr. Thompson is very popular at home, and his services are frequently called into requisition by his fellow-citizens. He is a ready and effective speaker, and is a man of benevolence and unassuming manners.

TUTTLE, JOSEPH F., D. D., of Crawfordsville, president of Wabash College, was born at Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 12, 1818. When ten years of age he entered the Newark Academy, and pursued his studies for four years, afterwards accompanying his father and family to Ohio, where he engaged in farm work with his uncle until his eighteenth year. This invigorating employment improved him physically, and developed a vitality that has endured through a long and active life, making his advanced age an easy burden. Developing in early life a desire for intellectual culture, he entered the freshman class of Marietta College during the presidency of Doctor Joel Lindsley, and graduated with the first honors as valedictorian, at the commencement of 1841. The same year he began a course of theological studies at Lane Seminary, under Doctor Lyman Beecher. In September, 1843, he became a tutor in Marietta College, which position he held one year. In 1844 he was licensed a minister of the Presbyterian denomination. About the first public literary effort of Mr. Tuttle was on the occasion of his receiving the degree of A. M., in 1844, when he delivered a poem entitled, "The Aztec Sacrifice." In 1845 Doctor Tuttle was ordained and installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Delaware, Ohio. Two years later he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Rockaway, New Jersey, where he remained for fifteen years. These years of ministerial work yielded abundant fruit in the growth and prosperity of the Church, and in the earnest and close ties of fellowship developed between pastor and people. During his busy labors as a clergyman Doctor Tuttle made many contributions to the current religious and secular literature of the day, including a number of elaborate articles written for the *New Englander*, the *Biblical Repository*, and other reviews. He also prepared and published several volumes on various subjects. In 1860 Marietta College conferred upon him the first honorary degree of D. D. given to any of her alumni. A new and important field of labor was opened to Doctor Tuttle by his election to the presidency of Wabash College in 1861, and he entered upon the responsible duties of the position in May, 1862. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, the larger portion of the students attending this college volunteered

in the military service of the general government, which left the classes very much depleted in numbers. It may be worthy of record here that this band of youthful patriots so well performed the duties of the soldier at the front as to reflect lasting honor upon the institution whose classic halls they willingly left to encounter the perils of the "tented field." Under the wise and energetic presidency of Doctor Tuttle, Wabash College did not languish. The number of students increased beyond those of ante-bellum days. Friends of the institution came forward to relieve its financial embarrassments. Additional endowments were generously subscribed. Unfinished buildings were completed; and the college, in all of its facilities and appointments, before long took rank second to none in the great central states of the country. The venerable and venerated president remains, in health and vigor, to chiefly direct the destinies of this important and growing institution of learning, which is the pride of the people of the state, and a credit to the nation. During the first year of his ministry, in 1845, Doctor Tuttle was happily married to Miss Susan C. King, of Rockaway, New Jersey, and they have four children. In physical development, Doctor Tuttle is a fine specimen of manhood. He is above the medium height, muscular, erect, and elastic in motion, with a massive head of perfect shape, and a benevolent and highly intellectual cast of countenance, united with a gentle dignity of demeanor. Doctor Tuttle's life and character may properly serve as an example from which the youth under his ministrations may derive an influence that can not fail to be of benefit in their future career. Besides special educational duties, Doctor Tuttle has been much before the public as a prominent citizen, and as a public speaker has frequently been invited to deliver addresses on important occasions. His Sabbath afternoon lectures to the students during the college terms are esteemed as among the most profitable and interesting exercises of the college.



VAN VALZAH, ROBERT, D. D. S., Terre Haute, is a member of a family known as a "family of doctors," from the numerous members of it who have engaged in that time-honored profession. The *Mifflinburg (Pennsylvania) Telegraph*, of February 22, 1877, contains an article, under the above heading, which fully bears out the claims of the Van Valzah family to that distinction. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch had a family of seven sons, five of whom became physicians. William M., father of Robert, did not, however, follow the traditional choice of his family, but engaged in mercantile business and lumbering at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where his son Robert was born, April 9, 1843. His wife's name was

Catherine Van Buskirk. After the usual preliminary studies, Robert Van Valzah entered the university at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, a Baptist institution. After his promotion to the senior year he left his studies, and engaged in dentistry under the tuition of Doctor R. E. Burlan, with whom he remained two years. He then went to Philadelphia, and engaged with J. D. White, emeritus professor of dentistry in the Pennsylvania Dental College. This business connection lasted about a year; and, March 7, 1864, he came to Terre Haute, where he has ever since practiced his calling, and where he has secured a very large and lucrative patronage. A thorough master of his profession, his motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," he carries out consistently in all his relations. While enthusiastically devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, and never backward in giving expression to his convictions, he has refrained from entering the field as a candidate for office, although his friends have repeatedly determined to drag him into the arena, against his expressed wishes. In 1868 he was elected a member of the city council. In 1878 he was elected to the state Legislature by a majority of twelve hundred and twenty-six over his Republican and seven hundred and ten over his National opponent. He is chairman of the House Committee on Railroads. He had the honor of nominating Hon. Daniel W. Voorhes for the United States Senate. Mr. Van Valzah's military career, to which he never refers except with a twinkle of sly humor, was neither a brilliant nor a bloody one. He entered the Union army as a member of a company of college students, officered by the professors, and attached to the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 16, 1863. The regiment was in service when Fitzhugh Lee made his raid into Virginia, and took charge of the prisoners after the battle of Gettysburg; and the Doctor was mustered out with the rest, without having received the coveted "baptism of fire." Mr. Van Valzah has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and is at present a member of the city school board, and president of the Terre Haute board of education. He is one of those peculiar dispositions that rarely become interested in any thing without being completely absorbed. His connection with the institution of Freemasonry partakes of this character, and has made his name familiar to every Mason in the state. He has been a member of the fraternity since 1865, and has occupied all the prominent positions in that body. He was for ten years Master of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 19, in which he was made a Mason, and in 1878 was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the state of Indiana. He has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite, four in Capitulary Masonry, two in Cryptic Masonry, and three in the Christian Order of Knighthood. He evinces an intense interest in all matters pertaining to the mystic

brotherhood, and is reputed to be extraordinarily well versed in their ritual. He was married, November 28, 1864, to Margaret Caroline Sparks, of Terre Haute. They have two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Van Valzah is now in the prime of life, active and energetic in his habits, a gentleman of cultivated tastes, and universally esteemed as a man of integrity and character.

VANCE, ROBERT J., of Crawfordsville, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, September 22, 1814. His education was confined to the elementary branches, and, such as it was, was completed in his fourteenth year, at which time he began the world for himself. At nineteen, in company with his brother-in-law, Samuel D. Vance, he removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and worked in a store with Samuel D. until 1838, and then entered into partnership with him, being engaged in buying and selling goods most of the time from his first entrance as clerk, in 1828, until 1870, a period of forty-two years. Since 1870 Mr. Vance has been engaged in the grain trade, and is still an active and enterprising business man. His paternal ancestry were Scotch-Irish, his maternal Scotch, and they emigrated to this country during the first quarter of the last century. His maternal grandfather was a major in the Revolutionary War, in the Virginia Continental line, and did a soldier's duty in the battle of the Brandywine, at Monmouth, Stony Point, and elsewhere. Mr. Vance, at his elegant home in Crawfordsville, has an autograph letter written by General Washington to his grandfather, urging upon him to remain in the service, which the latter had thought of leaving for what he deemed sufficient reasons. But he could not resist the appeal of his illustrious commander, and continued in the service until victory crowned the long and arduous struggle. This fact forms the basis of a noteworthy incident that occurred a century after. By enactment of the Virginia Legislature during the Revolutionary War, certain lands were promised to such officers as remained in the Continental service until the close of the war. The North-western Territory then belonged to Virginia. Having, however, been ceded to the general government, the United States became responsible for the fulfillment of the provisions of the Virginia enactment, and the heirs of Major Beall received five thousand and five hundred acres. A century after, Robert J. Vance, the grandson, and the subject of this sketch, was notified, by a claim agent in Washington, that his grandfather's heirs had not received all the land they were entitled to; and in a few months after he received scrip for one thousand five hundred and forty acres, being the remainder due. Mr. Vance was the son of Robert Vance and Mazy Beall, who were born and reared in Virginia,

and married in 1798. His family are attached to the Presbyterian Church, and of the same religious faith were his ancestry, extending far back of the time of their emigration from Scotland to America. December 21, 1843, he was married to Miss Martha Tilden, of Frankfort, Indiana. She sprung from a Virginia family. Her father was a prominent physician, and her grandfather a Methodist minister. Of eight children, five are living, four daughters and one son. Mr. Vance belongs to a family that has been prominently connected with the growth and advancement of the West. A manly pride characterizes the race, and during a long business career he has been guided by a strict sense of honor that has won him the esteem of his many friends and his fellow-citizens generally. His eye is yet bright, his step elastic, and age sits easily upon him. He has lived to see the rudely built village of Crawfordsville, where he has dwelt forty-six years, expand into a beautiful city of six thousand inhabitants, and his children rise up and do him honor.

VOORHEES, DANIEL W., Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 26, 1827, and was only two months old when his parents removed to Fountain County, Indiana, where they now reside. His father, Stephen Voorhees, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1798, emigrated when quite young to Butler County, Ohio, and, in December, 1827, moved to the farm in Fountain County, Indiana, which he now occupies. His grandfather, Peter Voorhees, was born in New Jersey, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War emigrated to Kentucky. Peter Voorhees's wife, whose maiden name was Van Arsdale, was born at Bryant's Station, then a fort; her father, Luke, fought at the battle of Blue Licks, and distinguished himself there and elsewhere against the Indians, under Daniel Boone. His other grandfather, Stephen Voorhees, for whom his father was named, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army under General Washington, and fought at Princeton, Monmouth, and other celebrated historic fields. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, the original name being Van Voorhees. In this connection it may be well to state that Mr. Voorhees resents with indignation any disparagement of Hollanders, and often dwells with enthusiasm on the valor and genius of the citizens of the old Dutch Republic. Mr. Voorhees's mother, Rachel Elliot, born in Maryland, of Irish ancestry, was married in 1821, and still survives. She is a lady of superior endowments of mind and strength of character. Daniel W. is the third child, and was brought up on a farm about ten miles from Covington, Indiana, remaining there until 1845. This early experience proved of great value to him in after life, and has served to knit him

close to the hearts of the people. In his magnificent flights of oratory the apt, witty, and telling illustrations that he drew from agricultural life never failed to remind the sun-brown sons of toil that he was one of them. In 1845 he entered Asbury University, Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, whence he graduated in 1849. Here he wooed and won his wife, and, since his first entrance into college, Putnam County has stood by him through good and evil report. His college life gave ample promise of his future career. Professor Larrabee, one of the faculty of the university, said of him to a friend at the time that he was a "natural orator," and was destined, if he lived, to "take rank with the first men of the nation." Soon after graduating he entered the law office of Lane & Wilson, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and the following spring settled to practice at Covington, the county seat of Fountain County. Here Hon. E. A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator, having heard him deliver a "Fourth of July" oration, made proposals for a law partnership, which was consummated in April, 1852. In June, 1853, Mr. Voorhees was appointed, by Governor Wright, prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court, in which position he soon established a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer, and broke up a nest of desperadoes whose headquarters were at Lafayette, Indiana. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation Democratic candidate for Congress and was defeated by two hundred and thirty majority, in a district previously Republican by two thousand six hundred. In November, 1857, he removed to Terre Haute, the county seat of Vigo County, and the ensuing April (1858) was appointed United States district attorney for the state of Indiana by President Buchanan, in which position he increased his reputation as an orator and lawyer. He was elected to Congress in 1860 and 1862, and in 1864 was again a successful candidate, but in this last election his majority of six hundred and thirty-four votes was contested by his opponent, Hon. Henry D. Washburne, who obtained the seat. In 1866 Mr. Voorhees refused the nomination, but in 1868 he was elected, and again in 1870. In 1872 he was defeated by the Hon. Morton C. Hunter. As a precursor of the late war, the "insurrection, treason, and murder" at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in which old John Brown, John E. Cook, and others were concerned, and for which they were convicted and hung in 1859, will always stand prominent in the history of the country. At that time the gifted A. P. Willard was Governor of Indiana, and the champion of the Indiana Democracy; and it was with sorrow and dismay that his friends learned that Colonel Cook, arrested with "Ossawatimie Brown," was a brother of Governor Willard's wife. Governor Willard was not the man to turn his back upon a brother or a friend. His first thought was of "Dan Voorhees," who was then at Vincennes argu-

ing a case before Judge Michael F. Burke. Governor Willard sent a messenger to Vincennes, and Judge Burke continued the case, while Mr. Voorhees immediately started to consult with Governor Willard. Several advised him not to undertake the defense, but he emphatically declared his resolution to defend his friend's brother regardless of consequences. He went, and took part in that celebrated trial. The result is known; old John Brown was convicted of murder and treason. Mr. Voorhees succeeded in having a Virginia jury convict Cook of murder only, thus bringing him within the pardoning power of the Governor. Governor Wise, however, refused to pardon, and Cook was executed with the others. This was, however, the beginning of Mr. Voorhees's national reputation. His speech was listened to by the vast audience with rapt attention, and met with unequaled approbation. He was the recipient of enthusiastic congratulations, and his speech was published all over the country, and in Europe in several different languages. Like the author of "Childe Harold," he might have said, "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." From this time forward he has occupied a conspicuous place in the eyes of the public. At the bar, on the stump, in the halls of Congress, he has been a man of mark. Mere description of his powers as an orator, and his fine presence, is unsatisfactory; he has to be seen and heard to be appreciated. Mr. Voorhees's political career and principles, his powers as a parliamentary orator and a statesman, are now a portion of the history of the nation. His part in the stirring debates of the Forty-fifth Congress from his place in the United States Senate has been too recent to view without passion or prejudice, but the future historian can not fail to extol the efforts of the orator from Indiana. From the sobriquet of "the tall Sycamore of the Wabash," so often and familiarly applied to Mr. Voorhees, it will be inferred that he is of tall stature. He stands six feet and one inch in height, weighs over two hundred pounds, has fair complexion, dark gray, hazel eyes, and carries himself erect. In 1850 he married Miss Anna Hardesty, of Greencastle, Indiana, a lady of remarkable intelligence and refinement, and they have four children. Mr. Voorhees was appointed, November 6, 1877, to succeed Governor Morton in the United States Senate. The issue in the election of 1878 in Indiana was whether he should be elected by the Legislature to succeed his appointment. On this issue the Legislature pledged to his support was elected by a majority of more than thirty thousand over all opposition. During his term of service in the Senate he has been assiduous in his attention to the public needs. He is always present, and allows no measure of his political opponents to pass without the severest scrutiny. With him vigilance is the price of liberty.

HITCHCOMB, JAMES, Governor of Indiana, was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, December 1, 1791. He received a classical education, graduating at Transylvania University. He was admitted to the bar, after studying at Bloomington, in 1824. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of Monroe County in 1826, and was a member of the state Senate in 1830. He was a valuable member of the Democratic party, and was nominated by President Jackson commissioner of the general land-office, which position he held for five years. Returning to Indiana, he began practice at Terre Haute. He was twice elected Governor of the state, but before his second term expired he was elected United States Senator. He served from December 3, 1849, to October 4, 1852, when he died in the city of New York. He was a vice-president of the American Bible Society.

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ASHBURN, GENERAL HENRY D., was born in Windsor County, Vermont, on the 28th of March, 1832. His father was a physician of standing, and his mother was a woman of unusual mental power and force of character. His parents removed to Ohio when he was very small. In the public schools of that state, and at Oberlin College, he received the basis of a good education. From the age of thirteen he maintained himself, at first as an apprentice in the tanner's trade and afterward in teaching school. When seventeen years old he came to Vermilion County, Indiana, teaching on Helt's Prairie for three years. In 1852 he entered the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating in 1853. He returned to Newport, at once engaging in the practice of law, and served as auditor from 1854 to 1861. In December, 1854, he was married to Serena Johnson, a circumstance which he considered the most fortunate of his life, and to which he was indebted for a great portion of his after success. He entered the army August 16, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served with his regiment in the Missouri campaigns of that year under Fremont and Hunter. Early in 1862 his regiment moved south, and took part in all the military operations in Arkansas. On the 15th of July, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, *vice* Colonel Patterson resigned. During the year 1864 his command was attached to General Grant's Army of the Mississippi, and was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg and the various campaigns of the South. Later in 1864, after re-enlistment as a veteran regiment, his command was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and his service was thenceforth with that army. On the 15th of December, 1864, he was breveted as brigadier-general. He was in the

Atlanta campaign and Sherman's "march to the sea," was, after its capture, commandant at Savannah, Georgia, and marched his division to Washington and took part in the great review at the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge on the 15th of July, 1865, and was breveted major-general the 26th of the same month, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." His military career was marked by gallantry, earnestness, and patriotism. He was the idol of his soldiers; always looking after their comfort, and trying to lessen their inevitable hardships, appreciating the difference between the citizen soldier of America and the machine soldier of Europe. He drew his distinctions, in military as in civil life, not by the rank fickle fortune may have for the time accorded the man, but by his real worth. When he was in charge of some important point for the shipment of cotton, he was known as one of the commandants cotton speculators dared not approach. General Washburne was warmly welcomed home, though not to the shades of private life. He was nominated and elected in the fall of 1864, while in the army, to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and took his seat in December, 1865. His course in Congress was marked by strict attention to the business of legislation and the interests of his constituents. He had time to attend to both; because, being strictly temperate, industrious, and moral in his habits, he evaded the rocks on which so many of our politicians founder. In politics he conscientiously did that which he deemed right and just, regardless of the party lash, as he fully demonstrated by voting against the Freedmen's Bureau bill, when told by old political friends that it would ruin his political prospects. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and at the close of his second term was appointed surveyor-general of Montana Territory. His course while surveyor of the territory was marked by an able and vigorous prosecution of his official duties. He commanded the first expedition to the Yellowstone region. Dangers and difficulties were neither overlooked nor despised, but, with resources expanding with the emergency, he preserved an unshaken confidence and an unruffled temper. With a company each of whom considered himself a host, all unusually self-sufficient and self-reliant and singularly disposed to individual judgment, yet, by his unassumed superiority and his cool, prompt readiness to take the foremost and hardest part in danger or labor, he grew in the esteem and confidence of every member of the party. On the west bank of the Yellowstone, between Tower Falls and Hellbroth Springs, opposite the profoundest chasm of that marvelous river cañon, a mighty sentinel, overlooking that region of wonders, rises in its serene and solitary grandeur, Mount Washburne. He was the first to climb its bald, bare summit, and thence reported the welcome news that he saw

the beautiful lake that had been the proposed object of the journey. By unanimous voice, unsolicited by him, the mountain was given a name that through the coming years shall bear on the memory of this gallant leader. To the hardships endured on this trip are attributed the cause of his early death, which occurred January 26, 1871. General Washburne was an eminent member of the Masonic Fraternity, holding his membership with the Sir Knights of Terre Haute. After the sermon the beautiful and impressive ritual of the Knight Templars concluded the services in honor of one of Indiana's gallant soldiers and valued citizens.

HITE, MICHAEL D., ex-member of Congress and attorney-at-law, Crawfordsville, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, near Springfield, September 8, 1827. He traces his paternal ancestry to Vermont, his maternal to Ireland. His grandfather bore an honorable part in the War of Independence, was wounded in the service, and died in Lafayette, Indiana, at a venerable age, in 1837. His parents, Alanson and Mary (Dougherty) White, removed from Ohio to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1829. In boyhood Michael worked on the farm in summer, and attended the common school during the winter. At the age of twenty-one he entered Wabash College, and remained four years. His health failing him, he engaged in farming for one year, and in 1853 began to study law with General Lew Wallace. At the conclusion of his course of preparatory study he accepted a partnership with his instructor, with whom his business connection continued until some time in 1858. During the first year of his professional life he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Montgomery and Boone. Mr. White has since practiced alone, with the exception of a brief partnership with James N. Binford. While his general business has been large and lucrative, he has won especial honors and achieved signal success as a criminal lawyer. In 1860, seven years after commencing the study of his profession, he defeated General Mahlon D. Manson for the state Senate, a victory which was very flattering for him, as the latter was one of the best known and most popular Democrats in the state, has since been a member of Congress, and is the present state auditor. In the Senate Mr. White was a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, at that time a position of the first importance. In 1876 he was elected to represent his district in Congress, there being two other candidates, Democratic and National. His majority of fourteen hundred and ten over his Democratic competitor was, with the exception of Albert S. White's in 1860, the largest Republican majority ever attained by a congressional

candidate in the district. Hon. Godlove S. Orth, at the succeeding congressional election, received but ninety-eight majority. Since his career in Congress, Mr. White has attended quietly to his profession. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. His family is attached to the Christian Church. Mr. White was married, April 29, 1858, to Miss Laura E. McMechan, daughter of Doctor J. G. McMechan, for many years a practicing physician of Crawfordsville, and now of Darlington, in the same county. Two sons and four daughters have blessed this union. Mr. White is a plain, unassuming citizen, affable in his business and social intercourse, popular with the masses of both parties, and honored and respected in all the relations of life. He has been an able lawyer and faithful Representative.

ILLSON, COLONEL SAMUEL CAMPBELL, LL. D., was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, September 17, 1810. The family are sprung from Scotch ancestry on the paternal, and English on the maternal, side. Colonel Willson's grandfather, James Willson, came to America in 1739, was actively engaged in the Revolutionary War, and held various positions of honor and trust in the Federal service. This gentleman's paternal ancestors fled from Scotland in the time of William and Mary, owing to religious persecution, and settled in County Antrim, Ireland. His grandfather married twice. His first wife was a sister of Judge Wells, who was massacred by the Tories and Indians at the sacking and burning of Cherry Valley, November 11, 1778. The only one of the family that escaped was the late John Wells, one of the most distinguished members of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Willson's second wife was one of the Campbells, of the celebrated Scotch clan of McCallum More, of which the Duke of Argyle, father of the present Governor-general of Canada, is the chief representative. Colonel Samuel Willson's maternal grandfather was named Spencer, and came to this country with Ann Lee, the founder of the society of Shakers, of whom he was a devout follower. In 1754 Mr. Willson's paternal grandfather was high sheriff of Albany County, New York; and among his prisoners was Mr. Spencer, incarcerated because of Shaker belief. Here an acquaintance was formed which led to a double marriage, between Colonel Willson's father, his father's brother, and two of the Shaker's daughters. Colonel Willson's maternal grandmother was nearly related to Major-general Nathaniel Greene, the fighting Quaker general of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, before mentioned, settled in 1739 in Cherry Valley, and the original homestead is still in possession of the family, having descended from father to son, and never

having been transferred by deed since the period mentioned. Colonel Willson's early education was at the Cherry Valley Academy, under charge of Professor James F. Cogswell. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Judge Levi Beardsley, of Cherry Valley. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar at the October term of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice John Savage presiding; and was made solicitor in chancery by the then Chancellor, Reuben H. Walworth. In June, 1834, Mr. Willson came to Indiana; he remained in Charlestown, Clarke County, for two years, and in 1836 came to Crawfordsville. The following spring he entered into partnership with Henry S. Lane, since Congressman, United States Senator, and Governor. This partnership continued until Mr. Lane retired from practice, in 1853. In 1838 Mr. Willson was elected by the Legislature, on joint ballot, prosecuting attorney of his judicial district, comprising nine counties, and was twice re-elected. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, present United States Senator, which was dissolved six years later by Mr. McDonald's removal to Indianapolis. A subsequent partnership with General Lew Wallace was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. Since then Colonel Willson has continued the practice of his profession, in connection with other duties, and of late years has had associated with him his second son, Levi B. Willson. He, Mr. Willson, led the forlorn hope to an honorable defeat in the race for Congress in 1860. For several years he was actively interested in railroad enterprises; and was for three years president of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville (Illinois) Railroad, which was constructed under his administration, and now forms the eastern division of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western. For all his expenditure of time and money in this important work he has received no pecuniary compensation. He was desirous to see a through route on this line of travel; and in 1872 he had the satisfaction of taking a train at Crawfordsville and landing without change of cars in San Francisco. In 1831, forty-one years previous, he had ridden from Albany to Schenectady behind the Johnny Bull, the first locomotive in use in America. Colonel Willson was for four years president of the board of trustees of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana. He alludes humorously to his title of colonel and his war record, his commission as colonel of the bloody 58th Indiana Militia having been signed by Governor David Wallace. He has taken some interest in agricultural matters, having been connected with the county and state boards of agriculture in different capacities. He introduced the first tiling used in the state, and has lived to see it become an important article of manufacture. His family were for many years connected with the Methodist Episcopal

Church, but of late years have worshiped with the Protestant Episcopal denomination. He has been a Democrat from his youth up, and cast his first vote for General Jackson, in 1832. He has adhered to his party in evil as well as in good report, and has always been regarded as a leader in his county and district. He married Miss Laura Virginia Maddox, of Charlestown, Indiana, October 20, 1835. Her father was a lawyer of considerable prominence from Virginia. He was appointed by President John Quincy Adams attorney-general for the district of Missouri, and died there. Mr. and Mrs. Willson have had seven children, of whom five survive, two sons and three daughters. The oldest son died several years ago in Indianapolis; one daughter is married to Doctor H. B. Marsh, and another to V. Q. Irwin, railroad contractor, both of Crawfordsville. Colonel Willson, now in his sixty-ninth year, is in the enjoyment of full intellectual power, and his retentive memory is a storehouse of reminiscences, legal, political, social, and historical. He has always been a man of strong convictions, and has not hesitated to make them known. His leadership at the bar as a special pleader was clear and unquestioned. His associates have always been men of mark and of commanding influence. He now lives in his elegant suburban home, at the east end of Crawfordsville, and takes charge of such business as naturally falls into his hands. He enjoys social intercourse with his friends and neighbors, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

COLLETT, JOSEPHUS, of Terre Haute, president of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad, was born in Eugene, Vermilion County, Indiana, August 17, 1831. A brief account of his parentage and ancestry will be found under the head of John Collett, who is an older brother of the subject of this sketch. Josephus obtained his early education in a log-cabin school-house in his native county, and at the age of eighteen entered Wabash College. Before graduation, however, he was obliged to abandon study, on account of feeble health and a serious disease of the nerves of the eye, which for several years were very seriously affected, and for some time a cure seemed hopeless. After his restoration to health he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also traded in farm stock with much success. About the year 1860 he engaged in general mercantile business at Newport, Vermilion County, and combined with merchandising the occupation of pork-packer and dealer in grain, which he shipped to New York and New Orleans, and soon commanded a fine trade. During this time, in course of business, the lack of transportation facilities in Vermilion County, and the necessity of remedying it, engaged his attention. In the



Yours faithfully

Wm. J. Hervey

course of his investigations, and after the failure of many other previous attempts at securing railroad facilities, he was obliged to consult very frequently with Mr. Chauncey Rose, a warm friend of the family through two generations. Mr. Rose entered into his projects warmly, and aided him with his advice and counsel, and the still more important item of pecuniary assistance. The result was the building of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad. Mr. Collett was president of the road at its inception, and has filled the position uninterruptedly ever since. Unlike other railroads, this road was built at such close contract prices, without the intermediate profits of middlemen and speculators, and its alignments and grades were so arranged, that it has been generally classed as a model railroad in economy of cost of construction. While nearly all of the new railroad enterprises of the country have passed through the hands of receivers and assignees, this road, under the management of Mr. Collett, who not only filled the office of president, but was also superintendent and treasurer, has survived the terrible and crushing effects of the hard times; and by universal consent credit is given to Mr. Collett for this result. He is never afraid to ride on a locomotive, and makes it a point to see every rail-tie and timber on his road once a month, making the inspection personally. His management has been such as to merit and receive the compliments and confidence of the stockholders and bondholders, and of the community who have occasion to use the road. His opinion is constantly sought in other important public enterprises. He was interested in the construction of the Columbus and Sandy Creek Railroad, which opens up a new approach to the Hocking Valley coal region in Ohio. Mr. Collett is known, in his quiet way, for many acts of kindness and benevolence to deserving objects. He is a leading promoter of all public-spirited enterprises that come within his scope of action. On the death of Mr. Chauncey Rose, so widely known for his munificent benevolence, it was found that Mr. Collett was appointed one of the executors under the will of the deceased. He was elected one of the trustees of the "Rose Polytechnic Institute," and became president of the board, still occupying that position. Mr. Collett is Republican in politics. His industry is wonderful. He works from fourteen to eighteen hours a day, and is untiring in his exhaustive attention and devotion to business. He is considered one of the best railroad managers in the country. He is a man of quiet and unobtrusive manners, very reticent to strangers, but to his friends a genial, whole-souled man, whose motto seems to be not to let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. He is unmarried. He is very fond of geology and archæology, particularly the latter; and has the finest archæological collection in the West.

HERVEY, ROBERT G., of Terre Haute, was born at Brockville, Canada, May 16, 1839. His father, Robert Hervey, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada, where he was a prominent business man for more than fifty years. He carried on various manufacturing enterprises, and was identified with most of the public works of the country—the construction of the Canadian canals, docks, railways, etc. In partnership with his brother and cousin, and the Hon. George Crawford, he also went to Illinois and constructed the Illinois and Michigan Canals for the state, completing the work, although the state was unable to pay, and they had to take certificates of indebtedness, for which they received payment after a lapse of fifteen or twenty years. Mr. Hervey married Sarah, daughter of Paul Glasford, one of the earliest settlers of Canada, by whom he had eight children, four daughters and four sons, the subject of this sketch being the oldest son. He received an excellent education, being sent to a boarding-school when he was only nine years old, and from there to Lower Canada College, Montreal, where he rapidly attained such proficiency, not only in mathematics and the classics, but in all branches taught in the college, that he finished his course in 1853 (though only fourteen years old), and at the midsummer examinations of that year was at the head of every class, and gazetted "Dux" of the college, a silver medal—the only one ever given by the college—being struck to commemorate the occasion. The intense zeal with which he devoted himself almost night and day to his studies brought on an attack of brain fever, from which he recovered after a six weeks' illness. Having recruited his health at his father's residence on the St. Lawrence River, near Brockville, he desired (although educated for a civil engineer) to obtain a knowledge of general commercial business, and for that purpose went to Whitby, where he served some time as clerk to his cousin, R. H. Lawder, the most extensive merchant in that section of Upper Canada. Thence he went to Montreal, where for about a year he aided in the management of the business of his uncle, who owned the largest elevator there; but, his health being impaired from the effects of a cold which had settled on his lungs, he again returned to his father's home, where, aided by a vigorous constitution and the healthy climate, he regained perfect health. Anxious to engage in business for himself, he rented a warehouse and commenced purchasing produce, which he shipped to Montreal and New York. His business increasing rapidly, he rented the wharves at which all the boats stopped, became agent for all the steamers of different Canadian and American lines, and did a general forwarding business, meanwhile building up largely the produce business, and also keeping powder, shovels, and other materials to supply the contractors who were then building

the Brockville and Ottawa Railway. He soon went into the milling and lumber business, and also opened a wholesale grocery, supplying goods to the country merchants who bought produce for him. The connection which he gradually established with American firms with whom he did business taught him to admire Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, and to wish to move into the States himself. In 1866 his brother Arthur, who had conceived the idea of constructing large buildings to be used for skating rinks and places of public amusement, had gone to Chicago for that purpose, where Robert joined him, and together they put up a number of buildings in different cities. Anxious, however, to return to the business for which he had been educated (civil engineering), and inheriting from his father a love for the construction of public works, he took up his headquarters in New York City, to look about for some public works to his mind. In the spring of 1871, he met, in New York, Mr. Dwight Hitchcock, from Arcola, Illinois, president of the then contemplated Paris and Decatur Railroad, who was seeking capitalists to construct that road. Going with him to Illinois and driving across the country, Mr. Hervey was so much pleased with the rich prairies that he undertook to build the road, and, with his usual prompt decision and energetic action, purchased six thousand tons of rails within two days after signing his contract with the company, and immediately determined to settle in Paris, Edgar County. He accordingly moved his family to that place, and soon purchased there real estate to a large extent, satisfied that it would be enhanced in value by the construction of the railway. After completing the Paris and Decatur Railroad, Mr. Hervey built a railway from Peoria to Decatur, called the Peoria, Atlanta, and Decatur Railroad, and subsequently built the Paris and Terre Haute Railroad. In the fall of 1874, he consolidated these three railways under the name of the Illinois Midland Railway, in which he still retains a large interest. He also built a street railway in Paris, and gas-works for his private residence and offices. He established the Decatur National Bank, at Decatur, of which he was for a long time president and principal owner, only selling out when he removed from Illinois to Indiana. The estimation in which he was held by the people of Illinois was evidenced by public receptions and banquets tendered to him at different times by the citizens of Paris, Arcola, and Decatur; but the reception of which he is the proudest is one that was tendered by the employés of the Paris and Decatur Railroad, who gave him a magnificent banquet on his return, in July, 1873, from a trip to Europe. The address which was then presented to him is engrossed on vellum, handsomely framed, and is more highly cherished than any of his other worldly goods. In all his public works in which he has had large numbers of

men employed, Mr. Hervey has made it a point to study and care for the moral and social advancement of his employés. At Paris he provided at his own expense a reading-room for his men and their families, and was not only accessible at all times to any who wanted his aid or advice, but so constantly studied their welfare (in which he was cordially aided by his good wife) that his employés and their families seemed to form a portion of his own family. Hence arose an *esprit du corps* among his men, and a respect and almost adoration for him and his family, such as is rarely gained by men engaged in public works. In April, 1875, Mr. Hervey removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he bought the most elegant residence in that beautiful city, in which he has since resided except during the hot months of summer, when his family occupy a charming place which he owns in Canada, on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, at the foot of the Thousand Islands. Though he was many years ago naturalized as a citizen of the United States, he naturally retains his love of his native country, and greatly enjoys spending there all the time he can spare from his numerous business pursuits. Mr. Hervey has still large interests in Illinois, and in addition is engaged in constructing the Indianapolis and Evansville Railway, a direct line between those two cities, passing through counties rich in agricultural wealth and in coal and iron ore. In this enterprise Mr. Hervey has associated with him a number of the most prominent men in commercial and financial circles in Indiana and New York. He was married, in April, 1869, to Lucy, daughter of the late Judge Albert Sawin, of Buffalo, New York. They have had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom he has lost two, his oldest son and second daughter. Mr. Hervey is now in the prime of physical and intellectual manhood. He is endowed with the rare qualities of close observation, accurate judgment, and executive ability of the very highest order; prompt to decide and energetic in action, when his plans are once matured no time is lost in putting them into execution, and in the furtherance of his objects he is a bold and firm operator. He is a most esteemed and enjoyable companion. Since the above was written Mr. Hervey has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his charming wife, who, in June, 1880, after a short illness, fell a victim to quick consumption.



HUDNUT, THEODORE, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was born at Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, July 15, 1820. His parents' names were Joseph and Catharine (Dalton) Hudnut. Young Hudnut's early life was spent like that of most Kentucky boys; his facilities for obtaining an education



Thos. Hudnut



Thomas B. Long.

were meager, and such as he had were not well improved. Not until he reached the age of twenty did it occur to him that there was a necessity for effort. He left home when about eleven years of age; tried clerking and many other "shiftings" to live; it was, however, when about twenty years old that he took on the habits of industry and self-reliance which have since been the prevailing features of his life. He commenced learning the carpenter's trade at Dover, Kentucky, when about seventeen, working there about three years for his board, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he finished his trade. Removing to Kentucky, he started business for himself in Maysville, Mason County, and afterwards at Augusta. After some other changes of residence in Kentucky, he came to the state of Indiana in 1839, and worked at his trade several years there; subsequently removing to Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, where he remained three or four years. Here occurred one of those incidents which, apparently unimportant at first, often constitute the turning point of a life-time, thus changing the complexion of a whole career. While in Charlestown, Mr. Hudnut made the acquaintance of an old gentleman who, in a crude and unprofitable way, was engaged in the manufacture of hominy, then a comparatively unknown article of food. Mr. Hudnut's attention was called for the first time to corn as a source of food supply, and the thought struck him at once that, with improved machinery, hominy could be manufactured so as to become more generally used as food, and at the same time prove a source of revenue to the manufacturer. Although unable at that time to carry his ideas into effect, the project once settled in his active brain was not abandoned, and, at last, after several changes of residence, he settled at Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana, and started his first hominy-mill. He remained at Edinburg until 1860, when he entered the army as first lieutenant in the 19th Indiana Regiment, and was attached to the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. After six months, during which the army was not actively engaged, Mr. Hudnut was taken sick, and returned home, and soon after built a mill at Indianapolis, where he remained two years. He then went to Mattoon, Illinois, and built a new mill, but, finding the corn of that state too soft for his purpose, he moved to Terre Haute, and, in company with Mr. John S. Beach, started the extensive mills which he now owns and operates. It seems almost impossible to realize the immense growth of his business, since with rude and primitive machinery he opened his small mill at Edinburg. Now his establishment, which is the largest of its class in the United States, and indeed in the world, is fitted with the very best class of labor-saving machinery, a great part of which is Mr. Hudnut's own invention, on which he holds patents. About

three thousand bushels of corn are used in the mill every twenty-four hours, turning out from four hundred and twenty-five to four hundred and fifty barrels of goods, which find a market in all parts of the United States, from Maine to California, and from the Canadas to the Gulf; some shipments have also been made to Europe. What was once an unknown factor in the great problem of food supply has become a very popular article of consumption; many mills are engaged in its production, but not one can be fairly said to rival that of Hudnut & Co., of Terre Haute. Mr. Hudnut is also interested in a mill at Mt. Vernon, Indiana, and personally supervises the conduct of both places. In speaking of his political opinions, Mr. Hudnut is wont to say he was "born an Abolitionist," and that in the days of his early manhood he read the *Tribune* when it was necessary to do so in the barn loft or behind the lumber in the carpenter shop. His first vote was for Martin Van Buren. Like most men prominent and successful in business life, Mr. Hudnut has never had time nor inclination for political honors. He is a member of the Christian (or Disciples') Church. August 9, 1843, he married Miss Martha P. Griffin. She died at Edinburg in 1855, leaving a family of six children—four daughters and two sons. John Howard, the oldest son, served in the army under General Harrison, and lost his life in a skirmish at Russellville, Kentucky, in which he was the only one killed. The other son, Benjamin, is now in his father's office in Terre Haute. Mr. Hudnut married again, January 21, 1874, Mrs. Isabella Hudnut (née Walker), widow of his deceased brother. There are in Indiana few better types of the enterprising and self-made business man; from small commencements, by prudence, industry, and native ability conquering all obstacles, and carving out a name that shall endure, achieving a success in life that is truly wonderful, and furnishing a stirring example to those who are to come after. Mr. Hudnut is in the full vigor of life, still bearing a hand in the active prosecution of his business, and enjoying a high reputation for integrity and energy among his fellow-citizens of all classes.

LONG, THOMAS B., Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court, of Terre Haute, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, October 25, 1836. His father, Israel Long, is a member of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, and is still living, though in his seventy-ninth year. His mother, Rebecca Long, was a daughter of John Harper, Esq., of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, who was a soldier of the Revolution. The Harper homestead descended, after the feudal style, from father to son, and was occupied by the family for more than a century. In 1833 the elder Mr.

Long purchased a farm in Richland County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born. Subsequently, he removed to Mansfield, and engaged for a while in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, which he afterwards continued in Bucyrus and Springfield. He was a skillful mechanic, and the inventor of many labor-saving machines, for several of which he secured patents from the government. In November, 1846, he removed to Terre Haute, where he has since continuously resided. Here Thomas B. Long received an academical education, embracing all the studies usually pursued in the colleges of the land. Evincing a marked taste for both music and art during this period, he spent his leisure hours in their study, under competent teachers. The few pictures painted by him at this time gave great promise of future success; but, preferring more active employment, he finally selected the law as his profession, and in the summer of 1854 entered the office of Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy under the administration of President Hayes. Here he remained as a student at law for several years, during which time he attended lectures in the Law Department of the Cincinnati College, where he graduated in the spring of 1856. The act of the Ohio Legislature incorporating this college required that the examination of applicants for the degree of bachelor of laws should be conducted by five members of the Cincinnati bar. It chanced that Rutherford B. Hayes, Esq., afterwards President of the United States, was one of the committee on this occasion, and signed the certificate upon which the diploma of graduation issued. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Long was elected district attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, and about the same time was engaged as editor of one of the daily papers of the city, a position he filled for about two years, when he withdrew for the purpose of devoting his entire attention to the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was placed upon the presidential ticket of the Union party as a candidate for elector, in which capacity he canvassed his district wherever his services were called for; but, seeing the hopelessness of the success of his party, he urged all wavering voters to support Stephen A. Douglas for President. Having no desire to become a politician, he now applied himself with renewed diligence to his professional pursuits and literary studies, for the latter of which he still retains an inordinate fondness. In June, 1868, he was appointed school examiner of Vigo County, an office which, under the school system of the state, made it his duty to examine and license all teachers in the county and city, and gave him a general supervision of all schools in his jurisdiction. This appointment was a marked tribute to his acknowledged ability as a *litterateur*, and he filled the position most acceptably until 1870, when he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party, and elected by a large majority, as Judge of the Crimi-

nal Circuit Court. With such signal ability and satisfaction were the duties of this office discharged by him during the four succeeding years that in 1874, although political feeling was at its height, he received the unanimous nomination of both parties, and was re-elected without opposition. In 1878 he was again elected by large pluralities over two opposing candidates. It is a matter worthy of note, and without a parallel in the history of the criminal jurisprudence of the state, that during a period of eight years upon the bench, in a criminal jurisdiction only second in the state, no ruling made by him has ever been appealed from, nor have any of his decisions ever been overruled by the Supreme Court of the state. He has never laid aside his classical studies, a somewhat unusual thing with the active men of the day, but still delights to pursue them when time and circumstances permit; and the results of his labors have evinced talents rarely to be found outside the *litterati* of the land. He has translated into English heroic verse a great part of the "Æneid" of Virgil, besides some others of the minor productions of the Greek and Latin poets. He has also made frequent translations from the German of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine, being a thorough German scholar. Nor has he neglected the pursuit of English literature, whether considered in reference to form or spirit. In the course of his studies, he has acquired a large and valuable library, already numbering nearly two thousand volumes, and being particularly rich in early English and in works adapted to the study of philology. In aid of the study of the natural sciences he has collected an interesting cabinet, numbering more than a thousand specimens, illustrating ethnology, paleontology, and mineralogy. Judge Long is a fluent speaker and a graceful writer, as shown by his efforts at the bar, and by numerous public addresses on historical and literary subjects. He has also acquired considerable reputation as a poet by various fugitive pieces, and a number of ballads and songs, which have been set to music and published in the principal cities of the country. On the bench, his manner is quiet and dignified, and personifies all the majesty of the law without its austerity. His delivery is graceful, and his voice is remarkable for the quality of its tone, which reaches every ear without the slightest apparent exertion on the part of the speaker. His charges are always remarkably clear and to the point, and dull, indeed, must be the jurymen who fails to comprehend the law in a case after one of his efforts. In 1870 Judge Long connected himself with the Masonic Fraternity, and in succeeding years filled many local positions in the society, serving six years as presiding officer of his chapter, one of the largest and most flourishing in the state. He now holds the highest office in the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indiana.

MCGREGOR, ALEXANDER, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was born in the village of Stanley, Perthshire, Scotland, November 5, 1805. His family is one of note in the annals of his native land, and among his ancestry he can probably reckon the famous chieftain, Rob Roy. His father, Robert McGregor, was engaged in farming a short distance from the Highland border; his mother, Betsey (Livingston) McGregor, was also of Scotch descent. Toil on the farm, alternated with attendance at the parish schools of Perthshire, filled up the early life of Mr. McGregor. At about twenty-five years of age, gratifying a long cherished desire, and spurred on by the glowing colors in which the Western world was painted by two brothers who had preceded him to America, he left his native land and set sail for this country. He landed at Philadelphia when railroads were unknown on this continent, and only dreamed of here and there in the land he had just left; traveling over the mountains by stage-coach to Pittsburgh, and thence down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, where he joined his brothers in the fall of 1829. The latter were at that time interested in an iron furnace at Scioto, and he, being sent there in the capacity of assistant superintendent, remained about three years. Eating the bread of comparative dependence was very distasteful to him, and, at the end of that time, having heard inspiring accounts of the Wabash country, he determined to travel in that direction. He at last settled in Terre Haute, where he engaged in the iron and hardware business. He continued in that occupation for a number of years, bending all his energies toward building up a lucrative trade, and by persevering industry succeeded in accumulating considerable money. He finally relinquished the hardware business, and traded in groceries, etc., until 1852, when he bought what was then a small distilling establishment, but which, under his management, in connection with his brother, soon assumed gigantic proportions, until in 1872 he was enabled to retire from business, having acquired, by his own exertions, a handsome competence. The distillery is now managed by Mr. H. Hulman, and is one of the largest in the United States. While engaged in the legitimate pursuit of wealth, with all the energy and tenacity of purpose characteristic of his race, Mr. McGregor has always come to the front when any project was on foot to further the interests of his city. He contributed liberally of his means to railroad enterprises, and was one of the first directors of the railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis when the road was in course of construction. He also took a large amount of stock in furnaces, rolling mills, and other enterprises, some of which, though promising well at first, proved financially disastrous. He was a director in the old State Bank of Indiana, and remained in that position until its affairs were wound

up, and it was succeeded by the National State Bank, in which he is now a stockholder and member of the board. In 1845 he was married to Miss Mary J. Stewart, of Terre Haute. She died in 1866, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters. In 1871 Mr. McGregor married Miss Orintha Archer, and by this marriage has had one son. The youngest son died in 1869; the eldest, James, is at present at Salt Lake City, where he is engaged as commissioner in settling up the affairs of a defunct bank. He has also large mining interests in Utah Territory. One daughter, Helen, is the wife of Mr. Jacob D. Herkimer, of Mattoon, Illinois; the other resides with her father. Retired from active business life, Mr. McGregor now enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life, in which, by industry, energy, and perseverance, he has built himself a comfortable fortune, and a reputation for integrity and unwavering principle that is of more value than unlimited wealth. In his beautiful home, surrounded by every thing that makes life pleasant, he enjoys the consciousness that all that he has and is he has earned and become by his personal exertions; and although he has reached the hilltop of life, and henceforward his course will be toward the valley, he bears upon his face no indications of the decay of bodily power, and his mental faculties retain all the vigor and keenness of his more active days.

NELSON, THOMAS HENRY, of Terre Haute, In the Augustan age, every Roman citizen, patrician or plebeian, who could in any substantial manner increase or intensify the renown of the commonwealth, was thought worthy of public mention. This disposition of public honor, to such as had actually achieved it, proceeded from the counsels of the wisest statesmanship. The state is an aggregate body. Its distinction and usefulness, whatever they may be, come from a great variety of sources. Cæsar could not have been Cæsar without the orators, the poets, the artisans, the philosophers, and the heroes, who never slept when the cause of Rome was on trial. More of the people, and less of presidents and governors, is the historian's constant craving. Indiana, already, is mighty as a state; but how she became so, and who most contributed to her development and distinction, are questions which will arise for discussion and solution throughout future time. Thomas H. Nelson was born in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1824. He was the son of Doctor Thomas W. and Francis (Doniphan) Nelson, and brother of Colonel A. D. Nelson and the late General William Nelson, of the United States army. Mr. Nelson was educated in the schools of his native state. During his early youth he was brought in daily contact with the best society of Kentucky. His

father being a favorite of the most distinguished public men of his period—the Clays, the Crittendens, the Marshalls, the McClungs, the Menifees, and the Wickliffes, in the most knightly day Kentucky ever saw—his early social opportunities were rare indeed, and he improved them thoroughly. Ambitious for a wider and newer field, Mr. Nelson, in 1844 removed to Rockville, Indiana, then the home of Howard, Bryant, McGuaghay, and Davis, and the forensic field of Lockwood, Hannegan, Lane, Pettit, Evans, and White. In professional combat and gladiature he did not find his chosen field any easier than the one he left on the other side of the river. Subsequently, however, he changed his settlement again to Terre Haute, which has since been his home for a period of little less than thirty years. During all this time Mr. Nelson has been in the foreground of professional and political distinction. His rank at the bar and on the rostrum, from the first, has been unquestioned. With Seward, Lincoln, Lane, Julian, Giddings, and Morton, Mr. Nelson may be classed among the founders of the Republican party. Prior to 1861 Mr. Nelson was known, in his own and other Western states, as an advocate and political debater of rare address and power; but he had not before that made much, if any, effort to secure public station. Excepting only his race for Congress in 1860, when he ran against Mr. Voorhees, he has never been an aspirant to office. In this race he made a joint canvass with his rival. Both political parties, so championed, claimed the honors of the contest, but, as there has been none properly commissioned to decide it, it must now be remembered only as a combat of giants, who could give and receive hard blows, and still live when the fray was over. Mr. Voorhees was elected, and Mr. Nelson gracefully retired to his pleasant vocation of the law, to await events which soon proved to be so momentous that the whole Christian world was at once aroused and convulsed. Abraham Lincoln was elected President on the sixth day of November, 1860, by one hundred and eighty out of a total of three hundred and three electoral votes, over Douglas of the North and Breckinridge of the South; and the terrible war of the Southern insurrection soon after followed. Upon Mr. Lincoln's accession to the presidency, he selected Mr. Nelson, always his friend, and often his legal opponent in the trial of causes in Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana, to represent the government as Minister to Chili. The historical years from 1861 to 1866, during which Mr. Nelson occupied this position, were freighted, both in the United States and Chili, with occurrences which at once gave scope to his activity, fidelity, and abilities. Though convulsed by internal rebellion, the Federal government held large claims against Chili. These Mr. Nelson pursued with such clearness and force as to secure their immediate payment, and at the same time so ably represented the

issues in controversy in that republic that Mr. Lincoln was constrained to declare the government and people of Chili were among the staunchest friends the United States government had anywhere abroad. During Mr. Nelson's incumbency of this mission, and while he was president of the diplomatic corps at Santiago, occurred the war between Spain and Chili; and to the American ambassador, more than to any other man, does the latter country attribute the sympathy which contemporary governments almost universally displayed in its behalf. Mr. Nelson's dispatches to the state department are essentially American in tone, and exceedingly graphic in the delineation of the grave events and interests which came under his attention. Mr. Nelson's power of statement is very remarkable, his language always courtly, never menacing nor coarse, thoroughly excellent, and always within the rules of the most approved belles-lettres. During Mr. Nelson's stay in Chili he witnessed the burning of the Church of Campania, in which four thousand persons perished. The fire occurred on the eighth day of December, 1863. The heroic part taken by Mr. Nelson in that appalling holocaust was at the time very generally commented upon both in this country and England. On his return home, in 1866, Mr. Nelson threw himself into the memorable canvass on behalf of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and spoke in its favor, from Kentucky to Kansas, to immense audiences of his party. He was unanimously chosen, in 1868, to head the Republican electoral ticket of Indiana, and addressed the people in almost every county in the state. Grant and Colfax were elected, and Mr. Nelson carried the electoral vote to the capital. In May, 1869, he was appointed to succeed General Rosecrans, in Mexico, as envoy plenipotentiary, and his nomination was at once reported, and confirmed by a unanimous vote of both the political parties of the Senate. This position, however, he resigned in February, 1873, but so steadily had he progressed in the adjustment of the affairs of his government with Mexico that his resignation was not accepted for months after it had been tendered. In 1876 he again headed the electoral ticket of his party, and made a general canvass. Mr. Nelson was married in 1844, previous to his removal to this state, to Miss Elizabeth Key, daughter of Colonel Marshall Key, a distinguished political leader of Washington, Mason County, Kentucky. She was a very remarkable woman. She was resolute, courageous, and ambitious, in an eminent degree. She was a student without pretense, as without parade, all her life long. Her knowledge of foreign languages, of history, and of political economy, enabled her to afford her husband an assistance as intelligent as it was assiduous, and none of her sex who clamor most loudly in public for "the equality of woman with man"

have done, or can ever do, so much to prove the truth of their doctrine, in its proper appreciation, as this tender, modest, and devoted wife. She died at Maltrata, Mexico, March 23, 1872. Mr. Nelson still remains the mourner of a loss he has never attempted to supply. In his personal appearance Mr. Nelson is tall, not corpulent, but muscular, erect, and very commanding in every move and gesture. His head is large and well proportioned, and his face handsome and intellectual. On the rostrum, under the stress of expectation and excitement, he speaks in a torrent. His manner then is as graceful as his thought is fresh, bounding, and beautiful. He disguises the bitterest invective with the best quality of humor, and so manages to maintain a pleasant equanimity between friend and foe. The most care-

ful analysis would fail to find in Mr. Nelson's character the smallest sediment of malice. His convictions are strong, but he is generous and tolerant in a high degree. He sees more of good than evil in the world, and especially in mankind. Both his moral and physical courage have always remained unchallenged, and yet he is uniformly charitable and conciliatory. In the social circle and at the banquet Mr. Nelson is matchless. There he is never moody and never breaks down. His repartee is boundless. He must be tied hand and foot or his escape is inevitable. All in all, Mr. Nelson is one of the most marked men of his period, and has done as much to impress his convictions on the public mind as any of his contemporaries. His mind is full of originality.

THE

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BROWN, JOSEPH, banker, of Lafayette, has for a quarter of a century been a valued citizen and business man of Lafayette. His great-grandparents were of Welsh and English nationality, and he seems to have inherited the substantial characteristics of such an ancestry. He was born May 16, 1814, in Gloucester, Providence County, Rhode Island. His parents were Arnold and Elizabeth (Owen) Brown. He enjoyed only the advantages of a common school education, and this only till he had arrived at the age of seventeen years, when, in 1831, he entered mercantile life, as clerk in a place at Troy, Ohio. The stock was of that miscellaneous nature peculiar to a country store in early times. Here his natural taste and aptitude made him so thoroughly acquainted with the business that after seven years as clerk he was admitted as a partner in the management, remaining so until 1844, when he became cashier of the Miami County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Troy. He remained in this position for about nine years. In 1854 he came to Lafayette, Indiana, where he has ever since resided. In the same year he engaged in the business of private banking with the late William Barbee, Esq., the former president of the bank at Troy, under the firm name of Barbee, Brown & Co. On the death of Mr. Barbee, in 1858, the business was continued by Mr. Brown until 1862, when it was merged into the Second National Bank, with Mr. Brown as president, which office he held for two years. So that for the period of ten years he was engaged in the business of banking, occupying a leading position, and passing safely through several monetary revulsions, in which were wrecked many large and wealthy institutions. Perhaps few men who have been engaged in similar undertakings have, for so long a time and during such perilous periods, been so uniformly successful; proving that it was not good luck alone, but his prudent business management and intelligent comprehension of the duties of his position, which

enabled him to steer clear of financial disaster. Since 1864 he has been engaged with various parties in different undertakings, such as milling, pork-packing, and other business. He was also interested in a private bank in Attica, Fountain County, Indiana, from 1862 to 1873. Since the latter date he has not been actively engaged in any business except during a part of 1878-79, when he was bank examiner for the state. Mr. Brown, notwithstanding his numerous engagements, has always felt and taken a great interest in educational matters. He was for several years one of the directors of the public schools of Troy, Ohio. At one time he was an active, prominent member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and has filled its several chairs; but in later years his business compelled him to cease from active duties in the order. He is a member, and senior warden, of the Episcopal Church. Politically, he has always been a radical Republican ever since the formation of that party; prior to that time he was a strong Whig, and proud of the fact that his first vote for President was cast for Henry Clay. October 24, 1837, he married Miss Cecelia M. Hale, daughter of Hezekiah Hale, Esq., of Glastonbury, Connecticut. They have no children. Mr. Brown has always been esteemed as one of Lafayette's most substantial and worthy citizens. Quiet and unobtrusive in his demeanor, thoroughly honest in every position, affable and pleasant in his intercourse with all classes, he has many warm friends, and few, if any, enemies.

BERRY, NINEVEH, of Anderson, was born in Clarke County, Indiana, April 20, 1804. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah McDonauld, was a native of Kentucky. His father, John Berry, came from Pennsylvania to this state in 1800. In 1823 he pre-empted four hundred acres of land in Madison County, and lived upon it until his death, in 1834.

He was one of the founders of the city of Anderson, having in 1826 given to the then village thirty acres of his land, which is now in the center of the place. Nenevch removed with his parents to Anderson in 1821. He attended school a short time in Randolph County, but was chiefly employed in the labors of the farm. By hard work and economy he had accumulated, at the age of twenty-six, about five hundred dollars, a large sum in those pioneer days, and he nobly resolved to employ it in obtaining an education. Depositing his treasure with, as he supposed, a responsible man, he entered Bloomington College, but, when he had been there two terms, the individual in whom he had reposed confidence failed, and all the hard earnings of the student vanished. Compelled by this misfortune to leave college, he returned to Anderson, where he was soon elected county surveyor, which office he held almost continuously for thirty years. Some time prior to the events just mentioned, Mr. Berry had gained considerable influence, as shown by his appointment as colonel of militia. He still preserves his uniform as an interesting souvenir of those days. In 1838 Mr. Berry was elected county recorder, and remained in that position seven years. The year following he was appointed postmaster, and was reappointed in 1843. In 1848, during the war with Mexico, he was appointed assistant commissary with the rank of captain; and, after remaining in that country fourteen months, he returned with five thousand dollars in cash and warrants for sixteen hundred acres of Indiana land. The commission then received he still retains; it bears the signature of James K. Polk, and is another memento of by-gone years. From 1853 to 1854 Mr. Berry engaged in the grain and produce trade, and was then appointed mail agent on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. In 1856 he was elected county treasurer, and served two terms. In 1863 he entered the grocery business, in which he was engaged until 1875. In 1862, his son having enlisted in the 34th Indiana Volunteers, Mr. Berry, in order to be with him, became a member of the same regiment, being, though sixty years old, so hale and vigorous as to pass muster for forty-five. In March, 1863, he was discharged. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1855; has been master of the Blue Lodge; was elected and installed High-priest of Anderson Chapter, No. 52, in 1875, and in October of that year received the order of priesthood, and is a member of Council No. 43. In religious belief he is a Universalist; in politics a Democrat, though his first vote was cast, in 1824, for Henry Clay. Mr. Berry is probably the oldest native inhabitant of the state. He has grown up with Indiana from her feeble beginnings, through the privations and sacrifices of pioneer times and of three wars, until now he beholds her in the pride of her power, and with true patriotism regrets not that the state must increase while he must decrease. His

long life has been one of steady and honorable usefulness, and even now he does occasional surveying. He is a citizen of liberal and progressive views; has always been eminently social and hospitable, and his genial presence cheers all within its influence. Though more than threescore and ten he still retains almost the vigor of youth, and is

"Of stature undepressed in size,
Unbent, which rather seems to rise,
In open victory o'er the weight
Of seventy years, to loftier height."

Mr. Berry was married, March 19, 1833, to Miss Hannah Pugh, by whom he had six children, of whom two daughters survive: Margaret E., wife of E. J. Howland, of Indianapolis; and Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Clark, of Anderson.

BBROWNLEE, WILLIAM R., editor and proprietor of the Anderson *Democrat*, was born in Coitsville, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 14, 1846. His parents were David and Mary A. (Reed) Brownlee. His early youth was occupied in attendance at the common schools and in working on the farm, his father being an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. In 1864 Mr. Brownlee purchased a large farm near Poland, in Northern Ohio, and removed thither that his son might there begin a preparation for the ministry. Accordingly, William entered Poland Academy, and after five years of close application graduated with high honors. Not choosing to become a clergyman, he then immediately commenced the study of law under Hon. David Craig, of New Castle, Pennsylvania. Having made satisfactory progress in the office, he entered upon a regular course of legal study at the Western Reserve Law College, at Cleveland, from which he graduated in March, 1869, and without further examination was at once admitted to practice in the United States Courts. Such rigid and long continued application injured his health, turning his hair prematurely gray; and to recuperate his energies he spent nearly a year on Chesapeake Bay, in Virginia. At length, having regained strength, he entered upon the practice of law as a partner of Judge Ruggles, at Canfield, Ohio. In the campaign of 1872 Mr. Brownlee won much reputation as a political orator. In the midst of the canvass, believing he could serve his party to better advantage by publishing a paper, he purchased the *Mahoning Valley News*, the only Republican journal conducted in that place, and at once removed from the head of its columns the name of Grant and substituted that of Horace Greeley. This audacious step gave him a state reputation as a journalist, and deservedly so, for it was an exhibition of unusual nerve to turn the batteries of a Republican organ upon its own supporters. Of course, the mem-



Wm. R. Browne

bers of the party stopped their papers, but the subscription list was largely increased by Democrats, who supported this fearless leader in their cause with enthusiasm. Mr. Brownlee edited the *News* until the Democratic party was triumphant in that county, when he sold that paper and bought the Chillicothe *Advertiser*, the oldest and most trustworthy Democratic journal in Ohio, outside of Cleveland and Cincinnati. In 1876 he purchased, for three thousand three hundred dollars cash, the *Scioto Valley Post*, and merged it into the *Advertiser*, which thus became the only Democratic paper in Chillicothe. In buying the *Post* he bought also its "good will," and bound its proprietor in a written agreement not to use his skill as a newspaper man, either as editor or publisher, within the county of Ross for the period of fifty years. When Mr. Brownlee sold the *Advertiser* he transferred the Burns contract to his successor. Mr. Burns, in 1878, started a newspaper called the *Express*, but was enjoined by the Ross County Common Pleas Court from its publication, as it was in violation of the Burns-Brownlee contract. Mr. Brownlee's knowledge of law proved of great advantage to him, and was the means of settling the question of the validity of a sale of the good will of a newspaper in Ohio. It was in September, 1877, that Mr. Brownlee sold the *Advertiser*; and he then at once bought the *Anderson Democrat*, and in less than one year increased its subscription list by over six hundred names. On the 25th of March, 1880, he was nominated for state Senator from his district, composed of Grant and Madison Counties, on the Democratic ticket, over two of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of his county. As the majority on his side is usually from five to six hundred, this is almost equivalent to an election. Mr. Brownlee is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of the Knights of Honor, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was married, January 23, 1870, to Miss Mary Cook, by whom he has two sons and one daughter. Though but thirty-two years of age, Mr. Brownlee has already proved himself a man of ability. Bold and zealous, he undertakes what others deem almost impossible; and, being judicious, untiring, and capable, always succeeds. Mental culture and grace of person and manner have developed and supplemented his native talents, till all combined have made him one of the most successful, though the youngest, editors in the state.

BOSWELL, WILLIAM H., editor and proprietor of *The Independent*, Noblesville, Indiana, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1830, and is the elder son of John and Maria (Stillwagon) Boswell. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of the *Terre Haute Express* as a printer, where he

remained several years. From this period until 1864 he gratified his desire for change and travel by visiting the different cities and towns of the state, while following his occupation as a printer. In 1864 he purchased the *Ladoga Herald*, which he published for eight years, when he removed it to Noblesville, and started *The Independent*, of which paper he is still editor and publisher. Politically, Mr. Boswell is a Democrat, but until the birth of the Greenback party his paper had always occupied a neutral position. During the past five years *The Independent* has become the recognized organ of the soft-money party, and it is mainly due to its able articles on the political and financial issues of the day that the vote of that organization has become so materially increased. Mr. Boswell was married, December 25, 1853, to Miss Mariam B. Brasher, daughter of Henry Brasher, a merchant of Terre Haute, by whom he has four children, two sons and two daughters. William John is following his father's old and honorable calling of printer. Ida, the eldest daughter, is the wife of George W. Stall, of Terre Haute; and the other two children, Susie and Harrie, are still at home. As his paper is the exponent, so is Mr. Boswell's influence the prime factor in molding the character and action of his party in the county. Possessing limited educational advantages, such as are unknown to the seeker after knowledge among the youth of the present day, his position in the world of progress and the "body politic" is the more creditable when the difficulties that led to it and the obstacles that interposed are known and considered.

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL N., elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Noblesville, was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 7, 1816. He is the third son of Samuel and Margaret (Cobb) Campbell, both of whose ancestry served in the Revolutionary War. Such were the limited educational advantages of our subject that at the attainment of his majority he was scarcely master of the simple rudiments. About this period he began a systematic course of reading—particularly history, theology, and the natural sciences—without the aid of a teacher. He has always been a great reader, and is to-day a harder student than most young men, however ambitious. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when a lad of thirteen, and feeling that his mission on earth was that of a minister he began as a local preacher at the age of twenty-one. In 1847 he was ordained deacon, and admitted into the traveling connection in the North Indiana Conference, having moved to that state in 1832 and located in Warren County. He served for fifteen years on the circuit and on stations; was ordained an elder in 1849, and in 1862 was appointed presiding elder of the Fort Wayne

District, and returned to station work in 1866, at which he remained five years. He was a supernumerary one year, stationed two years, a conference evangelist for one year, stationed three years, and in 1879 was placed on the retired list for one year. Elder Campbell has been acting in his work for over forty-two years as local or traveling preacher, and this near approach to half a century of busy life has been devoted exclusively to his chosen calling. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1876. Throughout Northern Indiana, where he is best known, Elder Campbell is universally loved and respected. He has been a member of the joint board of Asbury University for six years, and though sixty-three years old is still in excellent health, and bids fair to be spared to a ripe old age. When the call is sounded that will mark his departure from this world he hopes to be found still laboring in the vineyard of his Master—to die as he has lived, the death of the righteous and the just. He was married, February 23, 1837, to Miss Diana Moore, of Warren County, Indiana. Two sons, William and Milton, are the surviving fruits of this union. The former is a business man in Kansas, while the latter is farming in Warren County, Indiana. His two daughters are both dead. He was again married March 31, 1852, to Miss Eliza Dixon, of Mount Carmel, Indiana, by whom he has a son and daughter living. Eddie graduated in 1878 at the Asbury University, and is now studying law; Lauretta is at home with her parents.



CASON, THOMAS J., of Lebanon, was born in Union County, Indiana, September 13, 1828. His father, James Cason, emigrated from Union to Boone County, October, 1831, and settled near Thorntown on what had been the Indian Reservation. The county was not yet fully organized, and the Indians had just left. He was by trade a carpenter, and became a prominent farmer of the county. The Cason family were early settlers in America. Their origin, as shown by works on genealogy, was French. Owing to a political offense against the king they became refugees in Holland, and afterwards joined the forces of William of Orange in his contest in Ireland, where, owing to valuable services rendered, that king gave them a grant of land. Subsequently, this branch of the family came to America, having a mixture of Irish, Scotch, and English as well as French blood. The grandfather, Thomas, was born in Virginia, December 8, 1759, but went to South Carolina, where he married Margaret Neill, December 30, 1794. The Rutherfords, from which stock Margaret, his mother, descended, were an old English family. Her grandfather on her mother's side was a Harper, of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and

from whom the ferry and town received their names. The youth of Judge Cason was spent on the farm; his education was self-acquired, and at the age of seventeen such were the excellent results of his perseverance he was enabled to pass a creditable examination and commence the teaching of school, which he followed for eighteen months. During this time he took up the study of law. He entered the office of Hon. Henry S. Lane, afterwards Governor and United States Senator from Indiana, and Colonel S. C. Wilson, of Crawfordsville, and after passing a severe examination was admitted to the bar in March, 1850, and in May of that year commenced practice at Lebanon, where he now resides. In 1860 he represented Boone and Hendricks Counties in the Legislature; was re-elected in 1862, and during the stormy session of 1863 was the only Republican chairman of any committee, the House being strongly Democratic. In 1864 he was elected to the state Senate from the same district, serving four years. During this term he served as chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and during his full term in the Senate and his first term in the House he was an active and prominent member of the Judiciary Committee. In March, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Conrad Baker Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and in October of that year was elected to the office for the district composed of Boone and Clinton Counties, the district being largely Democratic. He not only overcame the opposition, but was elected by a good majority, and this when his best friends had but little expectation of his living more than two or three months at most, fearing that his death was probable at any hour. Yet the records of the Supreme Court of the state will show as few of his cases reversed as of any judge in the state for the time he was on the bench, notwithstanding his sufferings were intensely severe from his disease. In May, 1872, at the close of his judicial labors, he was nominated to Congress from the Seventh District, and at the election following was chosen to the Forty-third Congress by a handsome majority. In this contest he was opposed by General M. D. Manson, one of the most popular men in the state, and the then Democratic member in Congress from this district, who had defeated the gallant General Lew Wallace in the election two years before. During this term he served on the Committee of Revision (for revising the statutes of the United States). At the next election he was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, the district being changed to the Ninth, and served during the last term on the Committee of Claims. Returning to Lebanon, he abandoned politics, and has since devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession. He was married, January 2, 1851, to Clarinda J. Olive, daughter of Captain Robert Olive, of Boone County, by whom he has had six children, four boys and two daughters, all of whom are living except James



Raymond W Clark

R., who died at Washington City, in his twenty-second year, from lung disease, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in that city. He was a young man of excellent habits and decided promise. The other children, including Thomas J., who is reading law with his father, are living at home. Mr. Cason is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Republican in politics, and one of the leaders in the district and state. It will be seen from the foregoing brief statement of facts that Judge Cason has been a man of universal prominence from a time almost antedating his majority. During the war he was an unswerving Union man, and was detained from joining the army only by reason of his health. That has been very poor all of his life, and he never remembers the time he was clear of pain; and for twenty years, including the time of the war, he suffered intensely from what the best physicians of the state regarded as an incurable disease. He has, however, so far recovered as to have at this time the best health of his life. During the war he was frequently consulted by Governor Morton, and was by him, then and since, repeatedly thanked for his assistance and valuable suggestions.

CLARK, HAYMOND W., physician and surgeon, was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, March 7, 1803. Doctor Clark is a lineal descendant of Richard Clark, who emigrated from England to America, and who, after living in Connecticut and Long Island, located in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1678. Richard Clark was also the ancestor of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Alison Clark, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to West Virginia when seventeen years old, in 1787. His father was a member of the Virginia Legislature, sheriff of Harrison County, and held several other minor offices, and died in 1813. Doctor Clark came to Indiana in 1819. His relatives were very desirous that he should learn a trade, and he attempted that of cabinet-maker, but, finding it very distasteful, he abandoned it, to study medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Doctor Joseph Moffett, of Connersville. The foundation on which Doctor Clark began laying his medical studies was such learning as he had derived from common schools, but more particularly from close application in private. He was licensed to practice medicine by the censors of the Medical Society of the Fifth District of Indiana. He opened an office in Noblesville in June, 1826; in January, 1827, at Somerset (now Laurel); in the spring of 1829 in Connersville; and in January, 1830, he returned to Noblesville. Doctor Clark is one of the oldest physicians in the state, and one of the pioneers of the

county. In 1843 he served one term in the Legislature. In 1844 he was elected Probate Judge for seven years; was re-elected at the expiration of his term, and served until the office was abolished by law in 1852. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850; was for several years connected with the dry-goods business; but never, even for a brief period, neglected his medical practice, which had grown, year by year, larger and more lucrative, and extended all over the county and into adjoining counties. He was married to Miss Almarine C. Bond, of West Virginia, November 23, 1826. They traveled from West Virginia on horseback, over three hundred miles, to Indiana, in the month of December. They had eight children; one son and two daughters are still living. The former is Haymond W. Clark, merchant; and of the latter are Julia, widow of the late Jacob B. Locher, Esq., of Noblesville, and Cassandra, wife of Dewitt C. Chipman, a lawyer of Richmond, Indiana. Up to the formation of the Republican party he was a Whig. Since 1856 he has been a strong Republican. In his public and professional life Doctor Clark is no less respected and admired than for his many social qualities in private. He bears the weight of seventy-seven years less heavily than many men two decades younger. His wife, whose age is over seventy-two, is also in the possession of excellent health. And in the quiet and comfort of their home, and with a large and well-selected library, they are spending the evening of their days in peace and happiness, which is the Creator's best return for a life of purity and usefulness. As an evidence of his liberality as a public benefactor, he donated, December 12, 1879, his large and valuable medical library, including all his medical journals, the accumulation of many years, altogether valued at several thousand dollars, to the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, a new, vigorous, and promising medical institution established at Indianapolis. This valuable gift is to be denominated the Haymond W. Clark Library of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons.

HASE, HIRAM W., president of the Lafayette Savings Bank, and attorney and counselor at law, is a native of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, where he was born on the 12th of January, 1823, removing with his parents to Oneida County, in the same state, a few months later. The family resided on a farm, and the subject of this memoir enjoyed no advantages of education excepting such as were afforded by the common schools of the country, which were generally open only during the winter months. He improved the opportunities afforded him so well, however, that in the fall of 1839, before he had attained his seventeenth year, he successfully passed an examina-

tion and was licensed to teach a common school. The next two winters were thus employed, and his earnings in this capacity enabled him to attend the Augusta Academy in the summers of 1840 and 1841. After finishing his studies in this institution of learning, he entered the law office of John Dean, Esq., at Deansville, New York, on the 4th of May, 1842. In this place he successfully laid the foundation of his legal knowledge, and upon removing to Indiana, in June, 1844, he entered the office of the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, of Logansport. After being there for three months, he attracted the attention of the talented but eccentric Rufus A. Lockwood, then in full practice in Lafayette. Mr. Lockwood offered him a responsible position in his office, which was accepted; and when the latter removed to California, in February, 1849, Mr. Chase was left in full control of his business and property. He was admitted to practice by the Circuit Court in August, 1844, by the Supreme Court of the state of Indiana in December, 1845, and by the Supreme Court of the United States in February, 1863. Law has found an attentive votary in him, and all of his time, except that which he gives to the Lafayette Savings Bank, is spent in examination of its principles and in application of its rules. He has two sons associated with him in the practice of his profession, Fred S. and Frank W. His third son, H. G. Chase, M. D., is located at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Mr. Chase has for a long time been prominently identified with the railroad interests of Lafayette, as great, perhaps, as those of any other city of its size, particularly with the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago (from 1852 to 1868), the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington (now the Lake Erie and Western), and the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroads. Mr. Chase was largely instrumental in establishing the Lafayette Savings Bank in 1869. He drafted the law, and with a few of his friends, and especially M. L. Peirce, Esq., succeeded in placing it upon a sound basis. He filled the position of one of its trustees for a number of years, and was subsequently elected its president, which position he still holds. This institution has met with remarkable success, largely owing to the attention Mr. Chase has been able to give to it. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican, but has never held any public office excepting that of prosecuting attorney of the adjoining county of Benton when he was a young man, and other trusts of a minor character. He was married, on the 12th of May, 1847, to Miss R. Sophia Gridley, of Oneida County, New York, and has had six children born to him, five of whom are still living. Mr. Chase ranks among the ablest and most trustworthy lawyers of Lafayette; his reputation resting chiefly upon his sound knowledge and generally correct application of

the common law. His probity is proverbial. His impulses, always earnest, are usually in the right direction. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is as much a student now as when he first opened his Blackstone. His success, in addition to his thorough knowledge of the law, is mainly due to his industry and fidelity, and to that high professional courtesy which is so characteristic of a well-bred lawyer. He has great force of character, fine social qualities, plain and unassuming manners, and good executive abilities. As a speaker, he is original and forcible.

CHITTENDEN, GEORGE F., M. D., of Anderson, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, December 25, 1830. The Chittendens are a very large and influential family, of English descent, and were among the first settlers of Connecticut. They subsequently pushed northward into Vermont, where Thomas Chittenden, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, filled the office of Governor of the state for twenty-one consecutive years. His son also occupied that position six years. S. B. Chittenden, present member of Congress from Brooklyn, New York, is a relative of Doctor Chittenden. His father, John H. Chittenden, was a farmer of New York, and an early pioneer of this state, having settled in Vevay, Switzerland County, in 1818. He afterward moved to Ohio, where he is still living, at the advanced age of eighty. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Mitchell, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island. Her father served in the War of 1812. Doctor Chittenden was educated primarily in the common schools, and in Corydon Academy, which he attended two years. He then began the study of medicine at Madison, in the office of Benjamin Levitt. After three years of diligent study, including a course of lectures at the medical college in Ann Arbor, Michigan, he entered the University of Louisville, and was graduated in March, 1855. He then commenced practice in Milford, Decatur County; remained there three years, and removed thence to Anderson. Soon war began its work of woe in the South, and Doctor Chittenden was summoned to attend the suffering victims. In May, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 16th Indiana Volunteers, and the following year was promoted to the surgeoncy of the regiment, which position he held until the spring of 1864, when, because of ill-health, he resigned and returned home. During this period he acted for one year as division surgeon of General A. J. Smith's division, and also as medical director of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under General John A. McClernand. In 1858 Doctor Chittenden was chosen to represent Madison and Henry Counties in the Legislature, and served one regular and one



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special term as chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and was a member of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. In 1872 he was elected by the Legislature commissioner of the state hospital for the insane, and is still acting in that capacity. He is also a member of the provisional board of commissioners for the erection of the new hospital for the insane, which is to be the largest of the kind in the West, excepting that in Columbus, Ohio. The Doctor is connected with the Presbyterian Church. In politics his opinions are in accord with those of the Republican party, and he always takes an active part in its management, being generally on the county and state central committee for that purpose. He was married, in January, 1856, to Miss Amanda Branham, daughter of Linfield Branham, Esq., of Jennings County, a relative of David Branham, who was once a candidate for Governor of this state, but died during the campaign. Three children, Carrie, Edgar, and Mattie, have been born of this union. Doctor Chittenden stands at the head of his profession in Madison County, and has few superiors in the state. He excels especially as a surgeon, and is considered the only proficient one in that county. Few physicians ever held at so early an age such important positions as he while in the army, nor performed their duties so ably. He is a man of refined taste, extensively acquainted with general literature, and a profound student of medicine. As already seen, his superior intelligence, ability, and peculiar fitness for the discharge of certain important trusts, have made him influential in politics, and secured him the confidence and esteem of the state authorities. In private life he is quiet and unobtrusive in demeanor, yet of a very social disposition, and a ready conversationalist. It is in these humbler relations that men's characters are most fully tested; and here, also, as in public duties, Doctor Chittenden is governed by principles of virtue and duty.

CLARK, DOCTOR OTHNIEL LOOKER, of Lafayette, Indiana. Of those who assisted in the work of founding the now beautiful and thriving city of Lafayette, Indiana, and by their energy and means contributed in laying the solid foundation of its present prosperity, no name is more permanently associated, or more gratefully recalled, than that of the subject of this brief sketch. Doctor O. L. Clark was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, March 17, 1805. His parents were Allison and Sarah (Haymond) Clark, who were of English descent. His schooling was exceedingly limited, but his self-culture and reading made him prominent as a scholar. His father died when the son was very young, and the lessons of self-dependence which he was so early obliged to learn were doubtless

the secret of his success in after life. His first inclination, and the one ruling purpose of his life, was the thorough mastery of the profession of medicine, and his extensive and successful practice testified the energy with which he pursued this calling. He first studied with his brother-in-law at Brookville, Indiana, commencing practice in Lafayette in the fall of 1826. He removed to Indiana in early life, and to Lafayette about the time the site of that city was determined upon. From that time to the day of his death his efforts and his means aided every public and educational measure for the advancement of the material interests of the place. Although he never sought public office, a large portion of his life was spent in public positions, the majority of which he assumed at a great pecuniary loss to himself. For many years he filled the office of county agent, and for ten years he represented his county in the state Legislature, eight years as state Senator, with characteristic carefulness and fidelity. His letters written during this time to an intimate friend show an unselfish public spirit, and a care for the highest interests of his constituents, that are not common. April 30, 1831, he was married, at Lafayette, to Miss Charille Durkee, formerly of Champion, Jefferson County, New York, whose father, Doctor John Durkee, one of the earliest settlers of Indiana, removed to Terre Haute, and thence to Lafayette, about the time of the sale of public lands at that place. The children of Doctor Clark numbered five boys and four girls, three of the former being now dead. He never made a public profession of religious faith, though at one time contemplating it, but he was an attendant of the Episcopal Church. For every thing sacred he had a most conscientious regard, and was well versed in religious literature. In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. At the beginning of the late war he was intensely solicitous, first to avoid strife and then to succeed in that terrible conflict. For this purpose he visited President-elect Lincoln, in company with the Hon. Albert S. White, at his home in Springfield, Illinois, to confer with him on national affairs; and was deeply moved and much troubled at what he considered Mr. Lincoln's seeming want of appreciation of the danger and magnitude of the impending struggle. All of his sons who had reached the required age entered the army. He died December 29, 1866, at the age of sixty-one years, leaving a widow, two sons, and four daughters. Perhaps the briefest and most fitting tribute to his memory can best be expressed in a remark often heard from those who knew him best: "His was a character of pure gold." Though, as before stated, he made no public profession of his religious faith, his private and public life were without reproach, and were a quiet but forcible exemplification of the best of creeds. As a husband, father, and friend, he was faithful, affectionate,

and beloved; as a physician, he was careful and conscientious; as a citizen, upright, public-spirited, and honest. Living a life of singular purity and unostentatious benevolence, his best and most appropriate epitaph is the lasting and affectionate regard with which his memory is still cherished by all who knew him.

COFFROTH, JOHN R., one of the ablest lawyers of Indiana, was born in Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on the eleventh day of August, 1828. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Wood) Coffroth. His father and grandfather were natives of Maryland, and were of German descent; while his mother was of English extraction—her ancestors, for several generations, were natives of Virginia. John R. Coffroth received a good education, and was enabled to begin the study of the law with Hon. James X. McLanahan, in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, while still a very young man. On the 2d of November, 1848, before he had reached his majority, he was admitted to the bar, and in May of the year following he removed to what was then the far West, settling in Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and resided there until February 14, 1870, when he removed to the city of Lafayette, where he has since been constantly engaged in his profession. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state of Indiana in November, 1851, and the Supreme Court of the United States in March, 1866. Mr. Coffroth takes a great interest in educational subjects. He was a trustee of Purdue University for several years, and during a part of that time was president of the board. He is essentially a man of work, idleness is unknown to him. He has obtained an enviable reputation at the bar. As an advocate, he is a clear, concise, and able speaker, and at times shows great oratorical powers. He is a man of great pluck and energy, and seems to know no such word as fail. All questions submitted to him undergo a careful analysis. He is not content with being substantially right, but requires all details to be finished. His learning is not confined to case law alone, but is distinguished for a knowledge of underlying principles. His practice has been large, various, and extended. He weighs matters deliberately before action; but, when a conclusion is formed for practical purposes, he then moves with little respect to adverse consequences. In politics he has been a Democrat, and an active partisan, but has generally avoided political office, although he has been supported by his party for public position a number of times. He has been several times a member of the Indiana Legislature; in 1866 he was a candidate for the office of attorney-general, and in 1868 and 1872

he was on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for elector for the state at large. Each time he made a public canvass of the state, and his speeches were remarkable for their clearness and force. In 1878 he was the unanimous choice of his party for Congress, but declined on account of his private business. On the 24th of March, 1864, he was married to Susan Randolph, by whom he has had two children, a son and a daughter.

CULVER, PRIMUS P., deputy collector of internal revenue, Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 24, 1851, and although now but twenty-nine years of age he has for several years filled many positions of importance and responsibility. He is the son of Moses Crane and Melinda (Earl) Culver. His father is an old and respected citizen of Tippecanoe County, and for many years represented that county in one or the other branches of the state Legislature. The son was reared on a farm, but his early inclinations were decidedly averse to so quiet a life, and, as experience has shown, his tastes and talents were far better adapted to more active business pursuits. His early education was only such as was afforded by the common schools of the state. Long before he had attained the requisite age he enlisted several times in the Union service, but was as often, by the efforts of his father and friends, brought home, until, finding all opposition useless, his father consented, and he enlisted, during the last year of the war, when not over fourteen years of age, in Company G, 72d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, A. O. Miller being colonel. He made a brilliant and enviable record, and was highly complimented by General Wilder for his fearlessness and bravery in the execution of very hazardous undertakings, though the youngest member of the regiment. His first public position was that of deputy auditor of the county, November 6, 1870. Whilst serving in that capacity he was elected assistant secretary of the state Senate, in November, 1872, and re-elected at the regular session in January, 1873. He was elected county auditor in October, 1874, taking the office the November following and holding it four years. During that time he made a complete and valuable abstract of the real estate of the county. In 1879 he was appointed to the office he now holds, of deputy collector of internal revenue for the Seventh District. December 23, 1874, he married Miss Salina A. Black, daughter of Samuel A. Black, Esq., deceased. They have two children, a son and a daughter. He is an active, influential Republican, and one of the foremost leaders of the party in his section of the state. With the advantages of youth, an established character for in-



John R. Coffroth.



R. P. Davidson

tegrity, and an honorable and unblemished record, he is destined to exert a wide and beneficial influence among his fellow-men.

DAVIDSON, ROBERT PARKS, a prominent lawyer of Lafayette, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Kentucky, was born in that commonwealth, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1826. The progenitors of the family in Kentucky were both men of prominence and worth. James Parks, the maternal grandfather, was identified as Representative and state Senator with the political history of the state; while Thomas Davidson, the paternal grandfather, was no less prominent in private life, and died, as he lived, without fear and without reproach. He was also regarded as a man of great personal courage—a notable distinction in a land where men are proverbial for pluck and bravery. The death of his father while Robert was yet an infant compelled the mother to return to her father's roof. To this earnest Christian woman Robert was devotedly attached, and to her careful training is largely indebted for that high sense of honor and spotless integrity which have characterized his actions through life. At the age of fourteen he was placed in an academy, where he was prepared for college. He entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in the spring of 1845, where he remained from his freshman to his senior year. He then changed to Center College, Kentucky, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1848. Two years later he received the second degree of M. A. He decided upon the profession of the law as his life work, and was licensed to practice in February, 1851. He immediately located in Frankfort, where he remained for a period of twelve years, when, wishing to enlarge the sphere of his operations, he removed to Lafayette, where he still continues to reside. Although educated in the Democratic school of politics, at a time when party feeling ran high, Mr. Davidson was never an intense partisan. He gave Mr. Douglas his earnest support in the memorable canvass of 1860; and some months later, when traitors and demagogues in the South attempted the dismemberment of the Union, he threw the weight of his influence upon the side of the government. By Governor Morton he was appointed draft commissioner of Clinton County in 1862; and after the restoration of peace resumed his relations with the Democratic party. With no particular political aspirations, Mr. Davidson has never been an office-seeker. He, however, held the office of district prosecuting attorney for four years; was Common Pleas Judge for the district composed of Clinton and Carroll Counties; and represented Tippecanoe County in the Lower House in the session of 1870-72. His chief ambition is to stand in the front

rank of his profession, and to this end he has bent every energy and toiled unceasingly. That he has succeeded is clearly evidenced by the reputation he enjoys among his brethren. Personally, he is a warm and true friend. Fearlessness is one of the most marked traits of his character. He never shuns bearing the responsibility of any of his actions, but does what he considers his duty, no matter what the consequences. Above all, throughout his whole life, he has been a man of unswerving integrity and unblemished honor; and he will do nothing which could lower himself in his own esteem or that of others. His standard is high; and when he believes himself in the right no power on earth can divert him from the path which honor and good judgment point out. He possesses a moderate fortune, and is ever ready to contribute to all objects, whether charitable, religious, political, or literary, which deserve his support. He is foremost in advancing by pen or purse all projects which can benefit or increase the prosperity of his adopted city. He married, May 15, 1849, Miss Jennie S., daughter of Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, D. D., professor of theology in the Theological Seminary at Oxford, Ohio. They have seven children, two daughters and five sons; the eldest, Joseph C., is associated with his father in the practice of law, under the firm name of R. P. & J. C. Davidson; the second son is a law student in their office, while the third is official stenographer of the courts of that county.

DUZAN, GEORGE N., physician and surgeon, Zionsville, Indiana, was born in Boone County, Indiana, July 8, 1842. He is the third son of Hon. John and Catherine (Cox) Duzan. His father was a prominent farmer and miller of Boone County in its early days, and had the honor of representing the county in the state Legislature. The Doctor obtained his early education in the common schools at Zionsville, alternating his studies with work on the farm in summer. In 1858 he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Doctor W. N. Duzan, with whom he studied for three years, and then entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1861. In the spring of 1862 he commenced practice at Zionsville, and continued until 1864, when he entered the army as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army. He was on detached duty most of the time of his service in the army, and was assigned to United States Hospital No. 8, Nashville, Tennessee. While here he attended lectures at the University of Nashville, from which he graduated in 1865. In May of the same year he returned to Zionsville, and resumed practice, and by close application he has built up a fine business, and is reputed as one of the most successful

physicians in the county, and has the largest practice of any physician in Zionsville. August 31, 1865, he married Miss Nellie Crutchfield, of Indianapolis, by whom he has one son. The Doctor's religious opinions are of a materialistic tendency. Politically, he votes and works with the Democratic party. He has been for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, is a member of the Boone County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society. He has also been twice appointed delegate to the American Medical Association, and his standing with the profession is greatly above the average. As a citizen, he is highly respected, and he is a popular man in his community.

DOXEY, MAJOR CHARLES T., of Anderson, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, July 13, 1841. His parents were William and Katherine Doxey. The former was a native of South Carolina and of French descent. When Charles was but a child the father died, and the family were left in such straitened circumstances that he was compelled to do chores and other light work on neighboring farms, and was deprived for several years of the privilege of attending school. When he had attained the age of fourteen his mother, at his solicitation, removed with the family to Minnesota. There he remained for about one year, employed in hard farm labor, giving with filial affection a part of his earnings to his mother. But at length, determined to gratify his long cherished desire for an education, he made his way to Fairbury, Illinois, and, having engaged with a farmer to work for his board, began attending a district school. Here he studied with great diligence, and to earn the money needed for books and clothing, toiled hard on the farm, even by moonlight. In this manner he persevered for three years, until he had acquired a knowledge of the common branches. The year 1861 found him engaged, at thirteen dollars per month, at a warehouse at Attica in this state. Then followed a new era in his life. His youthful energies, which had been exerted only in self-support, were to be displayed with tenfold force in defense of an imperiled nation, for the hostile guns of Charleston had roused the peace-loving North to the stern arbitration of arms. Enlisting as a private in the 19th Indiana Volunteers, he served as such and as orderly sergeant until November 23 of that year, when he was commissioned sergeant-major; again, on the 9th of the following month, he received a commission, as second lieutenant. In February, 1862, Lieutenant Doxey resigned, and, returning home, organized a company for the 16th Regiment, of which he was made captain. The battle of Richmond, Kentucky, soon followed, and it proved, especially to his company, a

baptism of blood, twenty-six of its sixty-two members being killed and wounded. Captain Doxey was taken prisoner, but, being soon exchanged, resumed command of his company, and met the enemy again and again, at Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Laurel Hill, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and in that awful charge of May 22, 1863, on the intrenchments of Vicksburg. The remaining part of his military record is quoted from a published article commemorative of his gallant services:

"On the night of March 28, 1864, while in command of his regiment, supported by the 35th (Indiana) Regiment, as the advance of General Banks's Red River campaign, he surprised and captured the rebel patrols at Munson Hill, and, obtaining from them the counter-sign, made his way into the camp of the enemy, making prisoners of the entire command—three hundred and fifty men, their horses, arms, and four pieces of artillery. This action was regarded at the time as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. At the battle of Mansfield while in command both of his own regiment and the 6th Missouri, together with a section of artillery, he repulsed a cavalry charge, almost annihilating a rebel regiment. The day following, at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, his command took the colors of the 19th Texas, an account of which we take from a recent issue of the *Indianapolis Journal*:

"The recent discussion in regard to the Texas flag captured by Hoosiers, which the Texans were demanding as a token of reconciliation, has called to mind the capture of a Texan flag by the 16th Indiana at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, which was by that regiment presented to Major Charles T. Doxey, of this city, who now has it. The battle was a hot one, and at times the odds seemed against us. The Sixteenth, commanded by Major Doxey, was ordered to the extreme left of our line of battle; and when the order came to charge, Major Doxey led the charge in person through the storm of grape and canister, with the rallying cry, 'Come on, boys.' Inspired by this example, our regiment made a gallant and successful charge, driving the enemy before them, and capturing the flag of the 19th Texas, an elegant banner, gorgeously trimmed, on whose sides appear the words, 'Texans Can Never be Slaves.' Silk streamers in abundance fluttered beside it, and its capture was considered a valuable trophy of a hard-fought battle. In the midst of the charge Major Doxey was wounded in the knee by the explosion of a shell, but, though the wound was a serious one, he continued at his post, until he received a terrible shot through the face, when he was carried off the field to the New Orleans Hospital, where he lingered for a long while, unable to make his wants known, except through the medium of pencil and paper, the bullet having carried away his palate. While in the hospital at New Orleans, the captured flag was presented to him by his regiment, as a testimonial of their regard for his bravery."

Major Doxey saved from his pay the sum of three thousand dollars, and after the war made it the nucleus of a fortune, by investing it in the stove and heading business in Anderson. Success at once attended the enterprise, and, though twice burned out, he has gradually enlarged the business, until it now embraces large



Wm. Earl

shops in Kokomo, as well as in Anderson, with a weekly pay-roll of about five hundred dollars, an annual expense of two hundred thousand dollars, and yearly shipments amounting to over one thousand carloads of staves and heading. Mr. Doxey is a Republican, and has been for three terms a member of the city council, though his ward is largely Democratic. In 1876 he was elected state Senator from the counties of Madison and Delaware, overcoming in this success a large Democratic majority. This memoir can not fully represent the life of Major Doxey. It can scarcely be more than an index, pointing with exultant finger to years of patient toil and final success, and to war scenes of daring and endurance. His progress from a penniless orphan to a wealthy manufacturer, and to important offices both civil and military, is due entirely to his force of character. All success is doubtful good if used for self alone; but Major Doxey has shown benevolence to be an element of his nature in seldom or never turning away a man applying for work, and in continuing business through the late panic, though with steady loss, in order to prevent distress among his employes. Besides making his own manufacturing interests so extensive, he has helped others to establish themselves, and done much in various ways to promote the growth of Anderson and the welfare of its people. Deservedly popular, and possessing the requisite ability, he may yet serve the public in a wider and still more honorable sphere. Major Doxey was married, July 16, 1864, to Miss Clara Craycraft, who died in 1876; he was again wedded April 11, 1878, to Miss Minnie W. Stillwell, daughter of the late Hon. T. N. Stillwell, member of Congress from the Sixth District.

EARL, ADAMS, the son of Nehemiah and Rebecca Earl, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1820, and was the youngest but one of fifteen children. His parents emigrated from New England in 1788, and located where the city of Syracuse, New York, now stands, and in 1814 they moved still farther West, settling in Fairfield County, Ohio. Mr. Earl passed his younger days with his parents on the farm in Ohio, and when, in 1837, they came to the Wea Plains, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, he came with them. From 1837 to 1841 he was engaged in farming, and in 1841, 1842, and 1843 he constructed flat-boats on the Wabash River, and, loading them with products of the Wea Plains, took them to New Orleans. In 1845 and 1846 he engaged in distilling, and feeding stock. In 1848 he moved to Lafayette, and started in a general merchandise business with Mr. J. G. Carnahan, under the firm name of Carnahan & Earl, until 1853, when he disposed of his interest to his partner, and embarked in the whole-

sale grocery trade. In this he has been continuously engaged up to the present time. In 1853, in company with Henry Jacobs, of Rainsville, Warren County, Indiana, Mr. Earl conducted a general merchandise store at that place, having a large and prosperous trade for several years. At the end of the year 1853 he formed a partnership with Mr. Moses Fowler in the wholesale grocery trade, under the name of Fowler & Earl. In 1857 this firm also opened a banking office, known as the Indiana Bank. Afterwards this was merged into the branch at Lafayette of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and at the expiration of the charter of that corporation, became, and still is, the National State Bank of Lafayette. During this time Mr. Earl had continued as the active manager of the grocery house, and in 1857 Mr. Henry C. Bruce, of Kentucky, was admitted as partner, under the style of Fowler, Earl & Bruce, which firm continued until 1860, when Mr. Earl purchased the other interests, and associated with himself Mr. W. H. Hatcher, of Lafayette, the firm being Earl & Hatcher. The business in groceries had up to this time been conducted in rooms in the Purdue Block, on Second Street, but had now become so large and constantly increasing that these quarters were found to be inadequate; and in 1865 the large stone-front building on the corner of South and Third Streets, known as Earl & Hatcher's Block, was completed by them, and their stock in trade was moved into it early in 1866. In February, 1869, Mr. Hatcher died, and in April of that year Mr. C. W. Bangs, of Lafayette, was admitted as partner in the grocery house, the firm being Adams Earl & Company. In 1876 Mr. Morell J. Earl, the only son of Adams Earl, was admitted into the house, and continued an active member until his death, in June, 1879. The present members of the firm are Adams Earl and Charles W. Bangs, and the title remains unchanged. Their business throughout this state and Illinois has grown to be of large proportions, and this is one of the oldest as well as one of the largest and most prosperous grocery establishments in the state. In 1860 Mr. Earl engaged with others as I. H. Telford & Co., in pork and beef packing, and built a spacious packing house in Lafayette. They continued for six years, and did a large and prosperous trade. In 1862 Mr. Earl, as a partner in Culbertson, Blair & Co., of Chicago, engaged in a general commission business and in packing pork and beef. They built a large packing house in that city, and carried on an extensive and profitable trade until the dissolution of the partnership in 1867. In 1862 the firm of Carnahan, Earl & Co. (consisting of Mr. A. G. Carnahan, and Earl & Hatcher) was formed, and transacted a wholesale boot and shoe trade for three years; and in the same year Mr. Earl became a member of the wholesale dry-goods house of Curtis, Earl & Co., continuing in

it until 1869, when he disposed of his interest to his partners. In 1869 an enterprise was inaugurated by Lafayette citizens to secure an east and west railroad, running from Muncie, Indiana, through Lafayette, to Bloomington, Illinois, to be called the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad. From its first inception Mr. Earl took an active interest in the project, and at the first meeting was elected a director of the company, and by the directors president of the railroad. He served in this capacity for three years, during which time the western division of the road was completed and put in operation. In 1870 the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company was organized, to construct and operate a railroad from Lafayette to Kankakee, Illinois, connecting at the latter place with the Illinois Central Railroad, and thus forming the connecting link in the through line from Cincinnati to Chicago. This road was built and owned by Adams Earl, Moses Fowler, and Gustavus Ricker; Mr. Earl being president, general manager, and builder. In 1877, by purchasing Mr. Fowler's bonds and stock, he secured a controlling interest in the property, and to its management and development gave his careful and constant attention. The road has done a very large and profitable business, and is one of the few roads in the state which have not, during the last ten years, passed into the hands of a receiver. In November, 1879, Mr. Earl disposed of his controlling interest in this property to a party of Boston capitalists, and retired from its management. This road crosses the Kankakee River at Waldron, Illinois, where, in 1874, Mr. Earl, in company with others, constructed large and complete buildings for the storage of thirty-five thousand tons of ice. This is a joint-stock company, called the Kankakee Crystal Ice Company, of which Mr. Earl is president. The taste acquired by Mr. Earl in early life for the farming and stock business has never ceased or diminished. In connection with his other duties he has been engaged in farming on a very large scale, and in the stock and grain business; and this has always been, and is now, one of his largest property interests. In 1862, in company with Mr. M. Fowler, he purchased about thirty-six thousand acres of land in Benton County, and improved it with buildings, fences, grain fields, and pastures. Upon this tract of land grazed annually from two thousand to four thousand head of cattle. The rapid development of Benton County, and large interests of Messrs. Earl & Fowler in the county, induced them to take steps towards the removal of the county seat from Oxford, in the southern part, to the town of Fowler, located on the line of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Road, and in the geographical center of the county. By a vote of the citizens of the county it was decided to make the change; and Messrs. Earl & Fowler donated and paid

to the county forty thousand dollars for the erection of a new court-house. In 1874 Messrs. Earl & Fowler divided their Benton County land, Mr. Fowler taking that portion lying south and west of the town of Fowler, and Mr. Earl the portion lying north and west, and adjoining a large body of land owned by Mr. Earl and Mr. A. D. Raub. In 1876 Mr. Joseph Hixson and Mr. A. D. Raub became partners of Mr. Earl in the firm of Hixson, Raub & Earl, in farming and handling stock; and in the same year Mr. Earl and Mr. Raub engaged in the general merchandise and grain business at Earl Park, in Benton County, where they built a large elevator, store-room, and cribs for the storage of corn. Earl Park is located on the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad, near the north part of Mr. Earl's farm, and was laid out and owned jointly by Messrs. Earl & Raub. Midway between the towns of Fowler and Earl Park, on the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad, and near the center of his farm, Mr. Earl has built a large number of cribs and other buildings for the storage and handling of grain; and at this point has ample side-track and facilities for loading and unloading cars. This Benton County farm is well improved, and all under cultivation, in pasture, meadows, and grain fields, and is worked by fifty-five tenants. Mr. Earl also has a large farm on the Wea Plains, in Tippecanoe County, four miles from Lafayette. His handsome residence in the city of Lafayette is in a ten-acre grove, and is known as Fountain Grove. The grounds are covered with natural forest trees, and also inclose a deer park. Mr. Earl's wife is the daughter of Mr. James Hawkins, of Tippecanoe County, to whom he was married in 1848; and he has two children, a daughter and son. The daughter is the wife of Charles B. Stuart, Esq., of Lafayette (son of the late Judge Stuart, of Logansport). The son was married, in 1878, to a daughter of Hon. A. B. Claypool, of Connersville. He died, as before stated, in 1879, and at the time of his death was a partner in the house of Adams Earl & Co. In height, Mr. Earl is six feet and one inch, and his weight varies from one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred seventy-five pounds. He has led a remarkably industrious life, full of energy, and of great force of character; and succeeded in all his business undertakings, accumulating property in each and every year of his business life.

 FINCH, HIRAM G., deceased, of Noblesville, Indiana, was born in Genesee County, New York, in 1807. He was the eldest son of Judge John and Mehitabel (Brown) Finch. He emigrated with his father's family to Fayette County, Indiana, in 1813; removed to Hamilton County, September, 1819,



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and located on what was then called Horseshoe Prairie, about two miles south of Noblesville. He chopped the logs for the first cabin in Noblesville, for his brother, Doctor John Finch. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Finch became a boy citizen of the territory of Indiana three years before the organization of the state government, and a boy citizen of Central Indiana for years before the organization of the county of Hamilton. Thus in truth it may be said that in the life of the deceased is the history of Indiana clearly typified. As a child, his playmates were the rude Indian boys of the forest; as a youth, his associates were the young and vigorous youths of forest homes. Mr. Finch was elected assessor for the county of Hamilton in 1842, filling the position until 1844, when he was chosen treasurer, and served until 1850, a period of six years, embracing two terms. His duties were well and faithfully performed. He was also during this time extensively engaged in the manufacturing of fanning-mills and harness, besides having money invested in mercantile enterprises. At the breaking out of the war, owing to his superior judgment of horses, he was appointed general inspector of horses for the government, with headquarters at St. Louis, receiving also a commission as captain in the United States cavalry. In 1865 he returned to Indiana and engaged in farming. Farm life, however, to a man of his active business habits, becoming at last irksome, induced him to engage in making woolen goods. This business he sold in 1869, and opened a boot and shoe store. In 1874 he retired from business, and died May 10, 1879, his death being considered a great public loss. Mr. Finch was a stockholder in the Indianapolis, Peoria and Chicago Railroad, and a director in that corporation for many years during its early life; served repeatedly as a member of the city council; was one of the first county officers, and, in short, a man by whose liberality and enterprise the town of Noblesville has been greatly benefited. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, September 10, 1840, to Miss Maria A. Passwater, of Connersville, by whom he had four children, two of whom, Horatio and Frank, are still living. The latter, with his mother resides, is an artist, in business in Noblesville. Alice was the wife of the late Hon. John C. Conner, ex-member of Congress from Texas.

1815, and, though past the age of sixty-five, is apparently just in the prime of life, and bids fair to add yet many years of usefulness and honor to his past successful career. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Rogers) Fowler were of the old Revolutionary stock, and were born and reared in Virginia, inheriting the patriotic pride of that grand old commonwealth. The father was a soldier of the Revolution, and both parents removed to Ohio before the birth of the son. His inclinations and ambition were toward a mercantile life, and in this he has been uniformly and singularly successful, having never met with any serious financial reverses. After leaving school he was apprenticed to the tanning business for about two years. In the winter of 1839 he came to Lafayette with Hon. John Purdue, the generous founder and donor of Purdue University. With Mr. Purdue he engaged in the dry-goods business for some four or five years. The next mercantile undertaking was with two other successful business men, Mr. William F. Reynolds and Mr. Robert Stockwell, in the wholesale grocery trade. For seven years they carried on one of the largest and most successful trades in this line in Indiana. Although Lafayette was at that time but a small village, yet, being the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the head of navigation on the Wabash River, their trade was immense, extending over a radius of more than a hundred miles. The magnitude of the business may be judged by the fact that they frequently chartered a fleet of steamboats to bring their stock of Southern merchandise, sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., from New Orleans to Lafayette. At that time the Wabash to Lafayette was navigable for large first-class steamers, and often six or eight of these would be at one time unloading their merchandise at that point. The firm of Fowler, Reynolds & Stockwell was succeeded by Mr. Fowler and Mr. Adams Earl, who continued it for about two years. Having met with great success in his mercantile pursuits, Mr. Fowler turned his attention to the business of banking, and with his former partner, Adams Earl, opened a private bank, and continued it as such for about one year, when the Bank of the State was originated by Mr. Fowler, in connection with that distinguished financier, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, and others. The Lafayette branch, of which Mr. Fowler was made president, proved to be the strongest branch (save one) in the state. This flourishing institution was afterwards merged into the present National State Bank. Its capital and available resources amount to over a million of dollars. Besides the prominent positions which Mr. Fowler has held in mercantile and financial circles, he has also devoted much time and means to railroad and agricultural enterprises. With two other gentlemen he formed a company and constructed the Cincinnati,

FOWLER, MOSES, banker, of Lafayette, Indiana. Among the older residents of Wabash Valley, few have been as successful, or are as widely known, and none more sincerely esteemed for their public spirit and private worth, than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Fowler was born in Circleville, Ohio, April 30,

Lafayette and Chicago Railroad, the short line to Chicago, now known as the Kankakee Line. He has also for many years been a director of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad. His agricultural investments, like all others in which he has been engaged, have been on a most extended scale, and proved equally successful. In the adjoining county of Benton he has owned for many years several thousand acres of the finest farming lands, and, after selling large portions in small tracts to actual settlers, he has still left a magnificent landed estate of twenty thousand acres, about one-half of which he cultivates in grass, and on the remainder he pastures twenty-five hundred head of cattle. It has long been the ambition of Mr. Fowler to have a magnificent model farm on the fertile prairies, and he must feel no small degree of satisfaction in having so nearly realized his long-cherished desire in being the possessor of one, which in its extent, beauty, and completeness, has few if any equals in this country. The sales from grain and stock on this farm amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. In 1874 the county seat of Benton County was removed from Oxford to Fowler, a town laid out by Messrs. Fowler and Earl. To aid in the cost of removal and to construct a court-house, Mr. Fowler donated forty thousand dollars. Benton County, in its marvelous development, is a monument to his enterprise more enduring than marble. The impulse of his wonderful energy, liberality, and capacity, has been felt in every pulsation of its healthful blood. From an isolated county, rich in undeveloped resources, with no railroads, and but a single town, it has grown within seven years to a well earned recognition among the best counties in Indiana, and now has two lines of railway and eleven flourishing towns. This is Mr. Fowler's work and will keep his memory green. In 1844 he was married to Miss Eliza Hawkins. Of his children two daughters and one son are living. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. Though not a professional politician, he takes great interest in all public measures, and contributes largely to advance the interests of his political faith. He has never held an office. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Lafayette, of which he has been a trustee for twenty-eight years. Mr. Fowler is emphatically a self-made man, and a man of remarkable executive ability. Beginning life with no advantages of influence or education, and with no capital save his industry and integrity, he has met with a success such as few men attain in a much longer life. Not only has he been successful in the acquisition of wealth, but he has manifested a commendable purpose in the use of it, which does not always accompany the talent for gaining it. Every movement of public enterprise or private benevolence finds in him a ready assistant. He enjoys, to an enviable degree, the esteem

of his fellow-citizens of all classes, not only for his successful business career, but for the possession of a warm heart, a genial and sympathetic nature, and an irreproachable public and private life.

FULTON, JOSEPH, of Anderson, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, September 12, 1811. His father, Alexander Fulton, was an Englishman, and a relative of the celebrated Robert Fulton. His mother, Margaret Fergus, was of Scotch descent. Joseph acquired a knowledge of the common English branches, and then engaged in mechanical pursuits, for which he had a natural fondness. He had cherished from boyhood a desire to see foreign lands, and at length found means to gratify it in some degree by a voyage to the United States. At the age of twenty-five he embarked at Londonderry, and after a passage of forty-five days arrived in Philadelphia. There he remained, variously occupied, for nine years, or until 1845, when, longing to look once more upon the faces of loved ones and breathe the air of his native land, he sailed for Liverpool, and thence passed over to the place of his birth. The following year he returned to his adopted country, and received the first news of American affairs from the pilot, as the ship entered New York harbor, condensed into the expressive and exciting sentence, "Hot war with Mexico!" Mr. Fulton remained in Philadelphia until the fall of 1851, when he removed to Anderson, Indiana, and entered into the dry-goods and clothing business. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster by President Pierce, and held that position eight years, or until the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He then became cashier of the Exchange Bank of William Crim & Co., and, after remaining in that situation twelve years, retired from active business. Mr. Fulton has had no connection with public enterprises except by contributing pecuniary aid to such as he deemed worthy. Though he has been no politician, in the common acceptance of the term, he is attached to the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1864 was elected on that ticket city treasurer, an office he held until 1876. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, having been connected with Anderson Lodge since its organization in 1852, and been its treasurer for sixteen years without change. He has attained the highest degree conferred in a subordinate lodge, and is also a member of the Encampment. Joseph Fulton was married, May 11, 1856, to Miss M. Jane Myers, by whom he has three children, now living. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fulton has led an active and somewhat eventful life. Landing upon our shores a young man and a stranger, he has wrought steadily on, doing well whatever he engaged in,



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until he has accumulated a competence, and now lives, as old age comes on, in the quiet and ease of retirement. The highway of waters between his native and his adopted land has become familiar to him, as he has crossed the Atlantic three times, both in the slow, storm-tossed sail-ship and the ocean steamer of the present day. Mr. Fulton is a man of pure morals, sound business capacity, and is as nearly blameless as a man can be in daily walk and conversation.

GARVER, WILLIAM, attorney, of Noblesville, was born near Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, July 19, 1816, and is the third son of Leonard and Catharine (Fisher) Garver. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade. This he followed as a means of livelihood until his twenty-third year, when he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer in open court in 1839. This change in his business was the result of hard study in private, by which he qualified himself for his new profession. After practicing law for two years in Indianapolis, he removed to Noblesville, where he has ever since continued to reside. In 1857 he was appointed special mail agent. In 1862 he raised the 101st Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, entering the army as colonel, remained ten months, when failing health caused him to resign. During his term of service he was in General Rosecrans's campaign, with the Army of the Cumberland. The next twelve months after his return home were spent in getting back his nearly vanished health. In 1865 he was appointed, by Governor Morton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. To this place he was elected in 1866, re-elected in 1868, again in 1872, serving until the spring of 1873, when the office was abolished. Previous to the late Civil War, Judge Garver was a Jacksonian Democrat, but since 1861 he has been an uncompromising Republican. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1852 and 1860. In 1848 he was elected and served for three years as state Senator; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1850, and in 1876—his last connection with politics—served in the Legislature. Judge Garver is the owner of one of the finest farms in the county, and, like all men who are wearied with the intrigue and excitements of public life, he finds in its quiet and solitude that rest which has so long been denied him. He was married, in September, 1842, to Miss Eliza J. Stevenson, daughter of General John R. Stevenson, of Noblesville. This lady was the first female white child born in the town. She died in 1850. He was again married in 1852, to Eliza Jane Ray, daughter of Governor Ray, of Indianapolis. She died in 1870, leaving six children. William R., the eldest, is a practicing physician in Marion; the re-

mainder are still at home. He was a third time married in 1873, to Telitha Pierce, a widow, of Grant County. Judge Garver is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is a leader of the Republican party in the county, and a man whose influence is of great weight, whether in matters of Church or state.

GREEN, JOHN, attorney-at-law, of Tipton, was born in Vancey County, North Carolina, May 20, 1807. His parents were James and Catherine Green. His mother's maiden name was Blankinship. Both of his grandfathers were in the Revolutionary War. His paternal grandfather was among the first to receive a pension. He had been all of his life a member of the society of Friends, but this step put him out of the pale of the organization. After the war he joined the Baptist Church, and their religious views have marked his descendants, except the subject of this sketch. The parents of John Green removed to Indiana, then a territory, in 1810, and located in Jefferson County. During the War of 1812 his father was enrolled as a ranger, or home-guard. He was furnished with government arms and received a land warrant. His wife was a woman of great energy of body and mind, to whom the son is much indebted. In the year 1828 he entered Hanover College, the institution being then in its infancy. Up to this time his is the familiar history of the backwoods lad of that day. He entered the school in view of the ministry, as did most of the students at that time. His mind underwent a change on religious matters, and in 1832 he retired to a farm, where he followed the usual occupations of a farmer until 1839. In this year he commenced the study of law, under the Hon. Wilberforce Lyle, of Madison. While progressing with his studies he had the misfortune to be crippled for life with a broken leg, by being thrown from a buggy. This occurrence caused him to lose nearly two years from his studies. In 1844 he was licensed to practice law. His certificate was written by Hon. Miles Egleston, then Circuit Judge in Jefferson County; the other judge signing his license was the Hon. John H. Thompson. He was admitted to practice in the Federal and Supreme Courts soon afterward, and selected Madison as the scene of his first legal experience. Judge Green is said to have had a strong military spirit in his youth; he was promoted to the command of a company; but his military ardor declined, and he turned his attention in another direction. While living in retirement on his farm he was elected a Justice of the Peace for five years. He took a very active part in school matters, and served seven years as trustee at a time when our school system was in its infancy, meeting with much bitter opposition. Judge Green has

always been the warm friend and supporter of improvements in both his county and state. He took a very active part in the construction of the two railroads making Tipton an intersecting point. Had it not been for his energetic efforts in securing the location of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad by Tipton, the people would not have possessed this line of road. The law of Indiana in regard to gravel and piked roads is more due to him than to any other person. The original bill was drafted by another, but its passage in 1867 is mainly due to his own efforts. The next four years he was in the state Senate, and here he was the constant and vigilant friend of this law. He removed to Tipton in 1848, in which place he still continues to reside. In 1856 he was elected to the state Senate from the district composed of Tipton, Boone, and Hamilton Counties, and served four years. While a member of the Upper House he was chairman of the Swamp Land Committee. At the above-mentioned time the swamp land question was one of the great issues of the day. At the expiration of his senatorial term he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court for a district embracing five counties, where he again served four years. In 1868 his constituents a second time chose him as their Representative to the Senate. During the term he filled the position of chairman of the Committee on Organization of Courts, in addition to his connection with other committees. Judge Green is a staunch Republican in politics. His first vote for President, in 1828, was cast for Adams, and he has voted ever since for the Whig and Republican candidates, including Mr. Hayes. He has never missed an annual election, and his experience and influence are of great weight with his party in shaping its policy in matters of either local or state interest. He was for many years chairman of the county central committee. He has been time and again a member of the different state committees. In his profession, Judge Green is without a peer in his county, his practice being unusually large and successful. He was married, April 14, 1829, to Mrs. Mary Marshall, of Jefferson County, widow of Robert Marshall, who was the mother of two children, Sallie and Margaret. This lady died in 1865, leaving six children, of whom Sallie, Milton, Alice, and Catherine are still living. He was again married in 1866, to Miss Catherine A. Humerrikhous. She died in 1875. His present wife was Mrs. Caroline Paswalter, of Noblesville, a daughter of Judge Cottingham. Judge Green, on locating in Tipton, began the preparation of a home for his old age, which he has now completed. His home-farm, of two hundred acres, joins the town of Tipton on the west. He is gradually retiring from the practice of law, and leading a more quiet and retired life. In this town he has resided for thirty years. He is not a communicant of any Church, but attends services reg-

ularly with his wife. Wherever she belongs there he goes. He has been an active man in railroad and other public matters, and a citizen whose death, aside from a sorrowing sense of loss, would cause a vacancy in the community not easily filled.

HAZELRIGG, HARVEY G., of Boone County, Indiana, who was born in Bath County, Kentucky, September 13, 1807, was the youngest son of Joshua and Frances (Wright) Hazelrigg. His youth and early manhood were spent in Kentucky. Here, at Mount Sterling, he acquired his education; studied law with Hon. H. S. Lane, of that state; was admitted to the bar, and for a number of years practiced his profession, in which, especially as a criminal lawyer, he was notably successful. Mr. Hazelrigg was married, in 1830, to Margaret Stone, who died in 1833, leaving one child, a daughter. A year later, in 1834, he was married to Miss Mary Jameson, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, a step-sister to Hon. H. S. Lane. In 1840 Mr. Hazelrigg was elected to, and served one term in, the state Legislature of Kentucky. In 1841, disregarding the advice of his friends, and apparently indifferent to his political or professional advancement, he, with his family, emigrated to Indiana, purchasing a farm in the vicinity of Lebanon, where he henceforth remained. Like all men of marked characteristics, he had not long resided in this county till his eminent ability attracted attention, and he was solicited to become a candidate for the Indiana Legislature. Being financially embarrassed at the time, he declined; but, as his friends insisted, and offered him the necessary aid, he finally consented to make the canvass. Although he had a strong opposition to contend with, he was elected by a large majority; and during the following session became a leader in the House, taking an active interest in all important measures that came before the Legislature; and was re-elected to the same position. At the expiration of his term of service he became a candidate for the state Senate. In the senatorial district his political opponents were largely in the majority; but his friends hoped his great popularity would carry him through. The Free-soilers, however, in order to defeat him, brought forward a third man. This plan proved successful, and he was defeated by a small majority. Upon the organization of the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad Company, in 1848, Mr. Hazelrigg became one of the stockholders, and was immediately chosen a director. He was soon after appointed collector, to collect the stock subscriptions. This task, requiring so much energy in its fulfillment, he prosecuted with vigor, and the rapid completion of the work was, no doubt, greatly due to his strenuous efforts. After the completion of

the road he was chosen its purchasing agent, acting also as paymaster, track-master, and director of the road for twenty years, or until its consolidation with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. During all these years in which he was actively engaged in public service or public enterprise, he continued the management of his farm, near the railroad station that is now called Hazelrigg in honor of him. Nor did these various pursuits interfere with or prevent his taking an interest in other affairs. His services to the railroad company were well rewarded. And in addition to the vocations which we have already mentioned, he entered into the banking and brokerage business, with Judge L. C. Daugherty and Elijah Sims, which he continued till the date of his decease, which occurred December 15, 1877, he being at that time principal of the banking house of Hazelrigg, Daily & Co. Nor were these all, or enough to occupy the mind and time of this man, who proved so useful to his adopted state. He was for many years president of the Boone County Agricultural Society, taking great interest in its development. In politics he was a Whig during the existence of that organization, but upon the organization of the Republican party embraced its principles, entered into earnest labor for it, and soon became one of its leaders in the state. Although reared amid the influences of slavery, he was in favor of measures for its abolishment. He was a warm admirer of Henry Clay, and coincided most heartily with his views on the subject. Mr. Hazelrigg was one of the most prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity, and as such was known throughout the United States. Possessing a winning, persuasive, and well-modulated voice, Freemasonry was one of his favorite themes; and while discussing its merits he became earnest and eloquent. His addresses were therefore welcomed, and he was recognized as an orator of great ability. His untiring zeal and interest in behalf of Masonry rendered him dear to the hearts of his brethren in the order, and his decease left a void that can not be filled. The death of such a man as Mr. Hazelrigg is not only a loss to his family and the community, but a loss to the public and to the state. Fulfilling all duties, public or domestic, aiding the spirit of enterprise and improvement, it may be truly said of this man, "He made the world better by having lived in it." A wife and seven children, all residing in Indiana, survive him. James, the eldest son, who is now dead, was a practitioner of law in Lebanon. G. W., the second, resides in Thorntown, where he is engaged in the hardware business. The only daughter is married, and resides on a farm in Boone County. David W., the third son, who is administrator of his father's estate (which is the largest in the county), was born on St. Valentine's Day, 1838, was educated in the common schools, and in 1864 enlisted as a private in the 5th Indiana Cavalry.

While attached to General Stoneman's command he was captured and immured in Andersonville prison-pen for seven months. After his liberation, returning home, he engaged in railroading, but in 1868 took charge of his father's farm, where he has continued to reside, remaining unmarried. Like his father, he is imbued with the principles of the Republican party. The fifth son, Albert, is engaged in manufacturing business in North Indianapolis; and the youngest, Oliver and John (twins), are promising young men, one of whom displays considerable literary ability. They are now completing a course in school at Indianapolis. Charles, next older, is the publisher of the Thorntown *Argus*, a spicy state newspaper.

HAZLETT, JAMES, mayor of the city of Anderson, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, September 20, 1809. His father, Samuel Hazlett, was of Irish parentage, and a native of Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolution, and became a captain of Kentucky volunteers in the War of 1812, but peace was declared while he was on the way with his company for the seat of war. His mother, Mary Stephenson, was born also in Pennsylvania, and was of English descent. The farm, the store, the office, and the public assembly are the schools to which Mr. Hazlett is indebted for mental training, and in these his lessons have been more than merely memorized; they have been those of endeavor, endurance, pain, success, and are not only remembered, but, in a certain sense, have become a part of himself. His early life was spent in farming, and at the age of twenty-three he became a salesman. Three years later he entered into the dry-goods business in Indianapolis, in partnership with J. D. Morris. In 1838 he removed to Anderson to conduct the business of the firm of Morrison, Hazlett & Co., formed in Indianapolis. The following year the state of Indiana suspended work on all public improvements, and thus so greatly embarrassed contractors and others that the mercantile houses, to which they had become indebted, severely felt the effect. His firm was among those which suffered most. After paying out all assets, judgment was rendered against it, in the United States District Court, for the sum of eleven thousand dollars. This left Mr. Hazlett penniless; but with fortitude, and a sense of honor not too often seen in these days, he set to work again, and paid his share of the indebtedness, though to do it required ten years of the best part of his life. In 1844 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison County, and held the office by re-election until 1855, when he engaged in the produce and grain trade till 1870. In 1852 he had been elected a director of the Bee-line Railroad, and again in 1856, but refused each time to

qualify; in 1872 he was elected a director of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railway, and the position was offered him again in 1876, but was declined on both occasions; he also twice refused to accept a directorship of the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis Railroad. He perfected the organization of the Anderson, Frankfort and Bloomington Railroad, and was elected its president, but it was never completed, because of the panic of 1873. In 1856 he assisted in organizing the Madison County Hydraulic Company, subscribed for twenty-five hundred dollars' worth of stock, and was elected a director. He is now a director in each of four turnpike companies—the Anderson and Alexander, Anderson and Lafayette, Anderson and Perkinsville, and Anderson and Fishersburg; he is also president of the last named company. In 1872 Mr. Hazlett was elected county commissioner, and served one term. In May, 1878, he was chosen mayor of the city of Anderson. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and, though he has never sought political favors, has held office over fourteen years, when, during all this period, the Democrats have been in the majority. Mr. Hazlett was married, at Rockford, Illinois, May 4, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, a native of Maryland. Three children have been born to them: Mrs. Judge Goodykoontz, of Anderson; Mrs. Doctor E. V. Van Norman, of Springfield, Ohio; and one son of twenty-three years, a salesman. The parents and their two daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church. Endowed by nature with executive powers, with the ability to organize and direct public enterprises, Mr. Hazlett has been eminently useful in promoting the prosperity of the state of Indiana. His example is worthy the emulation of young men, for, without the early advantages of education, of wealth, or of influence, he has won his way to honorable position. Pecuniary misfortune overwhelmed him for a time, but, with courage undaunted and character unsullied, he roused his energies and, struggling on, wrested victory out of defeat.



KIMMEL, LOUIS, mayor of the city of Lafayette, was born at Roedgen, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the twenty-first day of April, 1828. His parents, Conrad and Catharine Kimmel, were humble but respected peasants, and his early life was spent with them in rural occupations. His only school advantages were those of the eight years—from six to fourteen—of compulsory education of his native land. He came to this country in 1854, and, with the exception of two months spent in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he has resided in Lafayette ever since. The first five years in his adopted country and city were spent in ordinary labor, and in the year 1859 he began the publication,

as editor, of a German newspaper, the *Indiana Post*, which he continued till the breaking out of the war, in 1861. He immediately enlisted as a private soldier in the 32d Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Willich commanding, but, before the company was mustered in, he was elected second lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, and subsequently to captain of the company. He participated in many of the most noted engagements of the war, among them the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburgh Landing, before Corinth, Stone River, and many minor engagements. Mayor Kimmel has occupied numerous positions of public trust and honor. In 1867 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and served four years. At the expiration of this term he was elected mayor of the city. In 1873 he was chosen cashier of the German Savings Bank, and continued as such till its business was closed. In 1877 he was again elected mayor for two years, and was re-elected in 1879. He is now, and has been for many years, president of both the Concordia German Association and the Turners' Association. He was also a charter member of the German Independent Order of Odd-fellows and the Ancient Order of Druids. His first marriage was with Miss Catharine Stumpf, January 16, 1850, by whom he had two children. During the terrible cholera scourge of 1854 he lost, within a week, by that disease, his wife, one child, his mother, sister, and sister-in-law. July 9, 1857, he married Miss Mary Pfuhl, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are living, making his present family consist of six boys and one girl. His father-in-law, Mr. John Pfuhl, an old and respected citizen, eighty-three years of age, resides with him. Mayor Kimmel was educated in the Lutheran faith, but has made no religious profession. In politics he has always been an active Republican, but possesses to an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens of all parties, as is evident from the fact that he has, on the Republican ticket, been three times elected mayor of a city whose normal political status is Democratic. And more than once his party, in close contests, has owed its success to his personal efforts and influence. In stature, he is somewhat below the medium height, well and compactly built, of pleasing address, social manners, and a countenance indicative of that cheerful temperament, indomitable energy, and uncompromising integrity, which have been the secret of his success in life.



FOVETT, JOHN W., lawyer, Anderson, Indiana, was born in St. Omer, Decatur County, Indiana, September 22, 1847. He received a thorough education, having graduated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana, and also at the Law School at Washington, District of Columbia. From boyhood he

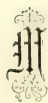
has been a diligent student, and while at college accomplished in three years what is included in a four years' course. He mastered the principles of law in a short time, soon became familiar with its practice, and is now one of the best young lawyers in the state. He is a good manager of a case in court, and an earnest and able advocate before a jury; he briefs a case well for the Supreme Court, arranging all the authorities that can be found bearing upon the points under discussion; is exceedingly laborious, and gives closer attention to his business than his physical strength will warrant. He is the law partner of Hon. Milton S. Robinson, of Anderson, Indiana, where they have a large and lucrative practice in the State and United States Courts. As a public speaker, Mr. Lovett is forcible and eloquent. He is a stockholder and director in the Citizens' National Bank of Greensburg. In politics, he is a Republican. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes a deep interest in all important public enterprises having for their object the advancement of the public good. He was married, December 24, 1872, to Miss Ella, daughter of Hon. Will Cumbback, of Greensburg. They have one child.

MAKEPEACE, ALLEN, of Madison County, was in his early manhood an Indian trader, one of those who, like the gold-seeking explorers of our coast, led advancing civilization, paving the way for and often protecting the missionary and the settler, and establishing trading posts which became germs of future cities. He was born in Massachusetts, September 1, 1802, and died in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, in 1871. His father, Amasa Makepeace, was also a native of Massachusetts. Allen removed with his parents to Indiana in 1811. He had received thorough instruction in the common schools of his own state, and now felt prepared to follow the bent of his genius as best he could under the circumstances. He commenced trading with the Indians. His capital was but one hundred and fifty dollars, and his entire stock was contained in a pack; with this on his back he traversed the wilderness from camp to camp with untiring energy, and an indifference to hardships and exposure for which his class were distinguished. The Indians learned to regard him as a friend, and gave him all needed assistance. His business prospered. Every stream he forded became to him, as it were, a Pactolus with golden sands, and the deep forest an Aladdin's cave. Very soon, in 1823, his pack expanded into a store in Chesterfield, Madison County, and later he established another in Columbus. With the proceeds of his trade he speculated in land and invested in public improvements. He became one of the original stockholders of the Bellefontaine (now the

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis) Railroad, and was elected a director. Mr. Makepeace had now become influential, and, being in some respects well qualified for certain political offices, he was often urged to accept a nomination, but always refused. At length he interested himself in banking, taking stock to the amount of forty thousand dollars in the First National Bank of Muncie. His wealth increased till at last it was estimated to be about five hundred and sixty thousand dollars. He was married, in 1826, to Miss Nancy Shimer, by whom he had two children, both of whom are living—Allen Q. and Alvira J., wife of John E. Corwin, a banker, of Anderson. Mr. Makepeace believed in the continuity of life beyond the grave, in the communion of disembodied intelligences with those yet in the form, and that no change is effected in the character of the individual by death, excepting by the eternal law of higher progress, that sooner or later operates on all. Strong in this belief, he died calmly and hopefully, after a lingering illness of two years.

MENDENHALL, NATHAN, physician and surgeon, of Thorntown, Boone County, was born in Canton, Washington County, Indiana, March 29, 1832, and is the oldest son of Stephen G. and Sarah (Albertson) Mendenhall. His father was a prominent and respected citizen of Washington County, and was by occupation a house-carpenter, and also a civil engineer. He acted for several years in the capacity of county surveyor. The Doctor's youth was passed without many educational advantages. He assisted his father in his various avocations, and in the winter season attended the district schools. But an eagerness to acquire knowledge, and a desire to surmount the disadvantages of his boyhood by close application and self-culture, produced their natural result. He managed to acquire a fine English education, and is known as an extensive reader, while he is conversant with all the branches of a thorough English education. In his studies he has always felt the advantages accruing from a remarkably retentive memory and a naturally easy flow of language. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine in the office of Doctor James W. Cochran, and in 1853 he entered the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. After taking one course of lectures he returned to Indiana and practiced in Howard County for four years. He then entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in order to complete his studies, and graduated in the spring of 1858. After graduation he practiced for one year in Howard County, and the next five years in West Newton, Marion County. In May, 1865, he removed to Thorntown, Boone County, where he has resided ever since. During the interval

from 1876 to 1878 he filled the chair of genito-urinary diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis; but on account of a stroke of paralysis was disabled from attending to the duties of his place, and returned to his practice at Thorntown. The surgical branch of the profession is that in which the Doctor has achieved his greatest reputation. He is well known throughout the state as a most finished and skillful operator, and with the most gratifying success. On May 2, 1855, he married Miss Mary Street, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Henry County, Indiana. She died in 1861, leaving two daughters, who survive. July 29, 1863, he married Miss Abigail Waring, of Thorntown. She died in 1877, leaving two sons and one daughter. Doctor Mendenhall is a prominent and influential member of the society of Friends, being an acknowledged leader in the society at Thorntown, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was for several years a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, is a member of the Boone County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. As a private citizen, no less than in his professional capacity, the Doctor makes his influence for good felt in the community. He is highly respected by all who know him, is a kind neighbor and a genial companion, and his domestic life is one of culture, refinement, and taste.

ETCALF, STEPHEN, postmaster at Anderson, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 11, 1842. His parents, David E. and Catharine (Jewell) Metcalf, were natives of that state. His mother's father was a soldier in the Mexican War. When Stephen was about twelve years of age the family removed to Madison County, Indiana, and there he attended school until the age of twenty, spending one year at the North-western Christian (now Butler) University. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 75th Indiana Volunteers, and on December 8 of the same year was detailed on special service in the adjutant-general's office of the Pioneer Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. In that situation he remained until July 29, 1864, being then transferred to the United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and promoted to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant, in which capacity he served until mustered out, June 30, 1865. After returning from the army, Mr. Metcalf engaged in teaching until 1869, when he purchased a farm; but, after living upon it one year, he removed to Anderson, and for two years served in the capacity of deputy sheriff. In 1872 he bought the Anderson *Herald*, a Republican journal.

which he edited and published successfully until 1878, when he was appointed to his present position, that of postmaster. Mr. Metcalf is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in politics is an active Republican. He was married, August 14, 1867, to Miss Carrie M. Robb, daughter of Charles and Mary Robb, of Ohio. This marriage has been blessed with two children, May and Eugene. Mr. Metcalf undertook the management of the *Herald* under trying circumstances. Its circulation was small, and its political principles had only a minority support; yet with fearless purpose and trenchant pen, despite difficulties and strong opposition, he gradually gained respect for his opinions and policy among those who appreciate an honest, outspoken press, and finally established the paper on a firm foundation. He gives liberally to benevolent and charitable purposes, and takes great interest in whatever promotes the general welfare. His religious sentiments are unfettered by any creed, but he cherishes deep regard for those pure principles which are common to all religions. He is a warm-hearted, affable gentleman, pleasing in person and address, and is deservedly respected wherever known.

YERS, SAMUEL, of Anderson, was born in Chester Township, Clinton County, Ohio, November 12, 1812. His parents, Ralph and Prudence (Mills) Myers, were natives of South Carolina, and the father was one of the pioneers of Clinton County. Both died when Samuel was a small boy, and he, with the four other children, was placed in care of a guardian. At the tender age of seven he was bound out to a weaver to learn that trade, with which he was occupied until about the age of eighteen. Though his educational advantages were very meager, he qualified himself to teach school when twenty years old, and engaged in that occupation, and also in farming, for several years. In September, 1835, he married Miss Rebecca Cather, a native of Virginia, and in October of the next year removed to Madison County, Indiana, then a rough, wild country, where he bought a farm one mile east of Anderson, and has since been employed in agricultural pursuits. From 1866 to 1871 he also engaged in the making of brick. In 1870 Mr. Myers was elected township trustee, and served in that office eight years. He also served as school trustee for a considerable period, and was at one time appointed county commissioner to fill a vacancy. He helped to build the Bellefontaine (now the Bee-line) Railroad, taking a contract to construct two miles. He has contributed to other railroads, and to the building of churches, school-houses, and all important public enterprises. Mr. Myers was reared among the Friends, and formerly attended their services, but is now liberal in his

religious views, not believing any creed. In politics he was in early days an Abolitionist, and voted for Martin Van Buren, the Free-soil candidate, in 1848, when there were but fifteen votes for him in all Madison County. He is now a Republican. Mr. Myers was married again February 16, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Cather, sister of his first wife. By the first marriage he had two sons: William R., a lawyer of Anderson; and Jasper, who graduated at West Point, and is now a resident of California. His second union has been blessed with seven children, four daughters and three sons: Mary, who was the wife of Doctor Adams, of Kansas; Carrie, wife of Captain Van Dender, who was killed at the siege of Vicksburg; and Katie, Jessie F., George, Oliver, and Frank. The first two are deceased. Mr. Myers is one of the early pioneers, and by patient, well-directed toil has overcome the unfavorable circumstances of youth, in the accumulation of property, and contributed to the prosperity of Madison County and the city of Anderson. He is blessed in being the father of daughters of refinement, and sons of culture and promise, and possesses traits of character that render him not only a useful, but an influential, worthy, and respected citizen.



MYERS, WILLIAM RALPH, member of Congress, of Madison County, Indiana, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 12, 1836. His father, Samuel Myers, who is still living, in Anderson, Indiana, was descended from the Huguenots of South Carolina, and was reared a Quaker. He was a man of liberal views and strongly opposed to slavery, belonging to the old Abolition school. When the son was a mere child the father read aloud to the children the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin as it appeared weekly in the columns of the *National Era*, and the son thus early imbibed anti-slavery notions. The mother of William R. Myers was Caroline Cather, of Virginia. His father removed from Ohio to the state of Indiana in the year 1836, and went back to Ohio in 1844. Returning again to Indiana in 1848, he settled in Madison County, where he engaged in farming and stock-dealing. In the free schools of the town of Anderson, where he has lived since his early childhood, William R. obtained a fair education, but never received the benefit of a collegiate course. In 1856, in his twentieth year, being of a very roving disposition, he started for California, but failed to get across the Isthmus, on account of the troubles inaugurated by General Walker. Returning to Anderson, he went from there to Newton, Iowa, where he obtained a position in the post-office. Here he remained a little less than a year, going back again to Anderson to reside permanently.

June 7, 1858, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Mary F. Mershon, the daughter of Judge William H. Mershon, of Madison County. This lovely woman has been his strong ally, his best counselor, and almost inseparable companion, for more than twenty years. Peaceful, winning, and piquant, she is endowed with those characteristics which betoken her French extraction. As a farmer's son, Mr. Myers was early imbued with those stalwart habits and principles which have made him a man of mark among marked men. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he left his young wife and enlisted in Company G, of the 47th Indiana Volunteers, as a private, and was promoted to orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of the company. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, which was the first to enter Memphis, and was in the arduous campaigns down the Mississippi. He was sent down to New Orleans, and acted as provost-marshal of the Third Division, Thirtieth Army Corps. During the winter campaign of 1863 he was stationed near Opelousas, Louisiana, and New Iberia. His company was first to re-enlist in the veteran service, and eight hours after the reading of the call every man but one in the muster-roll had re-enlisted. In April the young captain entered the Red River campaign, and in 1865, at the close of the war, was finally mustered out, having served four years and three months. Upon his return from the war he entered upon the study of law in the offices of Judge John Davis and Sansberry Goodykoontz, and was admitted to practice in 1870. Having carefully read the checkered page of American politics, he early became deeply interested in governmental affairs; he was with the Republican party up to 1869, when, becoming convinced that its policies were detrimental to the best interests of the masses, he cut loose from that organization, and has since acted with the Democrats. In 1872 he entered the field as a political speaker, advocating the Greeley ticket for President. The people received him with much favor, and demanded his public services as a legislator, and he reluctantly accepted the nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of Indiana, in 1878—a district that had always given Republican majorities—and, after a heated contest, was elected, over Republican and National candidates. In Congress he has been noted as a close observer, an industrious worker, and a speaker of more than ordinary ability—not obtrusive, but direct, practical, and pungent when occasion called for arguments. He introduced the bill providing for the retirement of national bank currency, and his speech in its favor is highly spoken of by the press and public men as one of the financial efforts of this monetary era. He was appointed by the speaker one of the Visiting Board to the Annapolis Naval School, and is also doing good service on the Special Committee to Investigate

the Pension Office. As an Odd-fellow, he occupies a prominent position; was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1878, and now represents that jurisdiction in the Grand Lodge of the United States. As a civilian, he has been consecutively intrusted by his fellow-citizens in Indiana with responsible posts, having been, among other responsible offices, superintendent of the Anderson public schools, and a member of the school board of that city until compelled to resign on his election to Congress. As a lawyer, he deservedly ranks high with his professional brethren and the bench. All in all, he is the embodiment of usefulness as a man in every walk of life. Mr. Myers' speech on the proposed amendment to "the 24th rule" stamps him as a deep, practical thinker, and has attracted to him the attention and favorable comments of thoughtful men all over the Union. Serving on several important committees, his earnestness of purpose, self-poise, directness of thought and action, and good judgment, are rapidly winning for him a high rank among the public men of the country.



OVERMAN, JUDGE NATHAN R., of Tipton, was born April 11, 1827, in Randolph County, Indiana.

He was the second son of a family of eight children. Living on the frontier, there were but few opportunities for education within his reach, only an occasional school term of two or three months during the winter seasons. The advantages of an education were, however, early impressed upon his mind by home influence. On winter evenings the pole cabin was provided with a huge fire of logs and hickory bark, around which both parents and children would gather, studying and reading. The mother, who was an orphan from infancy, had not learned the alphabet at the time of her marriage, but afterward became a good writer, and was a diligent and careful reader during the remainder of her life. The father, who at that time could only read and write, soon became proficient in the primary branches, and afterward taught school in the neighborhood. Well does the Judge remember when, he and his father having reached the rule of three, the latter doubted their ability to proceed. The effort was made, however, the son being the first to solve the difficulty. He says that notwithstanding the adverse conditions with which he was surrounded—poverty, toil, and sickness—this was the happiest day and the proudest achievement of his life. Six of the eight children became teachers in the schools of Randolph and Tipton Counties. Judge Overman is enthusiastically fond of the natural sciences, and for the last few years has devoted much of his leisure to geology and kindred pursuits. His excellent collection of fossils and objects

of antiquity—including some of the finest specimens yet found—is equal, perhaps, to any private collection in the state. The services rendered by him to the state geologist are honorably acknowledged by Professor E. T. Cox in his reports. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching in the winter schools, working the remainder of the year with his parents. At that time the stick and clay fire-places were being replaced by more commodious brick chimneys, and brick-making became a branch of industry. The father and son each year, after harvesting the crops, manufactured a small quantity for the market, the latter becoming an efficient molder and burner of bricks. While thus engaged he commenced the study of law, in the summer of 1849, with General Browne, who was at that time studying with Judge Peele, of Winchester. Texts from Blackstone were copied on bits of paper, tacked to the brick gum, and committed to memory by him while at work. Recitations to his young preceptor were often infringements upon his Sabbath evenings. Late in the fall of the same year Judge Overman removed with his father's family to Tipton County. In the spring of 1850 he received five dollars as the proceeds of thirteen days' labor, and of it expended four dollars and fifty cents in the purchase of Blackstone's Commentaries, which now occupies a prominent position in his well filled library. For eleven years he continued alternately teaching, farming, and brick-making. In June, 1861, he commenced the profession of law in Tipton, and in 1863 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts a few years later. As a speaker, Judge Overman is earnest, logical, and convincing. As a practitioner, he is untiring, faithful, and formidable. Scarcely a case has been in litigation in the county for eighteen years of which he has not represented one side, and generally with marked success. In the fall of 1878 he was elected Judge of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit, carrying by a majority of one thousand two hundred and thirty-two his own county, which has generally given less than four hundred majority for his party. Judge Overman was married, May 27, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Cox, of Clinton County, Ohio, by whom he has five children: Alice, the eldest, being married to John P. Hutchings, of Tipton; Eva, Charles, Lizzie, and Fred, together with the parents, constitute the present household.



OVERMAN, EMSLEY A., editor and proprietor of the *Tipton Times*, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, April 2, 1840. His father, Jason Overman, was one of the pioneers of that district, removing subsequently to Tipton County, where he spent the remainder of his life. His son, Emsley A., assisted him, until twenty-two years of age, in cultivating the

farm, attending school during the winter seasons. In 1866 he entered the office of his brother, Judge N. R. Overman, where he occupied himself with reading law. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar, and followed his profession for two years. In 1870 he was elected county clerk, serving until 1874, when he purchased the paper of which he is still editor and publisher. Mr. Overman is a Democrat, his paper being the exponent of that party in the county. The best evidence of its political influence is found in the fact that the Democratic vote in Tipton County has increased from a majority of two hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty since his management of the *Times* began. On May 29, 1862, he was married to Miss Emily Harman, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Crawford County, Missouri, by whom he has three children, Benton H., Edgar H., and Joseph E. Mr. Overman is a member of the Christian Church, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party.

PITZER, ANDREW B., M. D., of Tipton, was born near Washington, in Fayette County, Ohio, October 13, 1845, and is the fourth son of Davidson and Mary (Snodgrass) Pitzer. His ancestors on both sides served in the Revolutionary War, and his father was one of the early settlers of Marion County. Mr. Pitzer attended the public schools of Kokomo up to his fifteenth year. In 1861, at the first call for troops, he entered the army as a private in the 34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on account of youth. Burning with patriotic zeal, and desirous of emulating those who were numbered among his country's defenders, he again enlisted, this time in the 118th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He received an honorable discharge in 1864, and, returning home, immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. L. Korn, of Alto. In 1866 he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan State University, and graduated two years later. He then began the practice of his profession in Sharpville, Indiana, where he remained ten years, building up a fine practice, with much profit and honor. During this period he attended, in 1874, the Indiana Medical College, and received a second diploma. In the autumn of 1872 he was elected township trustee, and served six years. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, a position he now holds. Doctor Pitzer is a Democrat, and is regarded as one of the party leaders of his district. Although a young man, but thirty-four years of age, he enjoys a high professional and social standing. He is the present member of the Democratic State Central Committee from his congressional district. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1876, at St. Louis, and is regarded as a rising man by his political friends. He was married, May 24, 1870, to Miss

Belle Sharp, daughter of E. M. Sharp, a prominent railroad man, by whom he has three children. Doctor Pitzer's name makes another addition to the long list of self-made men of his native state. In his life and character are found those elements of self-denial, dogged perseverance, and indomitable will, which, when properly directed, never fail to achieve marked success.

PALMER, TRUMAN H., of Frankfort, was born November 28, 1827, in Henry County, Kentucky. He is the elder son of William and Pernelia (Higgs) Palmer. His father was one of the pioneers of the state, while his grandfathers, both maternal and paternal, served in the War of 1812. Up to his twentieth year Mr. Palmer had received but a limited education, his time being principally occupied at work on the farm. During the next four years he taught school and studied attentively. The four years following these he spent in teaching and in studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and in the spring of 1858 began the practice of his profession in Frankfort, where he has ever since resided. From 1862 till 1866 he filled the office of county surveyor. In 1868 he was elected to the Legislature and served in the regular and special sessions of 1869. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, which he held until the court was abolished, in 1873. In March of the same year he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court by Governor Hendricks, and was elected to that position in the following autumn. During his term of office there have been many important cases, both civil and criminal, tried before him, the most noted of which was that of Jonathan Burns for the murder of his wife in Howard County. After two trials in that county, by a change of venue it was taken before Judge Palmer, by whom he was also tried twice, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Judge Palmer was married, October 30, 1851, to Margaret Ann Moore, of Clinton County, by whom he has ten children. The two eldest sons, Arthur and Robert, are practicing law and medicine respectively in the towns of Lebanon and Frankfort. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Baptist Church, a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias.

POWERS, EDWIN D., M. D., of Lafayette, was born in Onondaga County, New York, August 7, 1827. In his veins the blood of the Scot mingles with that of the Irish. His earlier years were spent in the high schools and academies, where he received a thorough literary education. While quite

young he developed a fondness for study, which, added to a remarkable power of application and facility in the acquisition of knowledge, gave promise of a career of eminent usefulness. In the choice of a profession he decided upon that of medicine, and at the age of nineteen entered upon its study under the direction of Doctor N. C. Powers, of Syracuse. At the end of two years he began a course of lectures at Geneva, New York, at which place was located the oldest and one of the best colleges of that day. The following year he attended a second course of lectures, at Buffalo, but returned to Geneva to graduate in the summer of 1850. Locating at Oswego as a full-fledged M. D., the young disciple of Galen began working up a practice. It is a notorious and a discouraging fact that most young physicians struggle on for years, perhaps even until middle age overtakes them, before their ability, seconded by never so much perseverance, receives its substantial recognition from a distrustful public. It is by exceptions, however, that certain rules are proved, and Doctor Powers was the exception in this case. His practice from the beginning was both large and lucrative. Here he resided six years, when failing health compelled him, by seeking a more desirable climate, to abandon the splendid practice he had meanwhile gained. He accordingly started West, stopping at a number of places on the way, until he finally reached Lafayette. He found the climate exactly suited to his infirmity, and in a few months was completely restored to health. He opened an office, identified himself with the place, and has continued ever since to reside there. The result of his labors has been the accumulation of a handsome competency, and the reputation of being one of the best practitioners in Central Indiana. He was married, in June, 1862, to Miss Martha M. Tascott. They have three children—Charles Franklin, Margaret Maud, and Robert E.

 PEIRCE, MARTIN L., president of the First National Bank of Lafayette, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in June, 1806. He is a descendant of that family of Peirces who located at Kittery, Maine, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago. His father, Doctor Nathaniel S. Peirce, was born in the latter place during the last years of the Revolution. While yet a young man of twenty-three, he edited and published the *New Hampshire Gazette*, at Portsmouth, for several years. This paper, then in the fiftieth year of its existence, is now the oldest newspaper published in the United States. At the age of fifteen Martin L. Peirce, the immediate subject of this sketch, entered the counting-room of C. & C. W. Peirce, commission merchants of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1828. He was now twenty-two years old; adventurous in dispo-

sition, restive under restraint, and eager to see with his own eyes that great world of which as yet he knew so little, save through the medium of books. In company with three friends, all young men, he started for the West, intending to take a small boat at Pittsburgh and descend the Ohio to the Wabash, cross over to the head-waters of the Illinois River, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to Philadelphia by sailing vessel. While on the way Mr. Peirce was taken sick with bilious fever, and, at Montezuma, Indiana, abandoned the trip. He remained there until the following spring, when he engaged as deck-hand on a flat-boat bound for New Orleans. Returning to Montezuma, after an absence of four months, he remained there until the spring of 1835, when he removed to Coles County, Illinois, with three other families, where they founded a settlement. Here he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, intending to make farming and stock-raising his life work. But man proposes and God disposes. Scarce a year had elapsed when the land speculators came in and entered, from the United States, all the choice tracts of prairie and timber for some miles on the river. This unlooked for termination broke up the intended settlement, and, selling his land and improvements for a trifling sum, Mr. Peirce sadly returned to Indiana. He located in Lafayette, and after four years' residence in that place was elected sheriff of Tippecanoe County. A re-election followed in 1842; when he refused, subsequently, two nominations of his party, for the offices of county treasurer and county clerk, preferring to enter commercial business, as a more remunerative and independent occupation. Under the firm name of Hanna, Barbee & Peirce, a grain and commission business was successfully prosecuted, under Mr. Peirce's direction as acting partner, for the seven years ensuing. In 1854 he embarked in the banking business in the firm of Spears, Peirce & Co., under the name of the Commercial Bank of Lafayette, and continued in that connection until the beginning of the war, when, with others, he took a charter from the United States, and established the First National Bank of Lafayette. He was immediately elected president, which position he still fills. Like all men of broad and comprehensive views, Mr. Peirce considers free schools the bulwark of American civilization. He is an advocate of universal education, and is a zealous adherent of the cause; has served as a trustee of Franklin College, Chicago University, and Purdue University, of which latter he is now treasurer. He united with the First Baptist Church of Lafayette in 1843, and has always been active in promoting its spiritual and material welfare. The life of Martin L. Peirce, to which scanty justice can be done in so brief a memoir, shows him the possessor of those elements of character which have been the distinguishing features of our most prominent men. A



Mr. Pierce



Milton S. Robinson

self-made man in all that the term implies, he has lived to see himself honored, wealthy, and respected—a power for good in the community where he resides. He was married, January 7, 1850, to Emma L. Comstock, of Hartford, Connecticut. Four children were born to them, two of whom survive. Lizzie is the wife of Mr. Fred. W. Ward, of Lafayette; and Charles is a member of the firm of Reynolds & Peirce, publishers, of Lafayette. On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage, which occurred on the evening of January 7, 1880, a large number of their friends assembled at Mr. Peirce's residence to tender their congratulations and partake of the generous hospitality of the host and hostess. Fully two hundred and fifty were present, comprising the very best portion of Lafayette society. A feature of the evening was the reading of a poem written for the occasion by Rev. Mr. Blackburn, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lafayette, of which Mr. Peirce has so long been a consistent member. Mr. Peirce was made a Mason in 1840. In 1867 he visited the Paris Exposition, as a representative of the Scottish Rite Masons of the United States, and attended the banquet given by the Grand Orient of Paris, where eleven hundred delegates, representing every civilized country in the world, sat down to dinner. During his absence he visited Germany, Switzerland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and France.

OBINSON, COLONEL MILTON S., of Anderson, member of Congress from the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Delaware, Grant, Hancock, Henry, Johnson, Shelby, and Madison, was born in Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana, April 20, 1832. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. His father, Colonel Joseph Robinson, was a native of Tennessee, and of Scotch descent. He removed to this state about the year 1825, and settled in Ripley County, after which he removed to Greensburg, Decatur County. He was a lawyer by profession, and represented both counties in the Senate and House of Representatives; was a Whig candidate for Congress; and was a member of the convention to amend and revise the Constitution of Indiana, in 1851. He was a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and a speaker of great power. He died in 1854, in Greensburg, Decatur County. Margaret (Jarvis) Robinson, his wife, was born in Kentucky. She was a cultivated lady, well educated, an exemplary Christian, and a philanthropist in the true sense of the word. She also died at Greensburg, Decatur County, in 1842. Milton received, in the schools of Ripley and Decatur Counties, thorough instruction in the common English branches, and at the age of seventeen began reading law in the office of his father at Greensburg. His

preparation for the law was not hasty and superficial. He studied diligently three years, passed a very creditable examination, and was, in June, 1851, licensed and admitted to practice in the Circuit Court. In 1853 he was admitted also to the Supreme Court of the state, and after that in the United States Circuit Court. Without waiting for his majority, he commenced his labors, locating in Anderson in November, 1851, where he has since resided, rapidly building up a large professional business. In 1861 Mr. Robinson was elected by the Legislature a director of the Northern Indiana State-prison, but after a brief term of service he resigned to enter the army, in September of that year, as lieutenant-colonel of the 47th Indiana Regiment, having previously declined the commission of colonel offered him by the Governor. He served as lieutenant-colonel of the 47th Regiment for over a year, in the Armies of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and in the fall of 1862, while in the field with his command, and without his knowledge or solicitation, he was complimented by promotion to the colonelcy of the 75th Indiana Infantry, being transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General George H. Thomas, in the Army of the Cumberland, at that time pursuing Bragg in his retreat out of Kentucky. During the first year of his service, the vast left wing of the Rebellion rested on the Mississippi River; its bluffs and islands frowned with hostile cannon; but the Father of Waters must "roll unvexed to the sea," and Colonel Robinson's regiment was a part of the army to which this mighty task of opening the river was assigned. Hence he took part with distinguished gallantry in all the contests by which communication was opened to Vicksburg, including the capture of Island No. 10 and of Memphis. Then, in the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, he participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and other actions in Georgia in which that corps engaged, and for "gallant and meritorious" conduct was breveted, March 25, 1865, brigadier-general, an unsought recognition. As his principal service, however, had been with the rank of colonel, he prefers that title, if titles at all should be observed in civil life in this country. Colonel Robinson served through most of the war. At its near close, on account of his failing health, as well as that of his wife, and a sad bereavement at home, he felt it his duty to relinquish his position. He accordingly resigned and returned home, and, after one year devoted to the restoration of his health, he resumed the law; and, although he had been four years out of practice, in a brief time he was again the recipient of a lucrative business. Colonel Robinson was trained to love liberty and hate slavery; and hence, when the Republican party was organized in 1856, true to his convictions, he became an ardent and zealous member of

it, and remains so to this day. He has taken a prominent part in politics, as a public speaker and otherwise, for over twenty years, and at the first presidential election in the history of the Republican party he was one of the college of electors. From 1866 to 1870 he represented his district in the state Senate, in which position he took a prominent and active part, serving on the important committees of that body. In 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Sixth District, and was re-elected in 1876, after having been unanimously renominated. He has been a delegate to national conventions of the Republican party; many of its state, congressional, district, and county conventions; has done much effective work as a public speaker; and has served the party in every honorable way that seemed essential to its discipline and success. Colonel Robinson has contributed considerable time to the interest of public improvements. He was one of the originators of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad, and was for a time one of its directors. He has given largely toward the building of churches and other public edifices. He was married, July 8, 1856, to Miss Almira F. Ballard, daughter of Gordon Ballard, Esq., an honored and influential citizen of Henry County. She died in March, 1865, and he was again married, June 27, 1866, to Louise A. Branham, of Columbus, Indiana, his present wife, daughter of William Branham, formerly a merchant of that place, and now deceased. Colonel Robinson entered into public life at the early age of twenty-four, and his career, both civil and military, has been one of close application, unceasing activity, and eminent usefulness. He is an able lawyer, both in advocacy and counsel, is a safe and conscientious adviser, and, as a Congressman, faithfully and ably represents his constituents. A man of sobriety, refinement, strict integrity, and general culture, of mental power and acumen, and possessing, withal, much executive talent, he exerts a marked and worthy influence in all his relations, and is greatly respected throughout the wide extent of his acquaintance.

 **SMITH, REV. JOHN L.**, D. D., of Thorntown, Boone County, was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, May 24, 1811. He is the oldest son of Bowlin and Lovewell (Owens) Smith. His father was a prominent farmer of Greene County, Ohio, and fought in the War of 1812. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. The family are distantly related to that of General Washington. John L. Smith was educated in the public schools and in the grammar school of Mecklenburg, in his native state, up to his sixteenth year. In 1826 his father moved to Ohio and settled on a farm in Greene County,

in clearing which he was assisted by his son. In 1832 John L. determined to strike out into the world for himself, and for some time applied himself to the study of medicine. He had become an active Christian in 1827, and after two years spent in medical studies he became convinced that he was called to preach the gospel, and with this end in view he commenced to study theology. In 1837 he began to preach, and from that time to the present he has been actively engaged in ministerial work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first labors were in Ohio, but in 1840 he moved to Indiana and became a member of the old Indiana Conference. In 1848 he was appointed presiding elder of the Lafayette District, and the same year was elected trustee of Indiana Asbury University, serving in that position for thirty consecutive years. For only eight years was he stationed as a pastor, the rest of the time being taken up with traveling in the district. He served as the agent of the college also for several years. In 1860 he was elected a member of the book committee, and again in 1876. Having served nearly eight years, he is now, and has been for nearly four years, chairman of that committee. He served for four years from 1856 to 1860 as a member of the general missionary committee. He was a member of the General Conference held in Boston in 1852, and has been a member of five General Conferences. Doctor Smith has always been a zealous and active worker in the cause of education. He was prominently identified with the founding and sustenance of the Thorntown Academy, the Stockwell Collegiate Institute, and the Valparaiso Male and Female College, all of which met with much success, and still exist under the new titles. He has been a highly efficient worker in raising money for the building and sustaining of Churches, and his name will long be remembered by many now prosperous societies in connection with their early struggles. In 1860 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Indiana State University. In 1862 he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue for the Eighth District of Indiana by President Lincoln, holding this position until 1866, when he resigned. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster of Thorntown. In addition to his labors in the Church, Doctor Smith has always been actively identified with the promotion of the interests of the town in which he has resided, and on account of his popularity has frequently been mentioned for political honors. He was a Whig until the inception of the Republican party, since which time he has acted with the latter. In 1852 he was tendered the nomination to Congress by the Whig party, but declined. In 1855 he was nominated superintendent of public instruction, but refused to make the canvass. In 1878 he was a candidate for Congress before the Republican convention, and lacked only a few votes of receiving the nomination. In May, 1832, Mr.



E. A. Staley

Smith married Miss Elizabeth L. Wright, who died February 9, 1870. In December, 1840, he married Louisa J. Kline, by whom he had two sons, now living, and three daughters. She died October 24, 1874, and in November, 1875, he married Eleanor L., widow of Rev. William F. Wheeler. She still survives. Mr. Smith's oldest son, Garland A., is interested in the mines in Colorado. His son James W. is a farmer and school-teacher in Norton County, Kansas. Elizabeth L. is now Mrs. Ira F. Dollarhide, wife of a Kansas farmer. Laura L. is the wife of Rev. Isaac Dale, of Indiana. Flora A. is now Mrs. W. R. Oglebay, her husband being a prominent merchant of Stockwell, Indiana, and a former member of the Legislature. Mr. Smith is in every sense of the word one of the fathers of Methodism in Indiana. There are few men in the state who have been actively identified with the Church and its interests for a greater number of years. His labors in the cause of Christianity have been with him truly "labors of love." He has won for himself the respect and esteem of all who know him, and is a power for good in the community. He combines the earnest and devoted Christian, the useful citizen, the cherished member of society, and his name shall live in the annals of the Church and state for many generations. He is still hale and vigorous, and seems destined to see many years of usefulness.



STALEY, ERASTUS H., editor and proprietor of the *Frankfort Crescent*, Frankfort, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, February 6, 1830, and is the oldest child of Aaron and Catherine (Parsons) Staley. His mother died when he was but thirteen years of age. The subsequent ill-health of his father made him the virtual support of the family. Devoting his leisure moments to study, he qualified himself to teach in the public schools, working on the farm in summer and teaching in the winter till the spring of 1853, when he entered Indiana Asbury University with but fifty dollars. By working or teaching during his vacations, doing chores and acting as janitor during term time, and by the exercise of the most rigid economy, he graduated in 1858, with the first honors of his class. For the next four years he was the principal of the Battle Collegiate Institute. In 1862 he was made president of the male and female college at Valparaiso, where he remained nearly three years. In the mean time he had been admitted as a member of the North-west Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference. The fall of 1864 was spent working in the United States Christian Commission, in Sherman's army, from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Returning home he spent one year in the regular work of an itinerant minister at Frankfort Station, but, finding himself not adapted to

the work, he relinquished the pastorate, and after teaching one year in the seminary at Dayton, Indiana, he returned to Frankfort and accepted the position of superintendent of the town public schools, and acted as principal of the high school, teaching from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and having under his own immediate instruction from seventy-five to one hundred young men and women, gathered in from Clinton and surrounding counties. Commencing his career as a teacher in the year 1849, there are now more men and women living in North-western Indiana who have been under Mr. Staley's instruction than under that of any other teacher. After teaching in and managing the Frankfort schools for six years, on June 14, 1872, he closed his career as a teacher, and the next day assumed the editorial control and management of the *Frankfort Crescent*, the stock of which he gradually bought up till now he owns the entire office, the ground upon which it stands, and the two-story brick building especially erected for the purpose, in which the office, presses, etc., now run by steam, are situated. He yet retains his ministerial relation of local elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating at funerals and weddings, having solemnized more marriages than any other clergyman in Frankfort or Clinton County. He was married, November 15, 1862, to Miss Salome Barr, daughter of Abram and Catharine Rush Barr, of Tippecanoe County. Two children, Katie Belle and James Herman, are the result of this marriage. In politics, Mr. Staley is a Democrat, and his paper is the organ of the party in Clinton County. He is an earnest friend of education, an influential and enterprising citizen, ever ready to promote public interests, and build up the young and thriving city in which he lives.



STOCKTON, LAWRENCE B., of Lafayette, Indiana. Among the names indissolubly connected with the early settlement and growth of Lafayette none occupy a higher or more honorable place than that of Mr. Stockton. He is a man respected and beloved equally for his successful business career and his private worth. He was born June 3, 1803, in Bedford County, Virginia, and in his youth worked on his father's farm. His early education was obtained and paid for from his earnings, in such occupations as making rails at fifty cents per hundred, and working on a farm. His reward for six years of hard labor enabled him to pay for seventeen months of tuition. This, with a course of instruction in civil engineering, which he received in Wayne County, Indiana, while residing there with his father in 1819, constituted his early training. His desire for knowledge, united to a practical and observing mind, enabled him to gain much information

from the every-day occurrences and experiences of life, which served him well in his subsequent career. At the land sales in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1824, his father purchased for him eighty acres of wild land, which is now in the very heart of the city of Lafayette. The same year he removed to Lafayette with his father's family, and located about one mile south of the present city limits. In 1831 Mr. Stockton took up his residence on the tract of land which his father had given him, where he lived and labored for nearly half a century. With a judgment that seldom erred, and a faith in the future greatness of his new home that never faltered, Mr. Stockton purchased eighty acres adjoining the above-named tract, at five dollars per acre. The fact that he afterwards sold a part of this land for seven hundred dollars per acre, and another portion for one thousand dollars, proved the correctness of his judgment and the reasonableness of his faith. He retained the homestead and a small portion of his original purchase, on which he lived until his death. In 1826 Governor Ray appointed him the first surveyor of Tippecanoe County, an office he held for ten years. He was frugal, temperate, and of undeviating integrity, accumulating an ample fortune by patient industry. His entire life was an admirable example for every young man to emulate. In 1831 he was married to Miss Maria Emerson, who died the following year. In 1835 he married Miss Rachel Steely, and the same year he replaced his humble dwelling by a beautiful residence, regarded for many years as the most palatial house of the city and county. By his second wife he had four children, but two of whom, George N. and Lawrence B., junior, survive. The former is a prominent merchant of Lafayette. After acquiring a competency and retiring from active business life, he indulged his taste for travel by visiting the seaboard, Canada, the World's Fair at New York City, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, and other points. In 1857, in hopes of restoring his wife's health, he visited Cuba and the South. He was an active and influential politician, not for gain, or as an office-seeker, but from patriotic and conscientious motives. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860. His voice and influence were always used in opposition to the schemes of secession and disunion. June 5, 1868, Mr. Stockton was again bereft, by the death of his wife, caused by a lingering and painful cancer. This bereavement shadowed his remaining years, and he never ceased to mourn his loss as irreparable. Mrs. Stockton was a woman admired and loved for her beauty of mind and person; she was a noble and true Christian wife and mother. Mr. Stockton was a most worthy and active Mason and Odd-fellow. He obtained high positions in both bodies, and exemplified in his life and character their best moral teachings. He was not a professor of

religion, but was a liberal contributor to the Episcopal Church. He was strict and conscientious in the performance of every duty, public or private, a man of high impulses and high aims. His life would have adorned the best of creeds and been consistent with the highest professions. Amassing a handsome fortune, he was never a slave to money, and in the acquisition and disposition of his wealth he evinced sound judgment and discretion. He furnished his children with a good education, and, better still, implanted in them, by precept and example, the same excellent principles which guided him through life. He was a man of firmness and of positive convictions, but he was so manifestly honest and sincere in the maintenance and expression of his sentiments, that those who differed most widely from him were often his warmest friends. Even in politics, though a strict partisan and most pronounced in his views, he had no personal enemies. He died October 31, 1878, in his seventy-sixth year. His death was the result of an injury received by a fall from a fruit tree which he was engaged in trimming. His loss was deeply mourned by the community. All seemed to feel that it was a personal sorrow. His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens, including members of the orders of which he was an honored member. His memory is most affectionately cherished by all who knew him.

 TAYLOR, SAMUEL M., of Tipton, Indiana, is a native of the Hoosier State. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, April 19, 1831. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Hancock) Taylor. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father pursued the peaceful profession of a Baptist minister. He was left without a father's care and guidance when he was an infant of two years of age; and upon his noble mother devolved his training and education. She did not live to see him attain manhood, as he was barely fourteen years of age when her life ended. The early precepts and example of the prayerful widow were not lost upon the youth, and have since remained as his guiding star to a higher and better life. Mr. Taylor's early education was obtained in the subscription schools of his native county, which he attended in the intervals of work on a farm, which was his first business in life; and afterwards at the county academy, where he went after the death of his mother. This early dependence upon his own resources developed in him that self-reliance without which there can be no lasting success. To "paddle one's own canoe" has proved in numberless instances the surest road to the development of mental and physical energy. After some time spent in teaching school, which he began at



S. M. Taylor

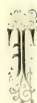
the age of seventeen, in 1853 he entered upon the study of law, in the office of Elliot & Mellett, of New Castle. He served awhile as deputy in the clerk's office of Howard County, and in 1857 came to Tipton, and for four years was engaged as deputy clerk of Tipton County. In 1859 he commenced the practice as a lawyer, but soon forsook the atmosphere of the court-room for the more congenial pursuits of mercantile life, which, in connection with milling and dealing in grain, have continued to be his avocation up to the present. Inheriting, perhaps, the martial spirit of his grandfather, Mr. Taylor entered the army in the late Rebellion, and served with the 101st Regiment Indiana Volunteers during the war. Both from temperament and inclination he was induced to take an active part in politics, and in 1874 he was elected by the Republican party joint Representative from the counties of Hamilton and Tipton. He made the same good record as a legislator that he had already made as a business man, a good citizen, and a soldier; and in 1876 he was honored by an election to the senatorial branch of the state Legislature. His record in both bodies, as in all his relations in life, is one of truth and integrity. He aimed to represent all the wants of the people. The high moral tone of Senator Taylor gave him an influential bearing in the senatorial body. Personally, he is tall and slenderly formed, having rather a clerical appearance. His beard and hair are sandy, and he is light complexioned. In 1868 he married Miss Rebecca Wiggins, also a native of Wayne County; and their family consists of four daughters, Florence, Lora, Hattie, and Augusta. Senator Taylor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been an active worker in the Sabbath-school for nearly fifteen years. He is by no means dogmatic in his religious principles, believing in the highest type of individual liberty in all matters pertaining to religion. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry; and on his mother's is of English descent. Although a Republican of the strictest type, he is popular with all classes of citizens and all shades of political opinion. The business obligations of the Senator have made him a most useful citizen in the county of Tipton, and his solid integrity and high moral worth have given him a standing second to none in the vicinity. Tipton has no better representative than Samuel M. Taylor. He is a witty and pleasing conversationalist.

and attending school during the winter months. During the two years following 1867 he both taught and attended school, preparatory to entering college, which he did in September, 1869, at the State University at Bloomington. He graduated in 1873, and in 1874 finished a law course in the university, and, moving to Lebanon, entered the office of Boone & Harrison. During this year he was admitted to the bar, and a few months later became a member of the above-mentioned firm. This association was soon dissolved by the death of the senior partner, Mr. Boone. He next formed a partnership with John W. Clements, which remained in force until Mr. Terhune's election to the judgeship, in the autumn of 1878. He is a Democrat in politics, one of the best jurists in his district. By his fellow-citizens he is highly esteemed for his social qualities, and by his associates regarded as a rising man in his profession. He is one of the youngest men ever elected to a judgeship in the state, and it is a matter of self-congratulation that he owes his elevation to office less to political influence than to his legal ability. He was married, October 20, 1875, to Miss May Knisell, of Lebanon.

THOMPSON, CALVIN D., lawyer, of Anderson, was born in Madison County, Indiana, July 26, 1839. His great-grandfather was the parent of eleven sons, and he not only contributed thus to the nation's strength, but fought for its independence in the Revolutionary War. His father, William H. Thompson, is a Baptist clergyman, and is still preaching at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, having been engaged in the ministry for half a century, averaging during that long period three sermons per week. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Berger, was of German descent. She reared a family of thirteen children, and died at the age of sixty-four. Thus does the unappreciative pen of the stranger condense into one sentence the record of a long life of patient toil and self-sacrifice. As Calvin was a sickly child, his instruction was delayed until he was nine years old, when, as he began to grow strong, he was taught the alphabet. He now made rapid progress, completing arithmetic in three years, and qualifying himself to teach, at the age of seventeen, a school of sixty pupils, sixteen of whom were over twenty-one years old. In 1858 he entered Marion Academy and remained three years, but did not graduate. In 1862, soon after leaving school, he commenced reading law in the office of Pierce & Thompson, in Anderson, and was admitted to the bar and began practice there in 1866, where he still remains. In 1861 Mr. Thompson joined the Masonic Fraternity, and has since taken all the degrees from the first to the thirty-second, inclusive. He united, in 1876, with the Im-

TERHUNE, JUDGE THOMAS J., of Lebanon, was born in Greene County, Indiana, March, 8, 1848, and is the second son of David and Sallie (Nealis) Terhune. The Judge, like the majority of those whose sketches form the material of this work, spent his boyhood on his father's farm, assisting his father,

proved Order of Red Men, and is one of the charter members of Ononga Tribe, No. 50. Mr. Thompson was the first city clerk of Anderson, and is now a member of the city council. He has also served the county as prosecuting attorney. He was married, April 12, 1866, to Miss Sarah Van Ort, by whom he has one daughter, Celia H. Mr. Thompson is an able attorney. As a criminal lawyer he has, indeed, few superiors in the state. Of thirty important criminal cases he has lost but one, and that was only apparently lost, for he accomplished the object in view. Not only does he use the English language effectively but he also speaks German fluently, and finds it of great value in his practice. Shrewdness, discernment, unerring judgment, rapidity of thought and action, and personal magnetism are among the elements of his character. Such men can not be kept in obscurity. A resistless force within impels them onward and upward despite all obstacles. Mr. Thompson has already gained an enviable position in the legal profession, and, being still a young man, comparatively, his name and influence must yet be far more widely extended.



TRISSAL, FRANCIS M., attorney, of Tipton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 30, 1847, and is the second son of Joseph and Phoebe (McGriff) Trissal. At an early date in life, in consequence of poverty and the death of his parents, he was compelled to rely on his own energy for an education and livelihood. He acquired a good common school education, and in 1865 was made deputy county clerk at Noblesville, where he remained three years. In 1868 he filled the same position in Howard County, returning to Noblesville in 1869. He then entered the law office of General David Moss, where he studied law for two years, when he was admitted to the bar, and in 1873 admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state and the United States Circuit Court. From 1870 to 1875 he was the partner of General Moss, during which period he filled for a time the office of prosecutor, to which he was appointed by Governor Hendricks. The three years following 1875 Mr. Trissal practiced in Indianapolis. In 1878 he removed to Tipton, where he still resides, having the best practice of any attorney at that bar. He is a Democrat in politics; was one of eight candidates in the State Convention of 1878 for attorney-general, but was defeated by a small majority; and was the nominee of his party in 1870 for prosecuting attorney, running far ahead of his ticket, but was defeated. He has been chairman of the several committees, and has stumped the state in every campaign since 1870. Mr. Trissal was the founder, in 1874, of the first Democratic newspaper published in Noblesville since the war. He was married, October 10, 1869, to Miss

Harriet D. Ross, daughter of Joseph W. Ross, an old citizen of Hamilton County, by whom he has one son. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens irrespective of party, being honored for those qualities which have given him, a purely self-made man, his high standing in the community. As an attorney, he is highly respected by the court and his professional brethren. While he is regarded as a formidable advocate, he has attained a much higher rank as a pleader. It is said of him in that respect that he has few superiors.



WALDRON, EDWARD H., general manager of the Lake Erie and Western Railway, was born October 30, 1843, in Auburn, New York; but spent most of his life in Syracuse, in that state. Though still young, he has already attained a well-deserved and more than local reputation, owing to the high qualifications necessary for the discharge of his important duties. He is the son of John E. and Viletta A. (Gould) Waldron. On his father's side he is a descendant of Baron Waldron, who, many years ago, received from Governor Stuyvesant a large tract of land on East River, New York, on which to settle an English colony. This land the heirs have lately united in trying to recover. Mr. Waldron, however, is not one of those who place a high value on genealogical greatness, and he refers with far more pride to his ascent than to his descent. He received limited instruction in the common schools of his native state, learning only the elementary branches. When quite young his parents removed to Syracuse; and there he was employed as clerk in the wholesale oyster house of his father. He remained in this position for several years, with the exception of a few brief intervals. He then went to Cincinnati, to gratify his early formed tastes for the railroad business. He began at the foot of the ladder, entering the employment of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad as freight brakeman. To the experience gained in this and other subordinate positions he, no doubt, owes both his present comprehensive knowledge of his complicated duties, and his rapid and honorable promotion. He served the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in various capacities until 1863, when he came to Lafayette, in the interests of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, as cashier, and afterwards as assistant superintendent. He superintended personally the building of the Kan-kakee Railroad, and managed it for four years. He then accepted the position of general superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, with which he had begun railroad life. This position he held for two years, when he came to Lafayette as general manager of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad,



Edwin Dyer



W. DeWitt Wallace

and general superintendent of the Lafayette, Muncie, and Bloomington. On the consolidation of these two roads he was appointed general manager—the position which he now holds. September 17, 1865, he married Miss Mary Anne (Russell) Beauchamp, of Lafayette. They have one son. He has been too much devoted to his profession to give time or attention to political life. He is a staunch Republican. He was educated in the Presbyterian belief; and is an attendant, but not a member, of that Church. Owing to Mr. Waldron's youth, and to the fact that he has been devoted to one calling, a sketch of his life is necessarily brief; yet few biographies exemplify more strongly what may be accomplished by patient industry and perseverance in rising from the humblest to the highest positions.

WALLACE, JAMES, late of Lafayette, Indiana, was one of the oldest and most respected of the pioneer settlers of Lafayette. He was born May 15, 1804, in the northern part of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, which has furnished to America many celebrated and educated Protestant citizens. Mr. Wallace came to this country when but four years of age; and, while justly proud of the land of his birth, became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our Republican institutions. His education was extremely limited, as he enjoyed only the meager advantages of our common schools when the system was in its infancy. He lived on a farm in the Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania, in the mean time learning the trade of cabinet-making, until he became of age. He then went to Cincinnati on foot, and wandered about the city for several days in search of work. At last he found employment at his trade; and, though his wages were small, he saved enough money during the winter to go to Lafayette in the spring and open a cabinet-maker's shop. He conducted this business with increasing success till 1853 or 1854, and, by making timely and judicious investments in real estate, accumulated a competence. He married Miss Sarah A. Marquam, of Lafayette, by whom he had six children, all of whom survive except two sons. Physically, Mr. Wallace was a remarkably fine specimen of a man—over six feet tall, very erect, and weighing nearly two hundred pounds. Originally a strong Whig, he became thoroughly identified with the Republican party, and was active in promoting every measure to advance its interests. He was descended from Irish Presbyterians, and was a most worthy and active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lafayette, in which he served as elder for many years. No man can be more justly styled self-made than Mr. Wallace. Without the advantages of education, wealth, or friends, but by industry, economy,

and a strict adherence to honest principles, he raised himself from poverty and obscurity to wealth and the highest place in the esteem of all who knew him. He will long be remembered and revered by the older citizens for his Christian integrity, and upright, honorable life. He died February 10, 1879, nearly seventy-five years of age, leaving an irreparable void in the ranks of Indiana pioneers.

WALLACE, CAPTAIN WILSON DEWITT, lawyer, of Lafayette, Indiana, was born at Lafayette, November 19, 1838. His father, James Wallace, was of Scotch-Irish descent, coming to this county from Tyrone County, Ireland, about 1808. His mother, Sarah A. (Marquam) Wallace, was of English and German descent. Captain Wallace grew to young manhood in Lafayette, assisting his father in the cabinet-shop and on the farm. Mr. Wallace's father was one of those old-fashioned men who did not believe in raising boys in idleness, and the theory of the father has told greatly on the life of the son. At the age of seventeen young Wallace left the public schools of his native town and entered Waveland Academy, in Montgomery County, Indiana. After one year's attendance want of money compelled him to leave and engage in teaching, to earn the means to pursue his education. He was thus enabled to return to the academy, leaving which he entered the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and was there graduated in 1861. Before he graduated the thunder of the cannon fired on Sumter was heard, and, glowing with indignant patriotism, he hurried home to enlist in the Union army. He was disappointed—Indiana's quota was full. He then began the study of the law with Huff & Jones, of Lafayette. But this did not last long, for there was another call for troops, and, prompt to answer it, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 40th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Men did not join as freely as at first. The realities of war had come from the front in the persons of legless and armless men, and it was now necessary to use persuasion and exhortation to raise troops. Into this work private Wallace entered with his characteristic energy and zeal, and was markedly successful. At the election of officers he was chosen second lieutenant of his company, and while in the field, his captain having been promoted, Lieutenant Wallace was unanimously elected to succeed him. Before leaving for the field of war, on his twenty-third birthday, he was married to Miss Anna M. Shields, daughter of Doctor P. S. Shields, of New Albany, Indiana. Captain Wallace was an honest, conscientious, and brave soldier, always at his post and ever ready in the discharge of a soldier's duty. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River. After a three days' en-

gagement, and while pursuing the routed enemy across the river, and just as he had gained the opposite bank, he was stricken down by a shell at the head of his company. His right elbow was shattered, and his head so seriously injured that for several weeks his life hung trembling in the balance. Incapable of further military duty, he resigned, returned home, and resumed the study of the law, with Hon. John A. Stein. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar. He carried into his profession the same honesty, perseverance, and zeal that characterized him as a soldier, and his professional life has been crowned with abundant success. He has a large and lucrative practice, and has won an eminent position at the bar. As an adviser he is trustworthy, and is noted as an advocate. He is a close, logical reasoner, clear in his comprehension, and correct in his application of legal principles, and he handles the facts of a case with wonderful power before a jury. He has held the offices of prosecuting and city attorney, and ably discharged the duties of both positions. But, while the law has been his life work, Captain Wallace has not degenerated into a mere attorney. Surrounding himself with a good library, he has systematically devoted a portion of his time to the study of literature. He is a man of ripe scholarship and of large and liberal culture. His literary taste is marked by chasteness of selection in his researches and skill in execution. He is a strong and ready writer, an appreciative reader, and a fluent and eloquent speaker. He is at home in society and on the rostrum, and is a welcome occasional contributor to several standard publications. His views of men and life are marked by a broad catholicity, and his acquaintance with great thoughts, with which he communes in his library, has made him not only firm and well-founded in his own opinions, but also widely tolerant of the opinions of others, a condition of mind seldom attained save through deep and varied reading. Captain Wallace is yet comparatively young, with the rich promise of a highly successful life before him.

WARD, THOMAS B., Judge of the Superior Court, Lafayette, was born in Marysville, Ohio, April 27, 1835. While yet an infant his parents removed to Indiana, and located in Lafayette, where the subject of this memoir has continued ever since to reside. He received a careful intellectual training, and by every consideration of personal advancement, seconded by the counsel of friends, he decided to adopt the law as the surest path to the attainment of those honors which his friends believed him qualified to win. Graduating from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1855, he immediately began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar two years later. Entering the

arena of politics, which possessed for him a peculiar fascination, he was elected mayor of Lafayette in 1861, though at that time but twenty-six years of age. So well and faithfully were these duties administered that he was honored by a re-election. He was appointed city attorney by the common council in 1869, and has since served several terms in that responsible position. In 1875 the Indiana Legislature created the Superior Court of Tippecanoe County. To the judgeship of this court Governor Hendricks appointed Mr. Ward, as a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties of this responsible office. This selection of the chief executive was indorsed by the action of the voters at the election of 1876, and he now serves in that capacity by the direct suffrage of the voters. Until assuming the judicial ermine Mr. Ward was a leading Democratic politician in his district, taking a deep interest in local and state affairs. As a party leader, he was popular and efficient, and exerted a powerful influence in elevating and purifying politics. By his political opponents he is held in high esteem, as a high-minded gentleman, honest in his convictions and fair in his dealings. Personally, he is the most genial of men, a warm friend and a delightful companion. In social circles he is exceedingly popular; and, though possessing great native dignity at all times, he does not carry with him into society that austerity and coldness which naturally attach to the bench. As a lawyer, he was fast winning distinction when called to his present position. He is a ready debater and a brilliant orator, and in the many years of usefulness which lie before him it is safe to predict a successful and an eminent career. In the position of judge he displays a legal acumen unusual in one of his years. He is gentle in manner, but inflexible in adherence to principles—a quality so essential to the judiciary—and is always calm, thoughtful, and deliberate in his renderings. He was married, June 10, 1856, to Miss Harriet L. Wance. Three children have been born to them.

WILDMAN, JOHN F., of Anderson, collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh District, was born near Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, January 1, 1842. His father, Enos Wildman, was a native of Leesburg, Virginia; and his mother, Jane M. Elliott, was born in Dayton, Ohio, to which place her father, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812, emigrated at a very early day. John F. Wildman prepared for Hanover College, and entered that institution with the intention of graduating, but Fort Sumter's cannon summoned him to sterner scenes, and he left school to aid in his country's defense. He enlisted, August 15, 1861, as a private in Company E, 3d Indiana Cavalry, and served as such and as a non-commis-

sioned officer for two and a half years, but finally promotion came. For meritorious service at the battle of Gettysburg he was commissioned adjutant of the 130th Indiana Infantry, and, again, for gallantry in the battle of Nashville he was made major of the 153d Indiana Infantry Volunteers, though but twenty-two years of age. He served over four years, being discharged in October, 1865. His military career reflected honor upon him, but with characteristic modesty he restricts the biographer to the above meager outline. After leaving the army Major Wildman obtained a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. On the 3d of April, 1867, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh District of Indiana. He established his office at Anderson, and now remains in that position. He was reared as a Presbyterian, and his religious views accord in general with those of that Church. In politics he manifests much interest, working actively in support of the Republican party, to which he is ardently devoted. He was married, September 25, 1867, to Miss S. J. Pierce, of Austinburg, Ohio. One child, Johnny, has been born to them. Mr. Wildman is a man of strong common sense, positive character, indomitable will, great perseverance, and magnetic influence. These qualities enable him to manage public enterprises, and he has employed them, especially in conducting political campaigns, in the interests of the Republican party. In the army, though then quite a young man, he was regarded as one of the most worthy and efficient officers in his corps. He has fine conversational powers, has ever maintained a character of strict integrity, and stands high in the respect of all classes.

 WILLIAMS, FREDERICK S., editor, Lafayette, is the son of Colonel John S. Williams, an account of whose life is to be found elsewhere in this volume. He was born at Lockport, New York, April 1, 1848. He obtained his education in the private schools of his native city, and of Lafayette, and in the colleges of Notre Dame, Indiana, and Georgetown, District of Columbia. He also spent one year in the University of Tübingen, at Würtemberg, Germany, perfecting himself in the study of German. In choosing the editorial profession, Mr. Williams has evidently consulted his most prominent talent, since he has unmistakable adaptation for this work. As a ready and vigorous writer, he has few equals; and his paper, though not long established, is rapidly attaining a reputation for the wisdom displayed in its selections, and the ability and terseness of its editorial department. Considering his youth, Mr. Williams had considerable professional experience before entering upon his present enterprise, having been city editor of the *Lafayette Dispatch*, and managing

editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the state organ of the Democratic party. His present paper, the *Sunday Times*, was first issued in the early part of 1879. The community seemed to be already supplied in every department of journalism; and the substantial encouragement with which Mr. Williams met is a deserved compliment to the ability with which his paper is conducted. In 1871 Mr. Williams was elected clerk of the Lower House of the state Legislature. He has traveled extensively in the old world. Between the spring of 1867 and the winter of 1868, at the age of nineteen, he made an extensive tour through England, Turkey, Greece, France, Italy, and Germany. As he traveled intelligently, he was enabled to gain a great amount of useful information. Mr. Williams is by birth and choice a thorough Democrat. He is not ashamed of his political faith, nor afraid to express it. His paper is non-political, and Mr. Williams's gentlemanly bearing and suavity of manners win and retain many friends of the opposite party. With marked talents for his chosen profession, fine natural tastes, and a mind cultivated by study and travel, he can not fail to attain an honorable position in the editorial ranks.

 WILLIAMS, COLONEL JOHN S., lawyer, of Lafayette, has been for twenty-six years a prominent citizen of this city. He was born December 14, 1825, at Lockport, New York. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Haynes) Williams, both deceased. His early education was obtained at the district schools, and afterwards at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. His earliest and strongest inclinations were towards the legal profession; and his successful career has confirmed the wisdom of his choice. After completing his course at school, he entered, as a student, the law office of Ransom & Holmes. He began the practice of law in 1846. In 1849, he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and entered on the duties of principal clerk in the appointment bureau of the general post-office, which position he filled for two years. In 1851, in connection with Mr. C. L. Skeels, he purchased the Lockport daily *Courier*, which he edited for two years, and then sold out to his partner. At about this time he was appointed attorney for the Buffalo and Lockport Railroad Company, serving in that position until the completion of the road. In the spring of 1853 he came to Lafayette, as the attorney of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, and held this position until the road was completed to Lafayette. In 1856 he was elected mayor of the city of Lafayette, and was re-elected in 1858, serving in that capacity with marked ability and fidelity. At the expiration of his second term of office, he resumed the practice of his profession.

For some years he was editor of the Lafayette daily *American*. He was married, in August, 1846, to Miss Anna Maria Southard, now deceased, of Lockport, New York. They had one son, Frederick S. Williams, now editor of the Lafayette Sunday *Times*. In September, 1859, he married Miss Mary J. Ball, the eldest daughter of Owen Ball, Esq., one of Lafayette's oldest and most valued citizens. Colonel Williams is an attendant on the Episcopal form of worship, but is not a member of any Church. He has been for thirty years, and will probably always remain, a Democrat. Though he adheres to his political faith with tenacity, and expresses his views fearlessly, he is far removed from intolerance, and on more than one occasion has followed his convictions, rather than the dictates of party. He was a War Democrat, and is a thorough patriot. When the war broke out, he vied with the foremost in demanding the preservation of the Union. He was colonel of the 63d Indiana Volunteers, and was present with his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run. Shortly after this engagement, he was compelled by ill-health to resign his position. Until the close of the war, he rendered effective service by pen and speech, and, as an influential leader in the councils of his party, aided in advancing the Union cause. He is an able lawyer, a thorough business man, a liberal, public-spirited citizen, and a most genial gentleman. To his pleasant social qualities and personal popularity he was indebted for the confirmation, by an opposition Senate, of his appointment by President Johnson as collector of internal revenue. As a further and gratifying evidence of the same popularity at home, it may be stated that all of his bondsmen for that responsible office were members of the opposite political party. He is a brother of Hon. George B. Williams, distinguished as having been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the Japanese government, to institute and perfect that system in Japan.



WILSON, COLONEL WILLIAM C., of Lafayette, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, November 22, 1827. Unlike the majority of those who are mentioned in the present volume, he enjoyed in early life the best of educational advantages. Naturally gifted with keen perceptions, great energy of character, and a retentive memory, it is no cause for wonderment that he graduated with high honors, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he finished the course in the Law Department of the Indiana State University, receiving therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was immediately licensed to practice in the Circuit Courts, and in June of the same year in the Supreme Court of the state.

In the spring of 1850 he opened an office in Lafayette. A decade passed without the occurrence of any event worthy of particular mention. During this period Mr. Wilson had been quietly gaining both fame and fortune, and, though scarcely thirty-three years old, was already regarded by his brethren as something more than a representative man. The ushering in of 1861 was followed by the muttering of that fearful storm that soon burst with all the fury of sectional hatred upon our devoted country. Burning with patriotic ardor and the enthusiasm of youth, Mr. Wilson, at the first call for troops, enlisted as a private soldier. In him were combined those qualities of mind which display, under the most trying circumstances, the possession of great executive ability, added to a personal courage that amounted almost to rashness. He rose rapidly, step by step, until, in the short space of eight months, he held command of one of the bravest regiments from the Hoosier State—the 40th Volunteers. His military career, which closed in the autumn of 1864, was creditable to him alike as a soldier and a gentleman. At the time of his discharge from the service he commanded the 135th Regiment, to which duty he had been assigned some six months previous. As a people, we are too chary of the credit due to those noble spirits, who, in the first hour of the nation's peril, forgetful of business interests and personal danger, severing the pleasant social ties that bound them to home and friends, rallied to the defense of their nation's honor. Returning after an absence of four years to the quiet of civil life, Colonel Wilson again resumed the practice of his profession. During the year 1866 he filled the position of assessor of internal revenue for the Eighth District of Indiana. He was then appointed by the President postmaster at Lafayette, retiring in April, 1869. On the occasion of the soldiers' reunion at Indianapolis, October 15, 1875, Colonel Wilson was selected by the veterans of Tippecanoe County to command their regiment, receiving for them the prize banner, which was presented by his life-long friend, Governor Morton. He was also chosen by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to deliver the annual address before that body, at the Grand Opera-house, Philadelphia, July 7, 1876, which was received with high encomiums by the press throughout the country. Colonel Wilson is a Republican in politics, and, previous to the formation of that party, was a Whig. He has never, however, been a politician, nor devoted much of his time to party interests, his extensive professional relations requiring his undivided attention. As a lawyer, Colonel Wilson has few superiors. A brilliant orator, his ability to sway juries renders him a dangerous foe in legal conflict. Thoroughly conversant with the methods and principles of legal jurisprudence, eloquent and exhaustive in argument, a keen judge of human nature,

ready in debate and quick at repartee, this rare combination of qualities has placed him in the front rank of Indiana's successful advocates. On the thirteenth day of April, 1876, he obtained the coveted honor of admission to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WHITE, EMERSON ELBRIDGE, president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, January 10, 1829. His father, Jonas White, a native of Massachusetts, was a farmer, in moderate circumstances. When eighteen years of age he left home to obtain a liberal education, paying his way by working in haying and harvesting, and by teaching. In 1851 he was temporary instructor in mathematics in the Cleveland university, and in 1852 he became principal of one of the Cleveland schools. In 1854 he was promoted to the principalship of the Central High School. In 1856 he resigned this position to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio. Early in 1861 he removed to Columbus to take charge of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, which he edited and published for over fourteen years, making it one of the most influential educational journals in the country. In 1870 he started a national edition of the *Monthly*, with the title of the *National Teacher*. In 1875 he sold both editions of his journal to Hon. W. D. Henkle, Salem, Ohio. In 1863 he was appointed state Commissioner of Common Schools, and while in this office secured an important revision of the Ohio school law. The new provisions incorporated established the present institute system of Ohio, and created the state Board of Examiners. In 1876 he received the unsolicited appointment to the presidency of Purdue University, which position he still holds. He was president of the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1863; of the National Superintendents' Association in 1868, presiding at the meeting held in Nashville, Tennessee; of the National Educational Association in 1872, presiding at the meeting held in Boston, Massachusetts; and of the Industrial Section of the National Educational Association in 1880, being re-elected to serve in 1881. He is now a member of the National Council of Education, composed of fifty-one of the leading educators of the United States. In 1866 he read a paper in Washington on "A National Bureau of Education," and drafted the memorial and the bill which were introduced into Congress by General Garfield, of Ohio. The bill was passed by Congress, and is now the law under which the bureau is administered. He is the author of "A Class-book of Geography," first published in 1853; the larger portion of "Bryant and Stratton's Business Arithmetic," published in 1860; "White's School Registers and Records," first pub-

lished in 1865; "White's Graded School Arithmetics," published in 1870, and a "Manual of Arithmetic for Teachers," published in 1876. He was associate editor of "Education in Ohio," a centennial volume published in 1876, and is the author of numerous pamphlets and reports on educational topics. In 1866 the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the Indiana State University, and the following year the same degree was conferred by Marietta College, Ohio. In 1877 he was a lay delegate to the World's Presbyterian Council, which met in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was married in 1853 to Mary Ann Sabin, of Hudson, Ohio, by whom he has five children—three sons and two daughters.

FERGUSSON, SAMUEL W., attorney, Lebanon, Indiana, was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, October 15, 1850. He is the youngest son of George and Amanda (Shepherd) Fergusson. His father was a blacksmith in his youth, but in his latter days a merchant. He served in the War of 1812. Mr. Fergusson passed his early life at home, attending school at Albion, Iowa, and also attended the seminary at that place for two years. At the age of fourteen he apprenticed himself as a shoemaker, being thus employed for three years. At the end of this time he left his trade and was engaged as a brakeman on the Central Railroad of Iowa, where he worked a short time; then removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, and taking a similar position on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. He retained this place for a brief period, and then went on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad in the same capacity, staying there until March 11, 1872, when he lost his left arm in coupling cars. In May, of the same year, he went to Lebanon, and began the study of law with Hon. C. S. Wisner, and at the same time he was the telegraph operator at that station. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1873. He remained with Mr. Wisner until 1874, when he began the practice of his profession, following it ever since. In 1876 he began and finished the first complete abstract of titles of the county, and was the originator of the style of index used, which is said to be the most perfect and simple of any known. In March, 1879, he purchased the weekly *Argus* of Thorntown, which he has since edited. He has been a contributor of articles to the Indianapolis papers and those of the county in which he lives. He is an uncompromising Republican, and has been so from his youth up. He was married April 23, 1874, to Laura I. King, daughter of James King, a merchant of Greensburg, Indiana, by whom he has three children. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fergusson is a young man of marked ability.

EVANS, JAMES LAFAYETTE, of Noblesville, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1825. In 1837 he removed, with his father, the late Jonathan Evans, to Hancock County, Indiana, where he resided until 1845, when he was married to Sarah A. Murnan, his present wife. Soon after his marriage he removed to Augusta, Marion County, at which place he lived until 1850, when he went to Noblesville, Hamilton County, where he engaged in a large retail mercantile business, which, in connection with farming, he followed successfully for several years, afterwards being extensively in the manufacture of flour, and in the grain, provision, and farming business, in which he is at present employed. In early life Mr. Evans received a common school and academic education, but devoted his time and attention particularly to the acquisition of a business or commercial education, which he turned to good account afterwards, when he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, in which he served upon the Committees on Mines and Railroads and Canals. During the war Mr. Evans was a staunch Union man, doing more than almost any other person in his vicinity to aid the families of soldiers in the field. He is a member of the Christian Church and a prominent Mason. He is a man of medium height, has a large head, and has always been characterized among his acquaintances by his business sagacity and judgment, and in his community by his unswerving integrity.

HUDSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM D., of Lebanon, Indiana, treasurer of Boone County, was born in Boone County, Indiana, September 23, 1837, and is the second son of John and Matilda (Gose) Hudson. His father was a farmer, and was one of the early settlers of Boone County, coming here in an early day. Mr. Hudson spent his boyhood days on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, and attended what few schools the country afforded, and by hard study since he has arrived at manhood he has now a fair English education. In 1855 he went to Iowa and Missouri, and for the next six years drifted around considerably, teaching school in the winter months and being employed at various kinds of work in the summer. In the fall of 1862 he entered the 17th Iowa Volunteer Infantry as a private, and was with the regiment until the close of the war. He rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and on the field of action at Huntsville, Alabama, was promoted to captain for bravery. He was with the regiment during the entire war, and was in all of the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee and the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was mustered out of the army at Davenport, Iowa, in the summer of 1865. On leav-

ing the army he returned to Boone County, and opened a store in Jamestown. After a few years he sold his store, and then opened a hardware and agricultural implement warehouse, which he operated until he was elected to the treasurer's office in the fall of 1874. He then disposed of his stock in trade, and moved to Lebanon, where he has resided ever since. He was married August 21, 1865, to Sarah F. Brown, daughter of Matthew Brown, of Warren County, Iowa, a farmer, by whom he has two sons and two daughters, all at home attending school. In politics he is an active member of the Republican party, and is a member of the county central committee.

PORTER, ALBERT G., physician and surgeon, Lebanon, Indiana, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, May 29, 1821, the oldest son of Seth W. (and Cynthia Davis) Porter, a farmer. The Davises were a very prominent family in Park County, Indiana, the brother, the Hon. John G. Davis, being in Congress. He was one of the eminent men of Western Indiana, and his brother William was very prominent in Illinois. Up to fourteen years of age the Doctor lived on the farm, and in 1835 he entered the high school at Rockville, where he spent several years. In 1841 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Davis, of Georgetown, Illinois, and afterward with Dr. James C. Cross, of Lexington, Kentucky, who was also a professor in the state university, in its medical department. In 1839 and 1840 he attended the Miami Literary University. He continued the study of medicine, and also taught school up to 1847, at which time he went to Europe and entered the Transylvania Medical College in Vienna, Austria, where he graduated in the spring of 1849. He immediately returned home, and located in Georgetown, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession. Here he lived for two years, and then moved to Galena, where he lived for some eight or nine years. He also lived and followed his profession at Prophetstown, where he had a fine property, and spent about ten years. In 1861 he entered the army, and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 34th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, and assigned for duty to the 75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was surgeon of that regiment at the time it was mustered out, in 1864. He was in field duty most of the time, excepting six months, when he was in charge of the small-pox hospital. On returning home he settled in State Line City, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he moved to Lebanon. He is a member of the County, State, and National or American Medical Society. He was married, April 11, 1847, to Julietta More, of Georgetown, Illinois,



L. L. L.

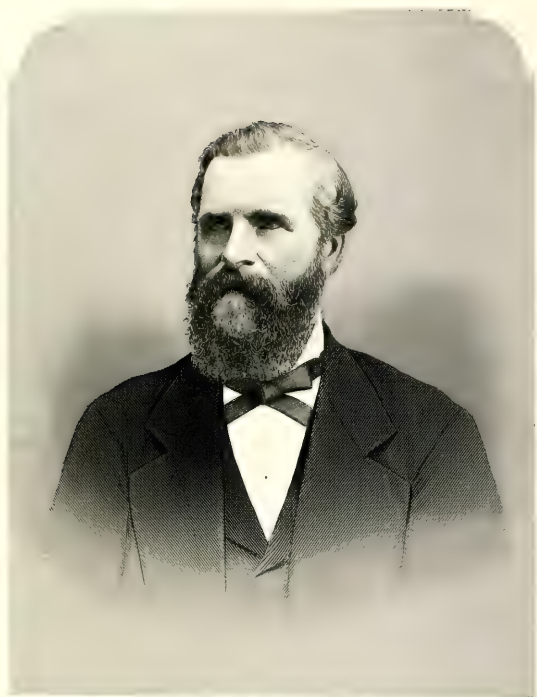
daughter of a wealthy farmer, by whom he has five children, all at home. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is well and favorably known all over the state by the fraternity. The Doctor is a social and genial gentleman.

WRIGHT, ENOS B., of Anderson, was born in Stafford County, Virginia, March 3, 1804. His father, William Wright, was a Virginian, of English descent; and his mother, Susan (Bridle) Wright, was also born in Virginia, of German ancestry. His grandfather helped achieve the independence of our country. When Enos was two years of age his parents removed with him to Gallia (now Meigs) County, Ohio. From the age of eleven to that of eighteen he lived with a farmer, who, according to agreement, sent him to school six months of each year, in return for his work the rest of the time. The school-houses of those days were of the most primitive kind, being built of logs, with windows of greased paper. In 1822 he began teaching. The twenty-seventh day of December, 1827, he was married to Miss Nancy Taylor, of Ohio. About three years later he removed to Madison County, Indiana, then almost an unbroken wilderness, the city of Anderson being but a small Indian village. There he taught the first organized school, and continued teaching two years, thus making ten years in which he was engaged in that occupation. Mr. Wright then engaged as salesman in a dry-goods store in Huntsville. After remaining there two years he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper by Bazel Brightwell, in Richmond, for a period of two and a half years. He then returned to Huntsville. In 1845, in partnership with James Gray, in whose employment he had been during the three previous years, he engaged in mercantile business in Anderson. In 1850 Mr. Gray died, and Mr. Wright bought both stock and building, and continued the business until 1870, when he sold the entire establishment. Mr. Wright cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and is now a Republican. He is interested only in important political issues, never stooping to intrigue. For nearly half a century he has borne the privations of pioneer life in Indiana, and labored diligently to enlighten the youth and develop the resources of the country, witnessing its growth from a wilderness to its present improved condition. His character, as might be expected in one so useful without ostentation, is marked by temperance, morality, and strict integrity. An evidence of the general confidence in his honesty is seen in the fact that before banks were established in Anderson many deposited their funds with him for safe keeping. Though seventy-six years of age, Mr. Wright is still vigorous, industrious, and is as light-hearted as a sunny-faced youth.

WILSTACH, JOHN AUGUSTINE, lawyer, of Lafayette, Indiana, was born in Washington City, District of Columbia, July 14, 1824. The name "Wilstach" is German, and was originally spelled Wilds-dach, the English equivalent of which is "Deerpark." Mr. Wilstach's father, Doctor Charles F. Wilstach, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. The maiden name of his mother, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years, was Hannah Whittier Ustick. She is, as her middle name suggests, a relative of the Quaker poet. Her family dates its origin from the Shields and Hamilton families of Scotland. Doctor Wilstach's family trace their genealogy back to the date of the conquest of Gaul by Clovis, king of the warlike tribe of the Salians, who, in the year 486, defeated the Roman Governor Syagrius, in the battle of Soissons. As a result of this victory, the Roman estates were confiscated and divided, as rewards of meritorious service, among the officers and soldiers of the Salian army. Bruno, one of the Salian generals, thus acquired the estate of Deerpark in Alsatia, and was thereafter known as Bruno de Wilds-dach. His descendants were counted among the ancient nobility, and have filled many important posts of honor in Church and state—no less than six of them, according to the authentic genealogical tables preserved in the Imperial Library of Vienna, having been bishops, and a still larger number having attained to distinguished military positions. Mr. Wilstach is largely self-taught. He had no school training after the age of fifteen, as at that time he removed with his family to Lafayette, then comparatively destitute of educational facilities. At the age of eleven he entered, at Cincinnati, the military and academical institute of Professor (afterwards Major-general) Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, the renowned astronomer, and founder of the Adams Observatory, Cincinnati. After the lapse of two years the entire institute, professor and students, was transferred to and formed the nucleus of Cincinnati College. There Mr. Wilstach enjoyed the instruction of teachers of rare ability. Besides Professor Mitchell, there were McGuffey, Drury, Telford, and Mansfield. There his more intimate fellow-students were Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton. Between the late Major-general Mitchell and Mr. Wilstach there existed, from the beginning of their acquaintance, an ardent and unwavering friendship. They appreciated each other to the utmost, and their correspondence continued up to within a few days of the death of the distinguished commander of the Department of the South—a man eminent alike for private worth, for scholarly polish, for scientific insight, and for military genius. Mr. Wilstach is now meditating the delivery, in Cincinnati, of a memorial address or panegyric on the characteristics of his deceased friend. Mr. Wilstach has acquired a hand-

some property both in city and country. His tastes are rural, and he delights in the picturesque. The heights on his farm on the Wabash, just north of Lafayette, where he is about to establish his country-seat, command an entrancing view of city and river, forest and valley; and the rich fields in the adjacent Indian Reservation, sweeping in prospective northward to the renowned battle-field of Tippecanoe, and southward to the fertile plains of the Wea, form a panorama which has few rivals on the globe. Mr. Wilstach has always been a student. A methodical and painstaking industry has been one of his marked characteristics through life. Before leaving college he had acquired a knowledge of mathematics, and of the Greek, Latin, and French languages; to these he has since added German and Italian, and has devoted much of his time to the study of history and general literature. He has on several occasions of general interest delivered public addresses. Among the most prominent of these were his "Eulogy on the Life and Character of Henry Clay," and his "Oration on the Centennial Anniversary of the United States." These, and many others of his productions, have been published in pamphlet form. His choice of business was the profession of the law. He began its practice in Lafayette, from which place he has never removed. He has no "military record" excepting that of his school days, to which he alludes on occasions with warm interest. But so early a taste of the rigors of military life, under so exacting a disciplinarian as Major-general Mitchell, made him avoid rather than seek military promotion, to which he received flattering and pressing invitations during the Mexican and late wars. In the latter war he was complimented with an honorary enrollment on the staff of Governor Morton, and on several occasions Governor Morton made effective use of Mr. Wilstach's pen in the service of the Union. In 1867, pursuant to the recommendation of Governor Morton, Mr. Wilstach was appointed one of the commissioners to the World's Fair, at Paris. In the discharge of this mission he remained in Europe six months. He again visited Europe in 1874-5, remaining seven months. A detailed report of his first visit was published by the State Board of Agriculture as an appendix to their annual report. He also acted for some time, under a commission from Governor Baker, as commissioner of immigration. Mr. Wilstach is noted for his public spirit and active sympathy with all plans and movements tending to the diffusion of intelligence among the people, and contributing to their social and

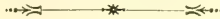
political welfare. He has devoted much time to the study of social problems. In religion he is a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and in politics a Republican, giving an earnest adherence to the doctrines of that party. In 1855 he was married to Miss Elbra Ceceilia Patti. His wife's father was of Italian and her mother of English origin. The children of this union are four sons. Mr. Wilstach is a gentleman of fine physical development, being nearly six feet in height, and weighing one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. Having lived a temperate life, he is remarkably well preserved, and at the age of fifty-five displays unusual buoyancy and vigor, both mental and physical. He is positive in his convictions, and persistent in carrying out his undertakings, which are always worthy. Socially, he is characterized by a sympathetic disposition and a suavity of manner which make him a welcome companion in all circles. A lover of children, delighting in their sports, he is a general favorite of the juvenile circle, than which no higher compliment could be paid to his head and heart. In his business relations he is a man of undeviating integrity. He has been for years one of the leading lawyers of Northern Indiana. His professional papers are noticeable for clearness of conception, conciseness of expression, and closeness of logic, and, what is remarkable in one of his profession, his calligraphy is almost unequalled for legibility, as he has never believed that execrable penmanship is an index of either superior mental attainments or business capacity. With an active, incisive mind, industrious habits, and a pen in full harmony therewith, he accomplishes in a short time an amount of labor that is rarely equalled. In illustration it is only necessary to state that, amidst a large legal practice, and besides accomplishing an immense amount of other literary labors, he has, with his own hand, written a complete, and the only complete, philological and free translation of the entire Bible, a work that consumed four solid years of hard labor, and if published would be an invaluable contribution to religious literature. He is the most highly esteemed by those who know him best, and, after a residence of over forty years in Lafayette, his private and public life are without stain or reproach. His love for home and family is singularly intense, and he is greatly beloved by his neighbors and the children of the community. With his mental endowments unimpaired and a carefully preserved physical constitution, he apparently has before him many years of usefulness and honor. He is a representative man of Indiana.



J. A. Johnson

THE

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.



ADRIAN, JAMES A., M. D., of Logansport, was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, January 12, 1829. His parents, Arthur and Mary (Mulvana) Adrian, removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they soon died, leaving him an orphan at the age of three years. It does not appear upon whom the care of the helpless child devolved, nor what were the circumstances in which he was reared; but it is certain that he received little instruction, for, at the age of eleven, he was unable to read or write. Soon, however, his mind evinced its higher instincts in a craving for knowledge; and in Roscoe, Coshocton County, Ohio, he secured, by working morning and evening, the coveted privilege of attending school. There he made such rapid progress as to become competent, before long, to teach a village school, which he did for one year, at the same time zealously prosecuting his studies. Though wholly dependent upon himself, and needing the small sum thus obtained for material necessities, he devoted it all to his unwavering purpose of getting an education, becoming a pupil in the high school at Oxford, Pennsylvania. On leaving that institution he entered the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, but was soon compelled to retire from it because of ill-health. Thinking a Southern climate would prove beneficial, he sailed, in October, 1845, from Baltimore for Mobile, where he became tutor in a private family. The duties of this position were so well performed that he was retained two years, during which he had access to Prof. J. C. Nott's fine library, an advantage of which he fully availed himself. His health now being restored, he returned to Roscoe, Ohio, and began the study of medicine under Dr. M. Johnson. In 1848-49 he attended a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and the following year commenced practice in Crawford County, in that state. After remaining until the spring of 1851, he removed to Lewisburg, Cass County, Indiana. In 1854

he was graduated from the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio. He then resumed the duties of his profession in Lewisburg, and soon acquired a good practice. In 1866, not content with the progress already made, he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York, receiving at the close his second degree of M. D. Subjecting the knowledge thus gained to the critical test of practice, and making it, when so proved, a part, as it were, of his own nature, he went to the city of New York, and devoted the term of 1868 and 1869 to a special study of the eye and ear. In 1871 he was a delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society to the American Medical Association, which met at San Francisco. Two years later, having become a citizen of Logansport, he helped to organize the Cass County Medical Society, and was elected its first president. He read before the society a treatise on "Cholera" and another on "Spinal Meningitis," both of which were so ably written that the members felt assured of the wisdom of their choice in making him their head. As above indicated, Dr. Adrian joined the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he was also made an honorary member of the California Medical Society. In 1875 he was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, which convened at Brussels, Belgium. He read a paper before that body, and took so important a part in its discussions as to reflect honor upon himself and the society which he represented. While there he availed himself of the opportunity to visit various parts of Europe, and, on his return, the citizens of Logansport having publicly welcomed him, he gave, in response to the address of welcome, a graphic description of the scenes and events of his travels. At the age of twenty-one he became a Mason, and has since held many official positions, one of which was in the Grand Lodge of the state. In politics Dr. Adrian is a staunch Democrat, having, in 1860, publicly advocated the election to the

presidency of Stephen A. Douglas, who was his personal friend, and a man whom he admired. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral College, and his efforts in support of Tilden and Hendricks established his reputation as a political orator. Yet his addresses are not confined to politics; for he is often called upon to speak on other subjects. He might, at various times, have become a popular and, doubtless, a successful candidate, but has invariably declined. His set speeches possess much merit, and his extemporaneous efforts are of the most happy kind. His fine personal appearance and genial and graceful manner before an audience at once insure him a respectful hearing, and he never fails to engage close attention throughout. An important element of his success in oratory is the fact that, however effective he may be, his easy manner gives the impression that he has still stronger mental forces in reserve. He reads French, and is familiar with German, both as a written and a spoken language. Well-informed upon a great variety of topics, always good-humored and sociable, and having genuine worth of character, his society is sought after and his personal friendship highly valued. Although fond of congenial company, he wastes no time in frivolity, having long since adopted the motto, "Time is money. I have neither to spend, save in good and useful employments." The apparent ease with which Dr. Adrian has overcome, without aid, the unfavorable conditions of early life, and mounted to such rank in the medical profession, marks him the possessor of a high order of talent. His purpose seems to have been, not so much to gain a large and lucrative practice—although in this respect successful—as to master the profound and mysterious truths of the science of medicine. His selection, in 1875, as a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, at Brussels, and the prominent part he bore in the proceedings of that learned body, show to what degree of proficiency he has attained. That keen power of analysis which serves him so well in the remedial art has been employed also in logic, and, as already seen, his versatile mind has grasped political as readily as medical questions, and enabled him to become an entertaining and effective speaker.

BARNARD, OBED, grain dealer, Fowler, Benton County, was born December 5, 1826, in Washington County, Indiana. His parents were John and Sophronia (Sottle) Barnard. His family removed to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, with him, when he was seven years of age, where he attended school until he was twenty. Having received a good education, he worked on his farm until 1857, when he removed to Lafayette, and entered the grain business, continuing there until

1865, when he went to Brookston, in the same line. Then, in 1874, he removed to Fowler, still engaging in the grain trade, which is now of great magnitude—in fact, by far the largest in his section of the state. He was one of the first trustees of the town of Fowler after its incorporation in 1875-76. Formerly he was of the old Whig party, but joined the Republican ranks on their formation. Mr. Barnard has twice been married—first, January 30, 1849, to Elizabeth Jennings, of Tippecanoe County, who died, leaving two sons to mourn her loss. He again married, on May 23, 1876, Elizabeth M. Barnes, of Battle Ground, by whom he has one little daughter. He is a member of the Methodist congregation. Mr. Barnard is a man who stands high in the esteem of the community, a man of moral worth, honorable and upright, beloved by his family, and enjoys the benefits of a competence earned by a successful business career.

BALDWIN, DANIEL PRATT, LL. D., of Logansport, was born in Madison County, New York, March 22, 1837. His parents were Hira and Harriet (Pratt) Baldwin, the latter, who is now living, being a sister of the late ex-Senator D. D. Pratt, for whom the subject of this sketch is named. The ancestry of the family may be traced to the early settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Daniel Pratt Baldwin was brought up on a farm, upon which he worked in summer. During the winter he went to school, where he showed such scholarly ability that it was decided to give him an advanced education. He took an academic course at Cazenovia Seminary, Madison County, New York, and received his diploma in 1852. He graduated from Madison University in 1856, and from Columbia Law School in 1860. During these ten years he stood at the head of his classes, and was especially noted as a speaker and writer. In June, 1860, he removed to Logansport, Indiana, and commenced his profession, in connection with the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, under the name of Pratt & Baldwin. During the following ten years the firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, which extended to many parts of the state. In 1870 Mr. Baldwin was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy, and, in the following year, was elected to the same position. In 1872 he received the degree of LL. D., from Madison University and Wabash College. In 1873 he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged, in connection with State Senator D. D. Dykeman. Owing to a partial deafness, he was prevented from entering the army during the late war, but used his whole influence to aid the Union cause. He is an earnest Republican in politics. Judge Baldwin is proprietor of the Logansport Daily and Weekly Journal, and, at times,

contributes to its editorial columns. He has spared no means, during the last two years, to make this paper valuable to the community. It has a large circulation. In June, 1878, he was nominated, by acclamation, by the Republican State Convention of Indiana, for the important office of Attorney-general of the state. Within the past two years, Judge Baldwin has delivered seven college addresses, and numerous popular lectures. He is the author of the well-known essay, entitled, "A Lawyer's Reading in Evidence of Christianity," which was published in 1875, and is now undergoing a second edition. Among his addresses which have been published are, "The Defects in our Political System," and "The Cause and Cure of Hard Times," both of which have been widely quoted. For many years he has been active in the interests of the Wabash College, and instituted the Baldwin Oratorical Prize. He is now a trustee. But few men have been more careful in their selection of a library. In his reading, he confines himself to the choicest works. He has made a special study of political economy and the science of government. With all his eminent ability as a lawyer, and excellence as a scholar, Judge Baldwin is entirely free from ostentation. He was married, June 16, 1863, to Miss India Smith, of Logansport. They have had two children, neither of whom are living.



BANTA, PROFESSOR WILLIAM H., Superintendent of the public schools of Valparaiso, Indiana, was born September 13, 1846, in Preble County, Ohio. His parents, James D. and Emily Banta, were born in the same state. His grand-parents, Henry and Mabel Banta, were natives of Kentucky. His early educational advantages were very limited, being only those derived from attendance at a district country school for about three months each year until he arrived at the age of sixteen years. He assisted his father at farm work, when not receiving instruction, until 1858, when his father's reverses in fortune rendered it necessary for him to abandon school entirely. This he did for two years; but in the winter of 1862-63 he taught a district school for three months, for which he received one hundred dollars, boarding himself during the time. He then commenced going to school in winter, and making brick in summer, sometimes working both night and day in order to procure a better education. In 1867 he was engaged as first assistant teacher in the Rochester public school, and was elected to the position of principal of the same school, without having made an application. This office he filled until 1870. During the last three years of his teaching all his spare time was devoted to the study of the higher mathematics and the languages, in which he recited daily to a private teacher. March

28, 1870, he began his duties as teacher of mathematics and natural science in the Valparaiso Male and Female College, continuing in that institute for about one year. September 1, 1871, he was elected principal of the public schools of the city of Valparaiso, which position he still retains. His early tastes, which led him to seek an education with the view of becoming a school-teacher, he has followed unceasingly, yielding only to the occasional necessity of earning by manual labor the means to enable him to pursue higher studies, which would finally place him at the head of his profession. By his energy and untiring industry he has shown his adaptation to his calling, winning for himself the confidence of the school board, the respect of the people, and the admiration of his pupils. His success in obtaining employment and adequate compensation has been gratifying in the extreme. The Valparaiso public school, under his administration, has been thoroughly classified and greatly improved in discipline, while the attendance has been increased more than fifty per cent. He is a member of both the Independent Order of Odd-fellows and the Masonic Fraternity. He united with the Methodist Church at the age of twenty-one, and has always been a member in good standing. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no active interest in party matters. As a citizen, he is highly esteemed by his neighbors, and much beloved by his family and intimate friends. He was married, December 20, 1870, to Miss Rhoda Bates, of Valparaiso. She was born March 4, 1846. They have two children, daughters, the oldest born January 20, 1874, and the youngest February 25, 1880.



PARTHOLOMEW, ARTILLUS V., a prominent business man and pioneer of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, was born in Hopewell Town, Licking County, Ohio, November 26, 1818. His parents, Jeremiah and Rebecca Bartholomew, were born in Greenbriar County, Virginia. His early educational advantages were very limited, being only such as were obtainable in the county district schools. When out of school he worked at farming. In 1828 the family moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he continued in the district school until 1833, when his parents removed to Michigan City, Laporte County. There his whole time was given to assisting his father about the hotel which they opened. In 1834 he moved to Center Township, Porter County, where he resumed farming, continuing it until 1862. In 1850 he became interested in trade with his brother in Valparaiso, which he continued until 1852, when he gave his undivided attention to farming. In connection with M. L. McClellan, in 1862, he commenced a dry-goods business in the store now owned and occupied by him, which he built in 1860.

In 1866 they sold their stock to the Valparaiso Wool Manufacturing Company, renting the store to that company for two years. He had been interested in the company since 1864, and was elected one of the directors and president. He sold out his interest in 1871, and devoted the next two years to the closing up and settling of the business of the manufacturing company. In March, 1873, he united with his brother, S. L. Bartholomew, and S. R. Bryant, in the wool and produce commission trade, opening business in the city of Chicago. In 1875 he disposed of his share to his partners, and, until 1877, gave his time to his farm. He then again opened a general dry-goods store in Valparaiso, in which he is still engaged, besides overseeing his agricultural affairs. His business enterprises have, as a whole, proved successful, having enabled him to acquire a competence for all reasonable wants. In politics he is an earnest Republican, but not a professional politician. In 1854, at the time of the organization of the Republican party in Indiana, he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature for a term of two years. While in that body he had the honor of giving the casting vote in the House for the renewal of the charter of the old Indiana State Bank, having been taken from a sick bed to the House for that purpose. In 1868 he was elected as one of the county commissioners for Porter County, was chosen to the same position in 1871, again in 1874, elected again in 1877, and still holds the position, having filled it for twelve successive years, always discharging the duties efficiently and to the general satisfaction of the people. He united with the First Presbyterian Church of Valparaiso in 1844, and has held the office of trustee for about thirty-five years. He has contributed liberally to the material growth of the Church, and by the example of his cheerful and genial manner has added much to the spiritual and social prosperity of the membership. Mr. Bartholomew is a prominent and wealthy man, highly esteemed by his neighbors, and much beloved by his family and intimate friends. He was married April 4, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, of Oxfordshire, England, who died October 26, 1862. She was the mother of eight children, three sons and five daughters, five of whom are now living. William M., born at Valparaiso April 7, 1845, is a minister, located at Arlington Heights, Illinois; Mary Ann, born April 7, 1847, was married to J. B. Marshall, and died in Johnson County, Kansas, November 20, 1871; Finette A., born July 1, 1849, was married to Emmet Simons, September 12, 1878; Angeline R., born October 27, 1851; Martha E., born March 13, 1854; George F., born February 14, 1857; Walter E., born May 2, 1860; and Elizabeth, born October 16, 1862. George F. is now the cashier of the Farmers' National Bank. Mr. Bartholomew was again married, March 17, 1864, to Mrs. Emma B. Marshall, a native of London, England.

BECKNER, JAMES F., M. D., physician and surgeon, Kentland, Newton County, was born July 4, 1817, in Botetourt County, Virginia, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fellers) Beckner. He removed with his parents to Ohio when a child, and again removed with them when a boy of twelve years to Lafayette, Indiana, where he received a common school education. He then attended the seminary at Peru for three years, after which he studied medicine with Dr. James Ford, of Wabash, for four years. He heard lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati two terms, and graduated from it in 1849, beginning the practice of his profession at Wabash, in 1842, and continuing there until 1855, when he went to Chicago, and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, on completing which he removed to Missouri, and practiced medicine at New Haven for three years. He then returned to Indiana, and settled at Chili, Miami County, where he practiced medicine until March, 1867, when he moved to Kentland, and entered upon the labors of his profession there, where he still remains, and has a large practice, in which he has been very successful. The Doctor joined the society of Odd-fellows in 1855, and has taken six degrees. In 1856 he became a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has taken ten degrees, and is a member of the Grand Commandery. He is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican, having joined the ranks on the formation of the party. August 26, 1847, he was married to Keiza Harp, daughter of Samuel Harp, a wealthy farmer of Miami County. They have six children living. One son, Samuel H., is now studying medicine with his father. The eldest son, James F., graduated from the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in the spring of 1878, and is now practicing medicine at Watseka, Illinois. The Doctor is a well-informed man, eminent in his profession, thorough in all its branches, genial, affable, and agreeable in manners, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community.

BIDDLE, HORACE P., LL. D., Ph. D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1812, twenty miles below Lancaster, Ohio, on the north bank of the Hocking River, in the hills which begin there and continue to the Ohio River as fragmentary spurs of the Alleghany Mountains. He was born near what is now Logan, the county-seat of Hocking County, though at that time the county (which has since been divided) was a large one, and all went under the name of Fairfield. His father was Benjamin Biddle, who came from Connecticut in 1789, under the protection of General Israel Putnam, to look at the country, while that chieftain

was making his tour among the Indians and arranging treaties with them. Benjamin Biddle settled at Marietta in that year, removing to Waterford in 1791, and finally, in 1802, to the place on the Hocking River. His wife, whom he married in Connecticut, was Abigail Converse, who died in 1817, leaving Horace, the youngest son, at the tender age of five years, to the care of a sister, twelve years older. His father died in 1829. There were nine children—the subject of this sketch, as before stated, being the youngest—seven of whom grew to be men and women, and all of whom, save the Judge, have crossed “the dim, unsounded sea.” He worked upon the farm, going to school as occasion offered, which was rather infrequently, until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Muskingum County, and clerked in a country store for an elder brother, Daniel C. Biddle. From there he, after a time, returned to the old farm, where he remained until 1836. He was then in his twenty-fourth year, and had read and digested about every thing he could get his hands upon. He had a quick perception, was noted as a fluent talker, and had a deeply analytical mind. With these advantages in his favor, he determined to study law, and applied to Thomas Ewing, Sr., at Lancaster, then representing Ohio in the United States Senate, who recommended the aspiring young farmer to Hocking H. Hunter, who is remembered as one of the most striking men that Ohio ever produced, and a thoroughly practical lawyer. In Senator Ewing, as well as in Mr. Hunter, young Biddle found fast friends, and his progress in the study of law was rapid—satisfactory to himself, and affording pleasure to his patrons. He was admitted to the bar (state courts), in Cincinnati, in April, 1839, and in the same month, at Columbus, was admitted to practice in the federal courts. From April until October of that year he traveled the circuit with the old lawyers, among whom were Ewing, Hunter, Stanberry, Brazee, and Medill, all long since passed away, except Stanberry, but still living in the history of their state. The circuit extended over the counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, and Licking, and the training received enabled the young lawyer to go to Logansport, Indiana, on the eighteenth day of October, 1839, and hang out his shingle with some degree of assurance. In 1840 he had a full and lucrative practice; and, growing in favor with his new neighbors, he was, in 1844, placed upon the Whig electoral ticket, and stumped the northern part of the state for that most gifted man, Henry Clay, meeting in debate upon the political questions of the day such men as Dr. Graham N. Fitch (since United States Senator) and the eloquent Charles Cathcart. Judge Biddle was a warm personal friend of Clay’s, and after his defeat left the field of politics with sadness and disgust, though in 1845, while attending, as an attorney, the Supreme Court at Indianapolis, he was, without his

sanction, nominated by the Whigs of Cass County for the Legislature. As he afterwards laughingly remarked, he was so handsomely defeated, the Democracy being flushed with the election of Polk, that his nomination never hurt him. In December, 1846, by a joint ballot of the Legislature he was elected President-judge of the then Eighth Circuit, for a term of seven years. He held the office six years and resigned, having been nominated (1852) for Congress against the late Dr. Norman S. Eddy, by whom, the district being largely Democratic, he was beaten. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and participated in the debates on all the leading questions. In 1857 he was elected Supreme Judge by twenty-five thousand majority, but the Supreme Court held that at the time there was no vacancy; he was, therefore, never commissioned. From 1852 until 1860 he devoted his full attention to his practice, which yielded him a yearly revenue of nearly \$8,000. In that year, wishing to retire from his practice, which had become exceedingly laborious, he accepted the nomination, and was elected to the Circuit Bench, being re-elected to the same position in 1866, the last time without a vote against him: In 1872 he declined a re-election, and from that time until 1874 gave the greater portion of his time to literary pursuits. He was then nominated for the Supreme Bench by two state conventions, the Democratic and the Independent, and elected by the largest majority ever given to any candidate in the history of the state, his majority nearly reaching 33,000, among which were fully 16,000 Republican votes, a magnificent tribute to honesty and capacity from lawyers and business men who knew his worth. The position to which he has been elected is, however, far removed from a sinecure. For a large portion of the year fully eleven hours a day is given by the Judge to the examination of the cases submitted to him, and upon which he must write opinions. Many of the records in causes that come before him have from thirteen to fifteen hundred manuscript pages of legal cap, and are not to be classed with light literature. Judge Biddle is not only foremost among the jurists of Indiana, but is a thoroughly educated man, although he has not had the benefit of a college course, nor attended any other than the ordinary country schools. He has supplied the deficiencies of his early education by a long and rigid course of self-instruction. He has a full knowledge of Latin, and is thoroughly conversant with German and French, from all of which he has made translations, weaving some of the poems of the two modern languages into sparkling gems of verse. In former years he was a frequent and valued contributor to two or three of the leading magazines, but not recently. In 1849 he published his first volume of poems, sending the book into the world with the modest and unpretentious title of “A Few Poems.” This work was

highly complimented by Irving, Longfellow, Charles Mackay, and others. In 1858 another and larger volume, containing two hundred and forty pages, was issued under the same title. In 1849 he wrote his work on "The Musical Scale," a book of two hundred pages, which he did not publish until 1860, when a small edition was published and distributed among colleges and scholars, but not placed in the market. Oliver Ditson, of Boston, seeing the work, purchased the copyright, and has since published two or three editions. In this book the Judge differs regarding the musical scale from preceding authorities, and also from Tyndall and Helmholtz in their recent works, not only in the analysis of harmony, but in the combination of harmonics and in the arrangement of some of the intervals in the scale. Recently, in London, the Judge's theory was proved correct by the microphone, in opposition to the Tyndall and Helmholtz theories, and is now accepted as authority. Chapelle, author of "History and Science of Music," warmly indorses Judge Biddle's work. In 1864 and 1865 he wrote "Glances at the World," his third volume of poems, a book of three hundred and seventy pages, publishing in 1874 a small edition. It is in this work that he reverts to the old log school-house on the Hocking River:

"An old log school-house was his Alma-Mater;
It stood hard by a gentle, winding river,
High on a hill—the rounded breast of Nature—
"Neath which he watched the tiny billows quiver.
The hill is there—the landscape's pleasing feature—
But ah! the building—it is gone forever!
Even the native rocks are there no more;
Yet still the limpid waters lave the shore."

Surrounded by books and birds, paintings, music, and flowers, Judge Biddle lives on what is known as Biddle's Island, in the Wabash River, opposite the city of Logansport. There are seventeen acres in the island, with thirty-two acres of riparian rights, which water privileges are of no inconsiderable consequence to the subject of this sketch, who is an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, and better acquainted than that ancient angler, not only with the denizens of the deep, but with woodcraft also. The house in which the Judge resides was built in 1836 by the late General John Tipton, then United States Senator from Indiana, a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this book, though two wings have since been added by the present owner. The library in this old mansion is the largest private library in the state, containing over six thousand books, many of them being extremely rare and curious. There are few law-books, the Judge having disposed of his law library—in exceedingly voluminous one—when he took the Supreme Bench, giving as a reason for the sale that he was compelled to dispose of them in that way for self protection, as the lawyers would borrow every one

of them, and never return one. Of his island home he sings:

"Dear home of beauty and repose,
Where all untutored blooms the rose,
Where sing the birds on every spray
From coming morn till parting day;
Secure from strife, away from harm,
In summer cool, in winter warm,
Nursed in the river's sweet embrace,
Where all is gentleness and peace!"

After the defeat of Clay, in 1844, Judge Biddle ceased to be a partisan, and paid little or no attention to politics, dividing his time between his profession and literature. When the old Whig party disintegrated, he stood on neutral ground, with but one violent and deep-rooted antipathy—an uncompromising opposition to Know-Nothingism. When the flag went down at Sumter he was with the government—a Republican or War-Democrat until the conclusion of the struggle. After the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the amendments, he saw no great differences between the parties, though differing from the Republican party in its reconstruction measures. Though sixty-seven years of age, he has a clear, bright eye and a steady hand, and has always maintained his old-time supremacy with the rifle, being still able to shoot a squirrel scurrying along the top of a zigzag fence. In 1876 he published another volume, a poem entitled "American Boyhood," containing 288 pages. The poem portrays American boyhood, with its surroundings, as found in the West in the early part of the nineteenth century, with the joys, sorrows, hopes, fears, trials, and ambitions of the early settlers. He evidently had his own mother in mind in this tribute to the grand old pioneer women of the days of log-cabins and Indian alarms—"humble mothers, who bore brave sons and daughters, pure and fair:"

"Old-fashioned mothers of the day,
Whose hands, though hard with toil,
Soft as the touch of angels lay
Upon the brow; whose smile
Could make us happy in our tears;
Whose word could reconcile
Us to our pain, banish our fears,
And all our woes beguile."

In a note appended to his "Glances at the World," Judge Biddle gives sixty-eight different reasons for his belief that Horace Walpole was that great literary mystery, "Junius." He shows that Walpole uses the phrases and modes of expression peculiar to "Junius;" that "Junius" wrote nothing from August, 1770, until October, 1770, and that Walpole was sick all that time; that, after the reconciliation of Walpole to the king, "Junius" wrote no more. "Junius" hated the king, the Luttrells, the Conways, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Barrington, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Mansfield, Lord Camden, the Scotch people; so did Horace Walpole,—

and all whom "Junius" attacked were Walpole's enemies. The Judge maintains that all claimants to the authorship of "Junius's" letters, except Horace Walpole, meet with facts inconsistent with their identity with "Junius." Judge Biddle has contributed several pamphlets to the literature of the country, prominent among which are, "A Discourse on Art," "The Definition of Poetry," "A Review of Prof. Tyndall's Work on Sound," "The Analysis of Rhyme: an Essay," "Russian Literature," and "The Tetrachord: a New Musical Instrument." The last-named pamphlet is an explanation of a new musical instrument of the viol kind, invented by the Judge, which, from the mode of stringing and scale of tuning, is a distinct instrument in quality of tone, method of obtaining the scale, and in practice, from any of the viols as now used. The lowest string is tuned to the same as the violin, G; the others are tuned to A, B, C, ascending consecutively. The Judge was first to put his theory into practice, and became as skilled in the handling of his invention, which he prefers to the violin, as he is in the use of that instrument. Judge Biddle has now a new book, not written for the general reader, but for the student, entitled, "Elements of Knowledge," a prose work, almost ready for publication. He has also a volume of manuscript poems, which will be put in type at the expiration of his term of office. In addition to publications named in this sketch, Judge Biddle printed, a number of years ago, a volume in scrap-book form, for distribution among friends, but not intended for public circulation. This little book contains many gems. In 1878 a beautifully bound and elegantly gotten-up volume, entitled, "Amatories, by an Amateur," was printed by a house in Cincinnati, only ten copies comprising the edition. Yet this volume is the *chef d'œuvre* of the literary productions of Judge Biddle's pen, the Anacreontics being exceedingly beautiful. His reason for printing so limited a number was, that there were not ten people in the world whom he cared to have read it; and it was by the urgent solicitation of a literary friend that he was induced to print it at all. His disposition is kindly and genial, though he may appear slightly dignified and reticent towards strangers. The poor children of the neighborhood are his especial favorites, and many a young aspirant for fame in literature or law has been aided largely in his endeavors by this generous, noble-hearted man. When surrounded by friends he is remarkable for his quaint humor and the brilliancy and erudition of his conversation. His mind contains vast stores of useful knowledge, acquired partly in the course of his professional experience in courts and legislative bodies, and partly gathered by hard work from various departments of science and literature. Poet, scientist, jurist, and philosopher, it may truly be said of Horace P. Biddle that he is one of the notable men of his day and generation.

BRAKEMAN, REV. NELSON L., A. M., of Valparaiso, is the son of Lewis J. and Candace Brakeman, who were natives, respectively, of New York City and Hartford, Connecticut. Lewis J. Brakeman—a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church—was a German, and the grandfather was a native of Darmstadt, Germany. Nelson L. was born October 8, 1829, in Michigan, St. Clair County, Clay Township. His father was a merchant and furrier at Algonac, Michigan, and owned a vessel on the lakes. He lost his life by the shipwreck of his own vessel, in December, 1832. In the settlement of the estate the widowed mother and her children—three daughters and an only son—were fraudulently deprived of almost the entire amount. At the age of thirteen Nelson had to go into the world for himself. His early educational advantages were limited to the district school, but he improved them well. He inherited strong religious tendencies, and in his twelfth year united with the Methodist Episcopal Church; after which, steadfastly, under all circumstances, he maintained a consistent, active, devoted Christian life. While at work as a mechanic, he diligently improved his evenings and other leisure hours in prosecuting his studies. Meanwhile he had been appointed class-leader in the Church, and had received a license to exhort. In his eighteenth year the way was opened for him to attend the academy at Niles, Michigan, which he improved for two years and a half, teaching in the winter, but keeping up his academic studies, and reading in theology as well. He thus prepared himself for entering the college at Albion, Michigan, under Dr. Hinman as president, with a view of preparing for and entering the ministry. Before settling down to a college course, he resolved to make a tour of observation, and traveled through New York state, New England, and into Canada, gathering much useful knowledge by the way. Returning by the route of Niagara Falls, sickness hindered his entering college at the time appointed, and he went to Michigan City, Indiana, to spend the winter, intending to enter college at the spring term. At this last-named place the Church authorities unwisely persuaded him to abandon his college course, and enter at once upon his contemplated life-work. He reluctantly yielded to their solicitations (the mistake of his life), and on the 13th of March, 1850, was licensed to preach, and was appointed, by the presiding elder, to the Crown Point Circuit, which he traveled on foot. He was obliged to journey one hundred and sixty miles every four weeks, and meet eighteen regular appointments, some of the Sabbaths requiring a walk of twenty-one miles, and three sermons. The official cash receipts for seven months of that kind of walking and talking were three dollars and sixty cents. Of those who were converted, two became ministers and one a professor in college. In October of that year he

was received on trial in the North-west Indiana Conference as a traveling preacher. In two years he was received into full connection in the conference and ordained a deacon, at Attica, Indiana, by Bishop Ames, and in two years more (1854) was ordained an elder, at Delphi, by the same bishop. In September, 1860, he was stationed at Strange Chapel, in Indianapolis (now California Street Church), and on the breaking out of the war with the South he was commissioned by Governor Morton as chaplain of the 21st Indiana Regiment Light Infantry (afterwards 1st Heavy Artillery). June 6, 1861, his regiment was ordered to Baltimore, Maryland, and thence to Fortress Monroe, Virginia. In March, 1862, they were attached to General Butler's expedition to the South-west, and, after a week's sailing, reached Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the Mississippi coast. Of his services as chaplain the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* says this:

"Mr. Brakeman was the only chaplain from Indiana who went into the war at the beginning, and stuck to the work in the field till the war closed. It is worthy of note that he had but one leave from duty during the entire war, and that was a sick-leave of but sixty days. He saw his family but once in three years. During the war he became known, especially in Indiana, as an army correspondent. The *Journal* of those days and the *Church Advocates* contain several of his letters, which were widely copied into other periodicals. The chaplain is honorably mentioned in 'Indiana's Roll of Honor,' and in the 'Indiana Soldier.' In the latter work (Vol. I, p. 564) the historian, after complimenting the surgeons for faithfulness and bravery at the battle of Baton Rouge, says: 'The chaplain, N. L. Brakeman, was equally attentive to his duty. At the siege of Port Hudson he was "on hand" in all the fighting, and at the front with the men, serving, by request, on the general's staff, as aid, in all engagements.' In the official report of the siege he is thus mentioned: 'Chaplain Brakeman rendered efficient services in repeatedly carrying orders, under fire of the enemy.' ('Indiana Soldier,' Vol. II, p. 320.) Near the close of the war he received a commission from President Lincoln, and was appointed post chaplain at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, whereupon the officers of his regiment called a meeting complimentary to him, and passed, among others, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That while we forbear to express our high estimate of his labors among us during over three years in the field, in all of which time he has been absent from the regiment but sixty days, and then on "sick-leave," we bear cheerful testimony to his faithfulness and efficiency in all that pertains to the office and work of a chaplain. And it gives us peculiar pleasure to here renew with emphasis the special confidence we posed in his patriotism, valor, fidelity, and ability, when, in 1861, he was unanimously chosen our chaplain. He leaves us as he came to us, and has lived among us, with an unblemished character as a man and Christian minister, and bearing with him the benediction of the entire regiment."

August 4, 1865, while serving as post chaplain at Baton Rouge, he met with a severe and dangerous accident, which resulted in the complete dislocation of his

right ankle, and the breaking of the leg below the knee, nearly costing him his life. Previous to this accident Mr. Brakeman had been selected by the Methodist bishops as one of the few men to whom was to be committed the difficult work of reorganizing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Gulf Department—Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. On his leaving the service for this work, the New Orleans *Times* of October 17, 1865, among other things, has the following:

"Mr. Brakeman came to the Gulf Department early in 1862, and of all the chaplains who came with Generals Phelps and Butler he is the only one remaining in it. He contemplates returning to the regular work of the ministry, now that the war is over, and is in the city to settle his accounts with Uncle Sam. He has served through the entire war, and now leaves the service most honorably, and with very favorable written indorsements from his own regiment, and from Generals Butler, Banks, Sherman, Canby, and Sheridan. When he is mustered out the government will lose a competent and faithful servant."

December 25, 1865, the three states above named were organized into the Mississippi Mission Conference, and Mr. Brakeman was appointed presiding elder of the Mississippi District, with that entire state for a district. Dr. Phelps, of Philadelphia, went to Texas, and Dr. Newman to Louisiana. Rev. A. C. McDonald, D. D., writing of that year's work by Mr. Brakeman, in the *Southwestern Advocate*, says:

"There are those who can never forget the prejudices, persecutions, toils, and perils amid which he that year planted the Methodist Episcopal Church at Meridian, Macon, Columbus, Aberdeen (the home of Bishop Paine, of the Church South), Corinth, Holly Springs, Oxford, Jackson, Brandon, Natchez, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, and other points. With one traveling preacher on trial (sent to him after the work was begun), with the entire state for a district, without a place of worship or a single member to worship with, surrounded by enemies, but with God on his side, he began the work: and the year closed with thirty local preachers, thirteen Sunday-schools, nine churches, three parsonages, and over two thousand three hundred members, and about the same number of Sunday-school scholars. . . . In 1873, only seven years from the beginning, the one traveling preacher had grown to one hundred and twenty-three; the eleven Churches to nearly one hundred; the thirty local preachers to three hundred and twenty-nine; and the two thousand three hundred members to thirty thousand three hundred and forty-three, with a proportionate increase in the Sabbath-school work. . . . Thirty thousand souls in seven years is certainly a fine increase. What other annual conference can show a like increase in the same length of time?"

The next year Mr. Brakeman was transferred to the New Orleans District, Louisiana, and the following extract from the Minutes of the Mississippi Mission Conference for 1867, pages 1 and 2, gives the progress of the work in the New Orleans District for that year:

"Number of churches and chapels built during the year, thirteen; two had been purchased, and Wesleyan

Hall, a large, substantial school building, belonging to Wesley Chapel, had been built and dedicated—in all sixteen buildings erected or purchased for God and his cause this year. . . . The erection and completion of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church in New Orleans marked an era in the progress of our cause in the Mississippi Mission Conference. It cost \$50,000, and will accommodate a thousand hearers. . . . The actual increase of members in the district this year has been over two thousand."

With the organization of the Mississippi Mission Conference, a weekly Church paper—the *New Orleans Advocate*, now the *Southwestern*—was established, and Mr. Brakeman was appointed one of its editors, in which position he served three years. His ready and vigorous pen added greatly to its strength and influence. During the severe yellow fever epidemic of 1867, in New Orleans, Mr. Brakeman was a victim to the scourge, from which he barely escaped with his life. As it was, it brought on asthma, from which he still suffers greatly at times. In 1868 he returned North, and entered his old conference, and was appointed to the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Lafayette, Indiana. This he served three years, during which time the society built Trinity Church, but did not complete it, owing to the fact that the same organization aided in erecting and finishing another edifice in Chauncy, and set off some forty of its own membership to the Chauncy organization. The Trinity building was completed the next year, and is by far the best in the entire conference. In 1870 Mr. Brakeman was elected, by the faculty, to deliver the annual literary address at Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. Appreciating his general literary abilities and the excellence of the address, the trustees conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, which he wears with credit alike to himself and the institution which gave it. In 1871 his conference elected him a delegate to the General Conference, which convened in Brooklyn, New York, the following May. That was the most important session of the supreme court of Methodism ever held; for it admitted lay delegation and elected eight bishops. His appointments, since leaving Lafayette, have been Michigan City, Terre Haute, Frankfort, and Valparaiso, where he, as usual, is doing a good work. During the War of the Rebellion, and after it, he preached in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana—most of the time in the last two states. Since entering the ministry, he has built an average of one church per year, received into the Church over four thousand persons, and preached over five thousand sermons. From among those converted in his own regiment during the war, and received into the Church, six became ministers of the Gospel, two local preachers, and four gave themselves to the regular work; namely, Rev. A. Motz, an efficient minister in the Protestant Methodist Church; Rev. A. B.

Roberts, of the United Brethren Church, formerly stationed at Pine Village, Indiana, and then sent as a missionary to Upper Canada (a man of excellent character and standing in his Church); the late Rev. W. T. Erwin, of the Indiana Conference (a one-armed soldier), a young man, self-made, and of marked ability, who was early disabled by sickness, visited Europe for his health, but returned only to die; and Rev. A. M. Danely, who, after the war, graduated at Indiana Asbury University, and is now a promising member of the Illinois Conference. In all the varied relations and responsibilities in which Mr. Brakeman has been called to serve—civil, military, and ecclesiastical—he has labored diligently, successfully, honorably, and is worthily classed among the "eminent and self-made men of Indiana." September 7, 1857, Mr. Brakeman was married to Miss Ibie Louise Beach, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. An only child, a daughter, now in college at Cincinnati, Ohio, has blessed their union. Mrs. Brakeman was educated at the Kalamazoo Female College, is an accomplished Christian lady, and a true and worthy helper of her husband. Mr. Brakeman excels both as a writer and speaker, and whether read or heard is at once original and suggestive, entertaining and instructive. In reporting one of his sermons, the *Baltimore American*, in 1861, said of him:

"Mr. Brakeman is a bold and earnest speaker, devoted to his country, and as pious as he is patriotic. He called things by their right names, and preached the truth like a true Christian soldier, feelingly, fearlessly, forcibly, and at times eloquently. He is the right kind of a chaplain, and is deservedly popular with his men."

The same may be said of him in all the Churches he has served. His sermon on the death of President Lincoln, first delivered in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at the time of the assassination, was published by order of the commanding general at the post, and a copy was sent for by Hon. E. McPherson, the clerk of the House of Representatives (to be preserved in the national archives at Washington), who declared it to be "one of the memorial sermons for the martyred President worthy of such distinguished honor." He farther said of it: "The sermon is much above the level of those preached on the occasion, of which I have now one hundred and forty. The theme is well grasped and well handled. The sermon has permanent value, and will remain in our literature." The same may be said of other of Mr. Brakeman's sermons, lectures, addresses, and essays, a number of which have already been published. The positions Mr. Brakeman has filled, the important interests from time to time committed to his keeping, the efficient work he has always and every-where done, the fruit of his arduous labors, the fine audiences uniformly attending his ministrations, the unblemished character he

has borne, all tell more forcibly than words can his intelligence, integrity, and ability; his usefulness, influence, and worth to the state and the Church as a man and Christian minister.

BROWN, PROFESSOR HENRY B., founder and principal of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute, of Valparaiso, was born October 6, 1847, at Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio. His father, Thomas Brown, was born May 3, 1812, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and his mother, Rachel Brown, February 10, 1818, at Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland. His grand-parents, David and Jane Brown, were natives, respectively, of England and Scotland. His advantages for an early education were such as were afforded by the district schools in Morrow County, Ohio, where his father's family went in May, 1848. They removed to Wood County in 1860, where they still reside. In 1861, at the age of fourteen, he attended the public high school at Fremont, Ohio, remaining one year; after which he began teaching in a country district school. During the six following years he divided his time between school-teaching and attending the normal school at Delaware and Lebanon, Ohio. August 2, 1871, he was engaged to teach in the North-western Normal School, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, and remained two years. Desiring a larger field of usefulness, he went to Valparaiso, June 6, 1873, where, at the nominal figure of ten thousand dollars—the original cost having been about forty-five thousand—he bought the fine property consisting of five acres of land and the large and commodious building erected by the Methodist Church for a seminary for higher education, known as the Methodist Male and Female Northern Indiana College, but abandoned for want of encouragement. September 16 of the same year he founded the institute under the present name and title, opening with an attendance of thirty-five students. Its first anniversary found on the enrollment one hundred and seventy-two students; at the close of the second year it had increased to over six hundred; the third anniversary showed a register of eleven hundred; and the fourth year demonstrated the popularity of the institute by exhibiting an enrollment of twenty-one hundred and forty students. It is now confidently estimated that the next anniversary will show a record of at least twenty-five hundred. In order to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing attendance, he has been compelled, from time to time, to add to his already spacious buildings. To the school edifice he has added the west wing, giving accommodations to four hundred students, and has remodeled, refitted, and furnished the original building at an expense of ten thou-

sand dollars. He has also constructed and furnished four large and three smaller boarding and lodging houses, giving spacious and desirable accommodations to six hundred and fifty students, at an additional cost of fifty thousand seven hundred dollars. The institute embraces in the arrangements all the requisites for a first-class school. It is provided with a chapel, recitation-rooms, society room, library, etc., for the accommodation of over two thousand students, and is supplied with all necessary instruments and apparatus. The library consists of about four thousand volumes of historical and scientific works and poetry, and about two thousand volumes of statistics, reports, etc. He has recently added a commercial department, which now contains over two hundred students, with a reasonable certainty of a speedy increase to twice that number. It is regularly incorporated under the state law of Indiana. The establishment and successful growth of this normal school and business institute for the past four years is unprecedented in the history of like enterprises. The credit belongs alone to Prof. Brown, and is due to his natural adaptability for the work, augmented by his untiring energy and never-flagging industry. When it is understood that every branch of this important and varied business is under his personal supervision, some idea of his executive ability can be formed. We feel justified in saying that no similar private enterprise, anywhere in the West or North, if in America, can compare with this temple of education. The Professor's early tastes led him to teach school, and earnestly and faithfully has he followed those inclinations. His students all admire him as a man, and love him as their director and instructor. He is also highly esteemed by his neighbors, the citizens of Valparaiso. He is unmarried.

BLOCH, GOTTHILF, a prominent citizen of Valparaiso, and a teacher in the Northern Indiana Normal School, was born, March 2, 1838, in Buchan, kingdom of Württemberg, Germany. His parents, Moses and Nanettie Bloch, were highly respectable people, but not endowed with much of this world's goods. The father died three years after the birth of Gotthilf, leaving his family in very limited circumstances. In 1844 the mother married a lawyer, Dr. Samuel Myers, of Hechingen, in the principality of Hohenzollern. At the age of five years, the subject of this sketch was placed at school in one of those public institutions established under the free-school system of Germany—that system, which was conceived, matured, and put into practice, as an experiment, by the government which to-day stands at the head of all nations and people in the gratuitous diffusion of education; that system which, when first propounded, startled

nations by its boldness, and was denounced as most absurd in principle, but is to-day imitated to a greater or less extent by all governments of the civilized world. Gotthilf Bloch, being a very precocious child, had, at the early age of thirteen years, not only mastered his native language, but become proficient in the knowledge of Latin and French. He left school at the above age, and was bound out as apprentice to a commercial house in the city of Mannheim, on the River Rhine, for a term of three years. At the expiration of this time, unaccompanied by relatives or near friends, he emigrated to the United States. At the end of a three weeks' voyage he landed in New York City, whence he proceeded to Steubenville, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in a general store. Subsequently he went to Salineville, pursuing the same calling until 1856, when he removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and entered the store of Frederick Nirdlinger as clerk. With him he remained three years, during which time his devotion to the interests of the business, and his habits of industry and integrity, won from his employer his highest esteem and commendation. In 1859 he came to Valparaiso, where, through the aid of his old employer, Mr. Nirdlinger, he was enabled to commence business on his own account. He began by opening a general mercantile store on Main Street, which he carried on until 1877, having thus been engaged in the same business for eighteen years with marked financial success. The spirit of attentive industry that had characterized him as an employé was carried by him into his own business. His is a notable example of those sound, practical business qualities which secure the confidence of the people, and of the personal and social habits that retain public esteem. Mr. Bloch is remarkable for his retentive memory; names, dates, and events seem as indelibly fixed on his mind as though chiseled in the solid rock. His business enterprises have been eminently successful, and have enabled him to acquire an ample competence. For the past two years Mr. Bloch has been in no regular trade, but has divided his time between instructing his class at the normal school and looking after his property interests. In 1871 he was elected by the Legislature one of the directors of the Northern Indiana prison at Michigan City, and served two years. He was, in 1872, appointed by Governor Baker as a delegate of the state of Indiana to the International Prison Congress, to be held at London, England. He was absent on the mission for about three months, during which time he visited the home of his childhood. In 1875 Mr. Bloch was again nominated by the Legislature for prison director, but, his party being in the minority, he was not elected. In 1875 he became identified with the Northern Indiana Normal School as one of the faculty, trustee, and secretary of the board. He is the teacher of a German class of about one hundred students. He be-

came a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1859, and has been an active worker in its behalf. He has passed the chairs, and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He is a charter-member of the Encampment of Valparaiso, founded in 1871; and, besides filling with credit all the official positions, has represented his encampment in the Grand Encampment of the state. In politics he is an earnest Democrat, but not a professional politician. He was married, March 22, 1863, to Miss Fanny Graff, of Syracuse, New York. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living. They were born as follows: Jennie, September 12, 1864; Moses, December 27, 1865; Benjamin, March 4, 1867; David, December 20, 1868; Nanette, August 17, 1870; Etta, August 11, 1873; Solomon, April 2, 1876—died December 23, 1877; and Mabel, July 9, 1878. The first children were twins, who died almost within a week after their birth. Prof. Bloch, as a citizen, is highly respected by his neighbors and those with whom he has been associated in business. As a teacher, he is much esteemed by the faculty and admired by his pupils.

BURGER, JOHN, banker, of Remington, Jasper County, was born, April 9, 1844, in Hardin County, Ohio. His parents, George and Margaret C. Burger, died when he was but a child, his father in 1848, and his mother four years after. He received most of his education at home, going but little to the public schools, and preferring to study at home, where at the same time he labored industriously. In March, 1855, he went to live with Joseph L. Cherry, and came West to White County, Indiana. In 1856 Mr. Cherry died, leaving the care and management of his stock and farm, together with his widow and three small children, to John Burger, himself at the time only a boy of twelve years. For ten years he remained as provider for this family, and most faithfully did he perform his sacred trust, occasionally leaving them for a few months to work on a salary, which money was used for the benefit of all. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 5th Indiana Cavalry; but, on account of sickness contracted in the service, he was discharged in the following December, when he returned to the farm. In 1866 he, together with the family of Joseph L. Cherry, removed from the farm in White County to Remington. The people with whom he had made his home so long were now better prepared to care for themselves; and he began his own business career by working on a farm, or acting as a clerk in a store or lumber-yard, always preferring to labor, even at a small salary, rather than be idle. He soon began to accumulate money; and in 1869 entered into a partnership with Robert Parker in the lumber

and coal trade. Their business proved to be remunerative, and, being conducted with the strictest economy, they accumulated additional capital, thereby increasing it. In 1873 Mr. Parker sold his interest to B. M. Butler, but again bought it back in 1876, the firm now being, as before, Burger & Parker, and doing a most prosperous business. They are general bankers and loan and collecting agents, added to which is Mr. Burger's large coal and lumber business, one of the largest in this section of the state. His business mottoes are, "Strict economy," "Expenses never to exceed the income," "Freedom from debt," "Owe no man anything," and "Business before pleasure." He is temperate in all things, and always willing to help the needy, especially those who try to help themselves. In politics he has always been a Republican, yet he is liberal in his views. His religious faith teaches him to believe that we are judged and rewarded according to our deeds. He was married, August 8, 1873, to Abbie E. Black. They have had three children, only two of whom are living. He is a man always attentive to his business; and his close attention and untiring industry, together with his careful and conservative disposition, have made him prosperous in his career. Not in any manner disposed to speculate, or take undue risks, he has not accumulated a fortune in a short time; but with a steady gain, and no losses worth mentioning, he has gained a competence. He is a man of the highest honor and strictest integrity.

BLISS, MALCOLM G., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Crown Point, was born, November 24, 1828, in Otego, Otego County, New York. He is the son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Knapp) Bliss, who were natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The early educational advantages of Dr. Bliss were extremely limited, and attainable only a portion of each winter, the remainder of the time being employed on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he entered the academy at Wellsburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two terms. Having early evinced a desire to practice medicine as a profession, he had given some thought and time to the study of medical works with that end in view; but in the spring of 1850 he formed a determination to seek his fortune in the gold-fields of California. With him to resolve was to do, and a few months later found him among the eager, restless crowd, drawn to the Pacific coast by the stories of its fabulous wealth. Here three years were spent in mining and in mercantile life, when he returned to "the States." Although he did not acquire a fortune, his California venture was attended with gratifying success. After a year's resi-

dence on the farm he again emigrated westward, and located in Laporte County, Indiana, where he taught school two terms. He next went to Pulaski County, where, in the office of Dr. J. M. C. Eaton, he was at last enabled to gratify his long-cherished desire of studying medicine. Completing his studies at the expiration of three years, he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, which relation was continued until the latter left Pulaski County. The joint practice was continued by Dr. Bliss until 1861, when he received the appointment of battalion quartermaster in the Union army, and was assigned to duty with the 9th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. After thirteen months' service the office was abolished, and he was mustered out of the army. Returning to Pulaski, he resumed the practice of his profession until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Crown Point, and engaged in the drug business, continuing until 1874, when he closed his trade and entered Bennet Medical College, at Chicago, for two terms, graduating with honor. He returned to Crown Point, laboring again at his calling. His extensive acquaintance in the community, his known integrity and ability, insured him a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Bliss, as a family physician, possesses many elements of popularity; in the presence of critical cases he is always cool and collected. He is noted for his kind and genial manner to those in straitened circumstances. In his visiting it is his wont to extend professional service to the poor and friendless, from whom no compensation is ever asked, or could be expected. His business and practice have been eminently successful, both financially and professionally—a comfortable competence being the result of his labors. As a physician, he takes a prominent position among his professional associates; as a citizen, he is much esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is loved and admired by his family and intimate associates. In politics he is a Republican, but not a politician; although firm in his convictions, he avoids the strife and bitterness of political excitement. Dr. Bliss was married, November 21, 1860, to Miss Amanda H. Herring, of Laporte, Indiana, who died May 26, 1863, leaving one daughter. He was again married, March 11, 1865, to Miss Sarah Herring. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. He is county physician for the county of Lake. Dr. Bliss is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

BRINGHURST, COLONEL THOMAS HALL, of Logansport, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in August, 1819. He is of American and Irish parentage. He received a common school education, and, at the age of sixteen, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for five years. He then spent a year

in Alabama, and, from there, removed to Dayton, Ohio, where, for four years, he worked at his trade. In January, 1845, he removed to Logansport, where he built a saw-mill at the mouth of Eel River, and manufactured fine veneers and lumber for the Eastern market. In May, 1846, he enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served under General Taylor in the Mexican War. After returning to Logansport, in 1847, he resumed work at his trade. In 1849, at the solicitation of the leading Whigs, he purchased the office of the Logansport *Telegraph*, and established the *Journal*, which he edited until 1870. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the 46th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned major by Governor Morton. In May, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and, in August of the same year, became colonel, owing to the resignation of Colonel Fitch. His regiment was with General Grant on the Mississippi River, as far as Vicksburg; with General Sherman in the Jackson campaign; and with General Banks in his Louisiana and Texas expeditions, participating in the battles which occurred in the investment of Vicksburg, and in the campaigns on the Bayou Teche and Red River. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Logansport. He immediately resumed his position on the *Journal*, and continued it until December, 1869, when he was appointed special agent in the Post-office Department. In 1876 he resigned this position, and, in 1877, became a partner in the firm of Charles Kahlo & Co. They leased the building and works of the Logansport Manufacturing Company, which had done an extensive business in the manufacture of spokes and other wood materials for wagons and carriages. As editor of the *Journal*, Mr. Bringham speedily attained a leading position in the Whig ranks in his section of the state, which he fully maintained in his subsequent similar relations to the Republican party. As a speaker he is plain and forcible. He is a thinker and worker, rather than a merely entertaining orator. His army record is bright with duty intelligently and faithfully performed. By his kindness to the men of his command, he won their warmest regard, and, by his vigilance, ability, and energy, he secured the esteem of his superiors. The same traits distinguished his connection with the civil service, placing him in the highest ranks of his official grade.

BUNDY, AUGUSTUS E., cashier of the Bank of Winamac, at Winamac, was born at Newcastle, Indiana, December 8, 1844. He is the son of Martin L. Bundy, banker at Newcastle, and Amanda (Elliott) Bundy. He received a common school education at Newcastle until the age of seventeen, when he went as clerk with his father, who was at that

time paymaster in the army, and remained with him in that capacity for five years, after which he entered the First National Bank at Newcastle, where he continued for five years. He then went to Crown Point, to assist in establishing the First National Bank, and remained two years as its cashier. In November, 1876, he located at Winamac, where he established a private banking institution known as the Bank of Winamac, of which he is now cashier. He is a member of the Christian Church. On the 11th of December, 1875, he was married to Frances Marion Mowrer. Mr. Bundy is now enjoying a good business, and has the confidence of the community and the affection of his family. He is a man of sterling integrity and upright character. He votes the Republican ticket.

BURSON, GEORGE, a lawyer, of Winamac, was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, February 24, 1837, of Virginian and Quaker descent. His father, James, was a physician, and his mother was Fina (Dickey) Burson. He received his education in the common schools of Ohio and at the Findlay Seminary. In 1854 he removed to Indiana, being then seventeen years of age, and for seven years, during the winter months, taught school in Pulaski County. In 1859 he removed to Winamac, where he was appointed deputy-sheriff, and commenced the study of law. In October, 1861, he helped to raise Company H, 46th Indiana, and was commissioned its first lieutenant. During the winter the regiment lay in Kentucky, being in Nelson's division. In the spring of 1862 he, with his company, was transferred to Commerce, Missouri, and attached to General Pope's army, and assisted in the capture of Island No. Ten and New Madrid. He was then promoted to be captain of his company, went down the Mississippi, and was at the capture of Fort Pillow and Memphis; then proceeded up the White River, and was at the taking of St. Charles, returning with his company to Helena, Arkansas, thence to Fort Pemberton. He was present at its reduction. He at that time received the commission of major, was assigned to the 1st Arkansas Colored Infantry, and with his force patrolled the river. He was taken sick in the fall of 1864, necessitating his resignation, when he returned to Winamac. After becoming convalescent he purchased the *Pulaski Democrat*, publishing it one year, when he sold out, and began the practice of law. In 1866 Major Burson was elected prosecuting attorney, holding that office for four years. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1876 was elected presidential elector for the Tenth Congressional District. He still continues in the practice of law, and does a large and successful business. In 1860 he was

married to Malinda Lowry, of Pulaski County. They have, living, one boy and one girl, their first child having died in infancy. In 1861 he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has taken four degrees. He is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, having left the Republican ranks in 1866. Mr. B. is of fine personal appearance and commanding presence, of genial disposition, and a man of intelligence, honor, and integrity, and one who enjoys the confidence and respect of the community.

CARTER, CHAUNCEY, late of Logansport, Indiana, was born, March 23, 1796, in New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was the eldest son of Ebenezer and Rhoda Carter, and the fifth in descent from Samuel Carter, who came from London, England, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1678. This Samuel Carter married in 1690, and was living in Deerfield, Massachusetts, when that place was captured and burned by the Indians, February 29, 1704. His wife and two children were killed, and the remainder of the family carried captives to Canada. Of the latter a boy, named Ebenezer, was stolen by some merchants trading between Montreal and Albany, and restored to his father. The family afterward settled in Norwalk, Connecticut. In 1731 Ebenezer married, and moved to Canaan, then a part of Norwalk. Two years later he was commissioned captain by Joseph Talcott, Governor of Connecticut, during the reign of George II. In 1777 his youngest son, John, was appointed captain by Jonathan Trumbull, then Captain-general of Connecticut, and was in active service during the Revolutionary War. Ebenezer, his youngest son, settled near his father, and occupied the first frame house built in Canaan. This old homestead is still occupied by a branch of the family. The time of its erection is unknown, but one hundred and thirty years ago it was the residence of the first minister of the first Church in the town. Mr. Carter was educated in the common schools. He possessed a mind of great force; and his accurate insight into the mysteries of the sciences, particularly in the department of mathematics, soon established his reputation as a scholar. On attaining his majority he began an independent career by teaching, first at Walkkill, Orange County, New York, and afterward a year at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. From Harrisburg he went to Corydon, Indiana, then the capital of the state, and became a merchant. There he made the acquaintance of General John Tipton, with whom he formed a strong friendship. Through the instrumentality of General Tipton, who afterward became Indian agent, and located at Fort Wayne, Mr. Carter was appointed surveyor of Indian grants under the treaties of 1818 and 1826. In

the mean time he had become a resident of Fort Wayne, and made that place his headquarters until 1828, when, having acquired an interest in the section of land on the Wabash, at the mouth of Eel River, he laid out the original plat of Logansport, on the 10th of April, 1828. Upon the organization of Cass County, in April, 1829, Mr. Carter was elected commissioner of the first district of the county, and, July, 1829, he was appointed post-master at Logansport. This position he filled creditably several years. During this period he entered into mercantile life, until 1833 in the firm of Walker & Carter, and afterward alone. He was also Judge of Probate two years. On the death of General Tipton, in April, 1839, Mr. Carter was appointed one of his administrators, which trust he held until January, 1850. In April, 1839, he was also appointed deputy United States surveyor by G. S. Haynes, Surveyor-general. In 1843 he was elected to the state Legislature, and represented his constituents faithfully in that body. From 1847, he served many years as superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In October, 1860, he was chosen treasurer of Cass County. In 1862 he was re-elected, and continued in the office until his death, December 4, 1864. He was an honored member of the Freemason fraternity. He received the subordinate degrees in St. John's Lodge, No. 6, at Norwalk, Connecticut, in December, 1818. He subsequently received the Chapter and Council degrees. In May, 1828, he was married to Mary Holman, a daughter of Joseph Holman, then of Fort Wayne. They had six children; only two lived to maturity: Rhoda, Mrs. Joseph Culbertson, who died shortly before her father, leaving four children, and Emma, now Mrs. Fred. W. Munson, of Albany, New York. Mrs. Carter is still living, and resides with her daughter at Albany. Judge Carter was compactly built, below the medium height, and capable of great endurance in his younger days. He was a close observer of men and things, and possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

CHURCH, OSMAN W., grain dealer, of Remington, Jasper County, was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, October 30, 1837, and is the son of Oliver Church and Matilda (Whitcomb) Church. He received his education in the Vermont common schools, and in an academy. On completing his education, at the age of eighteen, he was employed on railroads for some two and a half years, and then in farming for five years, after which he went into mercantile business at Goodland, Indiana, where he removed in 1861. In 1867 he came to Remington, where he engaged in the grain business, retaining at the same time his interests at Goodland, being now the largest grain dealer in this part of the state.

His business, which has already reached immense proportions, continues to increase. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1874 and the Odd-fellows in 1871, taking four degrees in the latter society and three in the former. He votes and acts with the Republican party. He was married in 1860 to Emory J. Lyon, daughter of Robert Lyon, a wealthy farmer of Braintree, Vermont. They have three children, two girls and one boy. Mr. Church is a man of splendid physique, and fine appearance, stands six feet two inches, is open, upright, and honorable. He has been highly successful in his business career, and is one of the leading citizens and most influential men of the town, and in every sense a solid man. His early associations were with the Congregationalists, and he has since adhered to that society.

CASTLE, JAY M., a physician of Remington, Jasper County, was born August 23, 1851, in Cass County, Indiana. His mother was Jennie Coffield before marriage. His father, Noah Castle, followed agriculture for a livelihood. The son received a common school course in Cass County, and finished his academic education at the Bloomington Normal School; on leaving which, in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business, until 1870, when he spent two years in acquiring the mason and bricklaying trade. He then went into the grocery business at Logansport, where he remained until 1876, when he went on a Western tour, and, on his return, entered Dr. Swafford's office in Terre Haute, where he studied medicine for three years, and then attended the Eclectic Medical School in Philadelphia for a term of six months. He is now located at Remington in the drug business, and may be considered the leading druggist of the town. He has been an Odd-fellow since 1871, and a Freemason since 1876, taking three degrees in each order. The Republican party commands his hearty support. He attends the Methodist Church.

CHASE, DUDLEY H., of Logansport, Judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Court, was born at Logansport, Indiana, August 29, 1837. He was the son of Judge Henry and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Chase. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of Logansport. He spent a short time in a private school at Saratoga Springs, New York. He studied Latin and law two years in his father's office at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. He possessed a very independent spirit, and when only a boy left home, and passed some time on the water, and on the extreme frontier, among the Indians. This experience fitted him for the fearless and efficient service he afterward rendered his country

in the army. From May until November, 1856, he was in Sharp's Rifle Company. He served under General Jim Lane in Kansas, and fought at Hickory Point. After studying law a year with the Hon. D. D. Pratt, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated in 1858. In 1859 he opened an office for himself, and was in lucrative practice, when Governor Morton appointed him Captain of Company K, 9th Indiana Volunteers. He was engaged in the battles of Philippi, Beelington, Laurel Hill, and was present at Carrick's Ford, where the rebel general, R. S. Garnett, was killed. Captain Chase's company was the first to plant the Union flag within the Confederate lines, for which they were highly commended by the official order of General Fred. Morris. August 1, 1861, Captain Chase received a commission in the regular service, and was made Captain of Company A, 2d Battalion of the 17th Infantry. He was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, and Gettysburg. In the last-named battle he received a severe wound in the terrible slaughter-pen, and was obliged to return home. As soon as he was able, he again joined his command, and his brigade was sent to quell the mob riot in New York City. In the latter part of 1863 he was placed in command of the battalion, and participated in the engagements at Rappahannock Station and Miner's Run. From his wound he was an almost constant sufferer, and was obliged to tender his resignation, February 14, 1864. Captain Chase's thorough knowledge of military tactics enabled him to keep his men thoroughly drilled and under good discipline. In several of the most severe battles fought during the war he displayed unusual bravery and executive ability. He kept a correct record of his command, which has since been useful in assisting wounded soldiers and the families of those who were killed in obtaining pensions from the government. Captain Chase resumed the practice of his profession at Logansport, and in October, 1864, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Judicial Circuit to which Cass County belonged. His important duties were discharged with such fidelity and ability that he was re-elected for a second and third term, and served six years. In 1872 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit. Judge Chase is strictly independent in politics, and regards men more than party. He is a Knight Templar and an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity. He still retains his martial spirit, and is now Captain of the Logansport Grays, the best drilled company in the state. In October, 1859, he married Maria J. Durett, a daughter of the late Colonel John B. Durett, one of the first settlers in Cass County, who was county clerk from the organization of the county, in May, 1827, to his death, in December, 1855. They have had nine children. Judge Chase is of average height, erect and slender. He possesses a strong constitution. He is genial and

courteous in his social relations, but positive in his convictions of right. He is thoroughly devoted to the interests of his family, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

CHASE, HENRY, late of Logansport, Indiana, was born in Saratoga County, New York, March 31, 1800. He was the son of Henry and Eunice (Carpenter) Chase. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother was from Rhode Island. Such opportunities for education as were within his reach he embraced with eagerness. Possessing a mind of superior power, he determined to secure a wider culture. At the age of seventeen years he left home, and began his career as teacher in the province of Canada. In this manner he gained a thorough academic training. From 1824 to 1826 he taught at Saint Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. There he devoted his leisure to the study of law, a profession adapted both to his taste and his talents. After passing a thorough legal examination, in July, 1827, he located temporarily in the capital of Indiana, and in August was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. He soon determined to go South, and in February, 1829, he opened an office at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Some time in 1831 Mr. Chase returned to Indiana, and settled at Delphi, Carroll County. May 8, 1834, he married Elizabeth Donaldson, of that county, and soon removed to Logansport, where he acquired a lucrative practice. He rose rapidly in the estimation of the people, and occupied an honorable position among the profession. In August, 1839, he was appointed Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, embracing Cass County, in the place of Hon. Charles W. Ewing, resigned, by Governor David Wallace, and held this position until a successor was appointed. From 1845 to 1852 Judge Chase was engaged in the labors of his profession in New York City. In 1852, on his way to St. Paul, Minnesota, he was attacked with cholera, and stopped at Sheboygan, where he died, in July, 1854, of a second attack of the same disease, after a very brief illness. Judge Chase ranked professionally with the ablest attorneys at the bar, not only on account of his superior legal knowledge, but because of his skill and tact in the management of cases committed to his care. He had one son, Dudley H., now Judge of the Cass Circuit.

DAVIS, CHARLES LAWSHE, second son of Charles Wesley and Hannah Davis, was born near Troy, Miami County, Ohio, May 3, 1857. From that place the family moved to Pleasant Hill, in the same county, thence to Newton County, Indiana, where they improved the "Walnut Grove Farm." For

better educational facilities the family changed their residence to Kentland, in the year 1872, where they still reside. Charles graduated from the high school in that town in 1876, with the first honors of his class. In competition with twenty-one others he was the successful candidate for admission to the United States Naval Academy, to which he was appointed on the 23d of June, 1874; but at the earnest entreaty of his parents he declined the position, and remained at home. Upon leaving school he commenced the study of law, and made considerable progress, but gave it up on being called to teach the first grammar department of the Kentland Public School. He filled that position with such tact and ability that upon the failure of the teacher in the second grammar department he was asked to undertake the task of bringing order out of the chaos that there prevailed. This he did so ably that at the close of one term in that place he was promoted to the position of Superintendent of Schools in Kentland, which trust he has ever since held, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. On November 27, 1877, he married Miss Elizabeth Brown Allan, a Canadian lady of high social standing, and of great amiability of character. He belongs to the Order of Knights of Pythias, was a member of the I. O. G. T. in its palmy days, and is now an efficient temperance worker. Although not a member of any Church, he supports the Methodist Episcopal organization, and has been a regular singer in their choir for years. He is very studious and thoughtful; is a fine specimen of manhood physically, and politically is a stalwart Republican.

ESSICK, MICHAEL L., lawyer, of Rochester, was born, February 20, 1834, in Guernsey County, Ohio. His parents, who were Samuel and Grizella (Todd) Essick, four years after his birth removed to Miami County, Indiana. His father was the first and leading abolitionist in that county; he was active in the cause, and a friend of the negro, many of whom he assisted to escape from Southern slavery. He was a man of great physical strength and stature, standing six feet one inch, and weighing two hundred and sixty pounds; a great reader, thoughtful, sober, and upright in character. His mother, also a woman of large stature, weighed some two hundred and twenty pounds. They were both of Dutch, Scotch, and Irish descent. Michael received his early education in the common schools of Miami County, finishing at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, taking the usual collegiate course to the junior year. After leaving college he studied law, for a twelvemonth, in the office of John A. Beal, Peru, Indiana; but in March, 1857, went to Kansas, locating at Manhattan, where for one year he was employed as surveyor. In 1858 he passed a most critical examination before Judge

Le Comte, a most bitter political enemy, and was admitted by him to practice in all the courts of the territory. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the Kansas Senate, where he served one term, having for colleagues Ingalls and Plum, who are now United States Senators. He was also, at that time, a member of the Court of Impeachment, constituted to impeach the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, for defrauding the state in the negotiation of bonds. He shortly after enlisted as a private in the 11th Kansas Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Ewing, and served four months. During this time he was in the battles of Maysville, Cane Hill, Van Buren, and Prairie Grove. He was discharged to accept a commission in the 1st Kansas Colored Regiment. Without mustering, he received a commission as first lieutenant of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, when again, without mustering, he was commissioned to raise the Fort Leavenworth Post Battery. January 1, 1865, he removed to Rochester, Indiana, where he purchased, and for three years edited, the *Rochester Chronicle*. In 1870 he was elected circuit prosecutor of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. He held that office for two years, since which time he has been practicing law at Rochester, and now enjoys a large practice. A Republican in politics, he has always been an active one. He is a captain in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married, October 31, 1859, to Ellen L. Rowley, daughter of Alva Rowley, a missionary. She was the first married woman appointed a Notary Public in the state of Indiana, which appointment she received, from Governor Hendricks, in the spring of 1874. She was also president of the Woman's Christian Union, of Fulton County, and, in the fall of 1874, took an active part in advancing the interests of the Republican candidate for Representative, who was elected upon the grounds that he represented the idea of temperance, while the Democratic candidate, although a most excellent gentleman, represented the opposite theory. They have had five children, only two of whom are now living. Many members of both families are ministers and deacons in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Essick is a man of fine personal appearance; five feet nine inches in height, jet black hair and full beard, and bright, pleasing eyes. He is quick and intelligent; he has an expressive countenance, and is genial in manner. He is a good lawyer, and a most pleasant gentleman.

FIELD, ELISHA CHAPMAN, Judge, Crown Point, Lake County, was born in Porter County, Indiana, April 9, 1842. He is the son of Thomas J. and Louisa A. (Chapman) Field. His father was a farmer, one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity. The Judge was brought up in the county in which he

was born, and attended common school until the age of sixteen. He then went to the Valparaiso College for three years, and was two years at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in the Law Department in the spring of 1865. As a boy, he was of a studious nature, which enabled him to make great progress in his books. Immediately after graduating, he located at Crown Point, where he established himself in his profession, in which he has remained ever since, in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, standing at the head of his calling in the county. In the fall of 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and two years after he was elected to the Legislature. In the fall of 1878 he was elected Judge of the Thirty-first Judicial Circuit for a term of six years. He was the principal mover in the establishment of the new court-house of Lake County, completed in 1879, one of the finest court-houses the state boasts of. Judge Field has been a member of the Masonic Order for the past ten years, in which order he has taken all the degrees up to that of Royal Arch Mason. He has also been a member of the Odd-fellows' Society for some four years, having taken three degrees, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-one years. In politics he has always been a Republican, and is one who takes an active part in the interests of the party. He was married, September 1, 1864, to Mary E. Jackman, of Sycamore, Illinois, daughter of one of the pioneer farmers of that country, now deceased. They have four children—two boys and two girls. The two eldest children are now attending school. The Judge is a man whose character is above reproach, an able lawyer, of considerable judicial ability, and an affable and courteous gentleman, enjoying the respect of the community and the love of his family.

FITCH, GRAHAM NEWELL, of Logansport, Indiana, was born in Le Roy, New York, December 5, 1809. He was the son of Frederick and Mary Fitch. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a United States pensioner for services in that contest. His father served in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Queenstown. Graham N. Fitch was educated at Middlebury, now Wyoming Academy, and Geneva College, New York, and completed his medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Western New York. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, and in 1832 married Harriet V. Satterlee. A year or two later the young couple removed to Caledonia, New York, and in July, 1834, settled in Logansport, Indiana. Dr. Fitch was a member of the Indiana Legislature in

the sessions of 1836 and 1837 and 1839 and 1840. He has three times served as presidential elector. In 1844 he was appointed to a professorship in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois. From 1848 to 1852 he was a Representative to Congress. From 1856 to 1861 he was United States Senator. While in Congress he saw the gathering sectional cloud, and pointedly warned the South of the fatal consequences to them of the war they appeared then to desire. He organized, in 1861, the 46th Regiment, and assisted in filling of two other regiments. With his regiment, he was placed under General Buell's command, at Louisville, Kentucky. Later he joined General Pope, and was immediately put in charge of a brigade. He participated in the sieges of Fort Thompson and Island No. 10. After the fall of these posts, he was detailed, with his brigade, to lay siege to Fort Pillow, in conjunction with the navy, under Commodore Davis. The day following the fall of Fort Pillow, Colonel Fitch captured and garrisoned Memphis. A few days afterward, he moved up White River, Arkansas, and captured, by assault, the fortifications at St. Charles. At the last place he took prisoner the wounded commander of the Confederate batteries, the unfortunate Colonel Fry, of Cuban notoriety. Colonel Fitch had two sharp engagements with the Confederates in Arkansas, in both of which he was victorious. An injury received in that state, by the fall of his horse, while on a reconnoitering expedition, compelled him to leave the service before the expiration of the war. He is an ardent Democrat; but he has never hesitated to dissent from his party when, in his judgment, its course was not for the best interests of the country. He has retired from all active participation in politics. He is above the average in height, and possesses a good, strong constitution, which has sustained him in his long and active life. As a public officer, he has always fearlessly and faithfully performed every known duty. As physician and surgeon, few men have been more actively engaged, or met with greater success; and as a citizen he is highly honored and esteemed. He is now (1878) Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Indiana. Dr. Fitch has had three children—one son and two daughters. The son (Henry S. Fitch) was United States District Attorney for Northern Illinois before the Rebellion, and served during the war, under Generals Fremont, Pope, and Sherman, as assistant quarter-master, with the rank of captain. During a part of the time he was aid-de-camp to General Sherman. After the war he was United States Attorney for the state of Georgia. He died at Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1871. The elder daughter (Martha) is the wife of Charles Denby, of Evansville, who served during the war as colonel of Indiana volunteers. The younger daughter (Emma) is the wife of A. Coleman, M. D., of Logansport, who also served during the war as surgeon.

FITCH, LEROY, was born near Pekin, Illinois, October 1, 1835. His parents were Dr. Frederick and Rachel (Thomas) Fitch. He was a half-brother of Hon. G. N. Fitch, whose sketch immediately precedes this. October 1, 1851, he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and graduated before he became of age, standing high in his class. He at once engaged in the Pacific squadron under Commodore Davis, and was in command of the vessel which captured Colonel Walker in his first expedition against the Nicaraguan Government. He afterwards served in the Gulf fleet, and was, for a while, connected with the Mediterranean squadron. While filling the last-named position, he rescued a party of American sailors, whom he deemed to be illegally held prisoners by the French. This act threatened to give him serious trouble; but, after a thorough examination by the American Government, his conduct was highly commended. Captain Fitch was very efficient during the late Rebellion, especially on the river. He was placed in command of an independent fleet of light gun-boats, operating on the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio Rivers. While on the last-named river he contributed largely toward the defeat of the rebel general, Morgan, and his raiders, for which he received a highly congratulatory letter from the Secretary of the Navy. He also participated in the capture of Fort Pillow and Memphis, and in many other prominent naval engagements on the Western rivers. After the war, Captain Fitch was given a command in the Mexican squadron. His last engagement was at the Pensacola navy-yard, on the coast of Florida. He served altogether nineteen years, and received many commendations from his superiors. Although so much of his life was spent on the water, Captain Fitch was very fond of land sports, especially of hunting. He was a great admirer of picturesque scenery, and, as an evidence of his artistic power, many handsome pictures of his own production adorn the walls of his home. Captain Fitch was married, December 4, 1860, to Mary Smith, daughter to Major B. H. Smith, of Logansport. They were blessed with one daughter. While at home on a leave of absence, in 1875, Captain Fitch was taken sick, and died, April 13, after an illness of nearly four months.

FREEMAN, AZARIAH, a prominent business man and pioneer, of Valparaiso, Indiana, was born May 23, 1809, in Mansfield Township, Tolland County, Connecticut. His parents, Enoch and Lura (Huntington) Freeman, were also natives of the same place. His early advantages for an education were limited to the facilities afforded by a country district school, which he attended for about six months each

year until he was twelve years of age, during the remainder of the time assisting his father on the farm. He then spent four years in labor, after which he began study in a select school, and, after remaining three terms, resumed farm-work for his father. In the spring of 1826 he hired out as a laborer for five months. In the fall of the same year, in company with his father, he started on a trip to Onondaga County, New York, where his father owned a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, with a view of improving it. Returning to Connecticut, he remained through the winter, when he again went to the clearing in New York, his father having deeded fifty acres of it to him. He immediately began tilling it, spending the two following winters with his father's family in Mansfield. He then married, and removed to his farm in Onondaga County, having purchased the other portion of land of his father. He remained for the next five years, improving and stocking his place, when he disposed of it. At this time the emigration to Michigan was at its height, and he bought a number of lumber-wagons, which he shipped to Detroit, disposing of them at a good profit to the settlers on their way to forest homes. With the proceeds from the sale, he visited the state land-office, and, at a venture, bought government lands in six counties in the state, basing his purchases upon the reports of parties who had been over the ground, with the intention themselves of purchasing. After making this investment, which, contrary to the experience of many others, proved successful financially, he returned to his family in New York. In 1838 he removed to Elkhart County, Middlebury Township, Indiana, where he remained until the winter of 1842-43. He then traded his farm in Elkhart for one in Morgan Prairie, Porter County, to which he removed, staying there until 1850. At this time he rented his land, having been attacked by the California gold-fever, and, with others, formed a party for an overland trip to the mines. With horse and mule teams, they made the journey from Council Bluffs to Placerville, California, in just sixty days, and, upon arriving, sold their outfits at a good price, and began work. After looking about a few days, they became dissatisfied, and went to Horseshoe Bend, on the middle fork of the American River. There Mr. Freeman remained until the following spring, when he returned to Indiana by steamer from San Francisco, feeling satisfied with the financial result of the undertaking. He resumed farming for one year, when, having received the appointment of State Swamp-land Commissioner, he sold his farm, and removed to Valparaiso. He continued to hold the office for eighteen successive years, discharging its varied duties with marked ability and fidelity, and winning the confidence and esteem of both his political friends and opponents. While other commissioners were being displaced, Mr. Freeman's fitness for the position was proof

against party favor or prejudice, his administration having been so entirely satisfactory that his political opponents publicly acknowledged his suitability by retaining him in office for many years during their control of the state. He is a pronounced Democrat, uncompromising in his political opinions, and a liberal contributor to the interests of his party. Upon resigning the commissionership, he was nominated to represent his district in the Legislature; but, his party being in the minority, he was defeated at the election. In 1856, in connection with J. B. Hawkins, he bought a stock of hardware goods, and commenced business, the management being left almost exclusively to Mr. Hawkins. This was continued under the firm name of Freeman & Hawkins until 1873, when Mr. Freeman and Mr. Hawkins turned the stock in trade over to Haste & Hallett, who still continue the undertaking. Mr. Freeman was elected County Commissioner in 1848, but resigned when he decided to go to California. He was conspicuous in the movement of establishing the Valparaiso Male and Female College, and gave largely of his means towards the purchase of the site, erection of the building, and other improvements. He was one of the directors and vice-president of the institute, serving until it was decided to close the college. The property was then placed in his hands to be sold; but, failing to find a purchaser, he conceived the idea of putting it in the hands of some competent manager, that it might be carried on as a private enterprise. To Mr. Freeman belongs, in a great measure, the credit and honor of placing the property under the management of its present owner, and the establishment of the Northern Indiana Normal School. It is now conducted by H. B. Brown. The first term opened with thirty-three students, and soon ran up to sixteen hundred in one term. While he was much disappointed in his original expectations from this institution, it has done excellent work for the neighborhood under its new management. Mr. Freeman has also been a trustee of the Valparaiso public school for the last twelve years, and has been one of the foremost in every thing that tends to promote the cause of education in the city. Mr. Freeman is an Odd-fellow. He has been prominent in the temperance cause for forty years. He is an honored member of the First Methodist Church, by his Christian example contributing largely to its spiritual growth, and by his liberality adding much to its material interest and prosperity. As a citizen, Mr. Freeman is respected and esteemed, and is much beloved by his family and intimate friends. He was married, October 11, 1831, to Miss Amanda Crane, of Mansfield, Connecticut. They have four children—two sons and two daughters—Edwin Enoch, born October 11, 1832; Cordelia, born March 22, 1834; George, born December 27, 1839; and Lura Ann, born June 16, 1846.

FROMM, JOHN FREDERICK, of Rochester, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 23, 1837. He is the son of John Henry and Katherine Fromm, whose ancestors for five generations have been officers in the Prussian army. He received his education in the common schools of Germany; came to this country at the age of fifteen; proceeded to Logansport, Indiana, where he became engaged in mercantile business, and, in 1856, removed to Rochester, where he entered business for himself, in which he still continues. He does a large trade, and has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency. He is a Democrat, and has been several times elected alderman and common councilman. In 1877 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he served one term. In religion he is a Lutheran. He was married at Rochester, July 12, 1866, to Eliza Wilhelmina Cornelius. They have five children—two boys and three girls—the eldest twelve years of age. Mr. Fromm has seen a great deal of the world. He has traveled nearly all over this continent, besides making many trips to and from Europe. He is a man of honor and integrity, has been successful in his business career, and is beloved by his family and respected by his fellow-men.



GRIFFIN, MAJOR ELIHU, lawyer, of Crown Point, was born, March 23, 1830, at Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana. He was the fourth son of Samuel and Lydia Griffin, who were natives of Ohio. The progenitor of the Griffin family, in America, was one of two brothers who emigrated from Wales more than two hundred years ago. One of his descendants is now living in Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred and seventeen years. Major Griffin attended the academy of the society of Friends at Spiceland, Indiana, until the age of fifteen, when he was placed in the West Grove Academy, Wayne County, Indiana, under the charge of an older brother, a teacher in the institution. He graduated, at the end of two years, with academic honors. In 1847 he began school-teaching, which occupation he followed about four years. From boyhood he had had an inclination for the profession of the law. While teaching school he devoted his spare time to reading, borrowing books that he was unable to purchase from Hon. George W. Julian and others. August 30, 1851, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began its practice. At the end of twelve months, he purchased a farm in Rush County, which he tilled and improved until 1853, when he sold it out, and began buying and selling goods, continuing in this occupation for three years, still pursuing the study and practice of the law in connection with his other business. In 1857 he disposed of his

stock in trade, and removed to Crown Point, Lake County, where he resumed the practice of his profession, giving his undivided time and energy to the work. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he closed his office, having been appointed enrolling officer by the Governor of the state. His zeal and earnestness in the recruiting service were rewarded with gratifying success. He was appointed, by President Lincoln, a paymaster in the United States service, November 13, 1862, and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville. In 1864 he was transferred to Chattanooga, Tennessee; subsequently to Mississippi; then to Huntsville, Alabama, from whence he was ordered to the Department of Indiana, where he paid off the hundred-day troops of Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, January 20, 1865. In consequence of failing health, he resigned his commission in the army, and resumed the practice of his profession. During his service as paymaster, there passed through Major Griffin's hands the enormous sum of three and one-quarter millions of the money of the government, every penny of which was satisfactorily accounted for, demonstrating his integrity as an officer of the army, as well as his efficiency as an accountant. The following transcript pays a high tribute to his fitness and honesty:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, May 1, 1874." }

"This is to certify that the accounts of Major Elihu Griffin, late additional paymaster, U. S. A., having finally been adjusted in this office, and confirmed by the second controller, show no indebtedness on his part to the United States.

"E. B. FRENCH, Auditor."

The above document is one of which any man may justly feel proud. The delay in the final settlement of the Major's accounts is explained by his long and serious illness. In 1865 he was employed as local attorney for the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company. In 1866 he assumed the duties of general attorney of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, retaining his connection with the Chicago and Great Eastern Road, and carrying on his general office business at Crown Point. In the midst of his labors and usefulness, he received a severe shock of paralysis, seriously affecting his right side. From this, however, he soon recovered, and again resumed the practice of his profession, securing the return of his large and extensive business. Again, in 1868, he was visited with a second shock, paralyzing his left side, and completely prostrating him physically, and seriously impairing the power of speech, but otherwise leaving him in the full possession of his faculties. After a confinement to his house for about two years, he was enabled, with great difficulty, to resume business, but entirely restricted himself to office-work and the duties of counselor and adviser. The loss of his voice deprived him of the position he had so long

held as a successful advocate at the bar and before a jury. Few attorneys labor harder, more zealously, or to better purpose for their clients than does Major Griffin, or by their work confer greater honor upon their calling. When in command of his voice, he was a fluent and forcible speaker, expressing strength, candor, and breadth of thought, and, as counselor and advocate, possessed more than a local reputation. The Major is still industriously engaged in the work of his profession, in connection with his son, Charles F., who, with his comprehensive mind and industrious habits, aided by the ripe experience and sound judgment of his father, is sure to take high rank among his compeers. In 1858 Major Griffin was elected to represent his district in the state Legislature, receiving at the election fully five hundred more than the regular party majority. He served in both the call term and regular session. He was a member of the Committee on Rights and Privileges and on Enrolled Bills at the regular session, and member of the Judiciary Committee at the call term. He introduced the bill for the drainage of the Calumet River, which appropriated eight thousand dollars, then in the treasury, to meet the expense of the work. It passed safely through the House and Senate, only to be vetoed by Governor Willard. Major Griffin is both an Odd-fellow and a Freemason. He has passed all the chairs in the former society, and represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He united with the Christian Church at an early age. He has won for himself the respect and esteem of his neighbors and friends. He is of strong domestic attachments, cordial and genial in his nature; is much admired and beloved by his family and intimate friends. In politics he is an earnest Republican, but not a politician or an office-seeker. He was married, January 5, 1851, to Melissa A. Scott, of Wayne County, Indiana. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. They have had four children, three of whom are living. The eldest son, Horace, is engaged in the drug business in Crown Point. Major Griffin has, in his business, achieved a financial success, and is possessed of a handsome competence.

HALL, SAMUEL ALONSON, late of Logansport, Indiana, was born at Willoughby, Ohio, December 4, 1823. He was a descendant of Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, Samuel A. Hall, died just before the birth of his son Samuel. He was one of the early business men of Willoughby. At the age of thirteen Mr. Hall commenced to learn the printer's trade, in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1839 he removed to Manhattan, Ohio, and was employed by M. H. Knapp. Three years later, under the same employer, he worked on the

Kalida Venture. In 1843 he was employed by Messrs. Steadman & Knapp in the publication of the *North-western*, at Defiance, Ohio. He purchased the printing material of the last-named establishment, and started West, to seek a suitable location. He was induced by some members of a Baptist association to visit Logansport, Indiana. Becoming convinced that it was a desirable place, he began, in July, 1844, the publication of the *Democratic Pharos*. The young editor was harassed by many embarrassments; but a determined will enabled him to triumph over every obstacle. He lived to see the work he so inauspiciously began, a quarter of a century ago, develop into one of the first printing establishments of the state. He was proprietor and editor of the *Democratic Pharos* until January 1, 1869. Mr. Hall, during the Southern Rebellion, was a warm friend of the Union cause. Though a Democrat of the Douglas type, so well did he manage political campaigns that he won the esteem of his political opponents. In the spring of 1843 he became a member of the Baptist Church; and from that time till the day of his death—April 10, 1870—was an earnest and consistent Christian, and in his last illness exemplified the full faith he had in a hope beyond the grave. In all the public and private charities of Logansport Mr. Hall's name and individual efforts were always foremost. He was a man of large sympathy, and of the most Christian charity. In all the attributes of honorable manhood—honesty of purpose, uprightness of character, and Christian simplicity—Mr. Hall stood prominent. In November, 1846, he married Miranda P. Nash, of Logansport. There are six children living.

HAMMOND, EDWIN P., was born, November 26, 1835, at Brookville, Indiana. He removed with his father's family to Columbus, Indiana, in 1849. In 1854 he went to Indianapolis, and engaged in a wholesale dry-goods store as clerk. After one year spent in this way, he became a student in the law office of his brother (afterwards Governor), Abraham A. Hammond, and Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, at Terre Haute. In the winter of 1856-7, after an examination in his legal studies, he was admitted to the senior law class of the Asbury University, at Greencastle, and graduated, receiving a diploma, with the degree of B. L. In 1858 he located at Rensselaer, Indiana, where he has since resided, and opened a law office. Although young and inexperienced in his profession, he soon obtained a respectable practice. At the firing on Fort Sumter, in 1861, he closed his office, and, with other young men of Jasper County, enlisted under Captain (afterwards General) Robert H. Milroy, in Company G, 9th Indiana Volunteers. He was elected and commissioned first lieutenant

of the company, and served with it and the regiment in the three months' campaign in Western Virginia. Returning to his home at the expiration of that term of service, he resumed the practice of law. In October, 1861, he was, without opposition, elected to fill a vacancy as Representative from the counties of Newton, Jasper, and Pulaski. But while his country was engaged in a terrible conflict for existence with armed rebels, he felt that his place was in the army. In August, 1862, he assisted in organizing Company A, 87th Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned captain of the company. He was promoted as major, March 22, 1863, and as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, November 21, 1863. With the exception of a short absence on recruiting work in the winter of 1863-4, he was, during his term of service, on active duty with his regiment at the front, and was engaged in some of the severest battles of the war. Memorable among these was the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, in which his regiment, out of three hundred and sixty-three officers and enlisted men fit for duty, lost in killed and wounded one hundred and ninety, or more than one-half of the number engaged. Colonel Hammond commanded the regiment during the last year of the war, embracing the one hundred days' incessant fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the "march down to the sea" with Sherman. He had the respect and good-will of the officers and men under his control, and the confidence of his superior officers. He made his service in the army a matter of practical duty, and qualified himself, by attention and study, for its efficient discharge. All orders were promptly and cheerfully obeyed by him, however fatiguing or dangerous may have been the service which they imposed. He possessed the requisites for a popular commander—care and attention to the wants and comforts of his men, and bravery in battle. At the close of the war the President of the United States, on the recommendation of Colonel Hammond's brigade, division, and corps commanders, appointed him colonel by brevet in the United States volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war," as recited in his commission. The war over, and mustered out of service with his regiment, Colonel Hammond again entered upon the practice of law at Rensselaer, at once commanding a profitable business, and soon acquiring an extensive reputation as a lawyer of integrity and ability. Though a Republican in politics, he received from Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, in March, 1873, the appointment of Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. He was elected to the same position in the next October. He was again chosen to that office in October, 1878, without opposition, the Republican, Democratic, and National parties placing his name upon their tickets. We close this memoir of Judge Hammond by the following extract

from the Rensselaer *Union*, the editor speaking from long personal acquaintance:

"Judge Hammond is a citizen of Rensselaer, where he has lived about twenty years. An elder brother, Hon. A. A. Hammond, was Governor of Indiana. At the organization of the 9th Indiana Infantry by General Milroy, for the three months' service, Judge Hammond enlisted as a private soldier; afterwards he became lieutenant-colonel of the 87th Regiment Indiana Infantry. At the close of the war he took up the practice of law in this town. When the counties of Pulaski, Jasper, Newton, and Benton were created the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit Governor Hendricks appointed him to the Bench; subsequently he was elected to the position by the people of the circuit, irrespective of partisan politics, the Democracy declining to nominate a candidate in opposition to him. He has frequently been called by brother judges to preside over their courts in the counties of White, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Carroll, and Tippecanoe. Throughout the large district which these counties and those of his own court constitute he is universally regarded as an upright man and a just judge. As a jurist he has few superiors in the state, though yet but comparatively young. At home he is held in the highest esteem, every body regarding him as a model of an almost perfect gentleman. He is a close and careful student, an eminently cautious and practical man, a kind neighbor, a pleasant companion, a steadfast friend. Unostentatious, unassuming, unaffected; modest, retiring, punctiliously polite; with many virtues, and no glaring vices—there are few more agreeable or better men in any community."

HELM, THOMAS B., of Logansport, Indiana, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, February 1, 1824. He was the son of Samuel Drummond and Patience (Wherrit) Helm. His paternal great-grandfather came from Germany, and landed in Virginia about the year 1740. The name was originally Hallam. His mother's ancestry were old settlers in Maryland, and were descendants of the Huguenots. His grandfather, Colonel William Helm, went from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in what is now Mason County, in 1781. During most of his life he was a pioneer of the extreme frontier; he almost lived with his gun in his hand, ever ready for the hostile redskin. Following the retreating Indians, he reached what is now Fayette County, Indiana, and became the first white settler in that part of the state. This Colonel Helm was a man of unusual size, noted for his bravery, fleetness of foot, and skill as a marksman. At the age of sixty-four few in his vicinity could be found to excel him in any of these elements of a successful pioneer. Mr. Helm's parents died when he was a child. He was placed in the care of his grandparents, and afterwards lived with an uncle, with whom he went to Logansport in 1836. After leaving school he took a course in medicine; and afterwards went through a thorough training under a former professor

of Yale College. He paid special attention to mathematics and the languages, and learned to read and write Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and German. He taught in Rush, Carroll, and Cass Counties. From 1855 to 1867 he was county school examiner and superintendent, teacher of classical and scientific courses in Logansport high school, and city engineer. He had full charge of all the city improvements, and gave his scholars at the high school opportunities of gaining a practical knowledge of surveying and civil engineering. The present efficient school system of his county is due to his able management. During 1866 and 1867 he became the first superintendent of the Logansport city schools. The present ward schools were erected at that time. As a civil engineer Mr. Helm has few superiors. In 1846 he was a member of the corps that surveyed the "Great Miami Reserve," which included parts of Cass, Tipton, Howard, and Miami Counties. He is invariably called upon to settle all intricate questions pertaining to early surveys. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and united with the Masonic Order in 1852. He is now an honored member of Tipton Lodge, No. 33, Logan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, and Logansport Council, No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, of Logansport. September 20, 1849, he married Elizabeth J. House. She died in September, 1854, and left one son, Henry C. January 2, 1859, Mr. Helm married his present wife, Katherine Prosser. In 1871 he was appointed Probate Judge of Cass County, a position he continues to discharge with credit. Judge Helm has always preferred books and knowledge to the accumulation of dollars and cents. He is still a close student, and spends much time in his library, which contains more than three thousand volumes, pertaining to ancient and modern languages, mathematics, Masonry, and miscellaneous topics. Not a novel has a place in his collection. Judge Helm has been a contributor to the press, in the way of local history and biography, for many years. He has much valuable information pertaining to the general history of the Wabash Valley, and the personal history of citizens of Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, and other counties, which he is engaged in preparing for the press. This, when completed, will make an interesting and valuable work for future reference in regard to the history of those counties and their prominent residents. Recently, an elaborate history of Allen County, Indiana, written by him, has been published. It is a source of serious regret that so little attention has hitherto been paid to gathering memorials of the past, from which alone we can learn what the trials and hardships of our fathers were. Judge Helm is rather below the average height. His studious habits are beginning to have their effect on his once vigorous constitution. Though reserved in manner, he is genial, and as a neighbor and citizen he is highly esteemed.

HUNT, FRANKLIN W., merchant and pioneer, of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, was born February 6, 1817, in Lancaster, Coos County, New Hampshire. His early educational advantages were very limited, attending only the country district school, irregularly, until the age of fifteen. During this period his time, when out of school, was spent at farm labor under the direction of his guardian, his parents, Moses F. and Martha Hunt, having died when he was a small boy. At the age of fifteen he went into the employment of a merchant in Lancaster, as clerk, continuing there until he arrived to the age of twenty, at which time he went West in search of a good business location. His early inclinations were for agricultural pursuits; but circumstances seemed to lead him in the way of a mercantile business. Leaving his employer in 1837, he wandered and prospected until 1840, without deciding on any place to locate; and returned to Coos County, New Hampshire, where he remained as a salesman for three years. In 1843 he again migrated westward, and finally located in Valparaiso. He soon obtained employment as clerk and bookkeeper in a store, which situation he held two years. In 1846 he opened a store of general supplies on his own account. The next year he sold one-half of his business to his brother Hubbard, the business being continued under the firm name of F. W. & H. Hunt, until 1857, when he bought his brother's interest, continuing affairs under his own name. By degrees he dropped the groceries, hardware, etc., from his stock, and confined his trade to that of a general dry-goods store. He also manages a farm, just outside the city limits, on which he resides. His business undertakings have been financially successful, and he is to-day what the world calls a wealthy man. In politics he is a Democrat, but not a professed politician. He is a prominent business man in the community, and noted for his fair dealing with his fellow-men; socially, he is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends. He was married, November 3, 1851, to Miss Mary J. Ross, of Buchanan, Michigan, who died January 6, 1854, leaving one daughter, who was born September 18, 1852, and died September 17, 1878. He was again married, September 18, 1861, to Miss Catherine Hall, of Lambertville, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. She died February 16, 1877.

HUNT, HUBBARD, a pioneer of Valparaiso, was born January 18, 1821, at Lancaster, Coos County, New Hampshire. His parents, Moses F. and Martha Hunt, were natives of New England. The former was born in 1787, the latter in 1798. They died when he was but five years of age, and he was placed under the care of a guardian, who was a farmer by oc-

cupation. When not in school, Hubbard was engaged in farm-work, assisting in whatever he was able to do. He was a frail child from birth, and found the hard labor of the farm very severe on him, considering his strength. At the age of seventeen his guardian allowed him the time necessary to earn a sufficient sum of money to pay his tuition in the Lancaster Academy for three months in each year. It was procured by selling the skins of animals which he had shot and trapped for that purpose. This privilege was given for three successive years, and the time was well improved by him. The country around Lancaster is wild and rocky, and abounded at that time in game. The valley of Israel's River, which leads up to the White Mountains, even yet affords some. His leisure moments were employed in farm-work; but, his physical condition not improving, he was of little value. During this period he was treated with marked consideration and kindness by his guardian, especially in times of sickness, which happened yearly. In 1841 he was given his time, and began teaching a district school. This he carried on for three months at a salary of ten dollars per month; and out of this money he contrived to save enough to give back to his guardian the value of a suit of clothes he had purchased for Mr. Hunt to begin teaching in. The same year he engaged as an apprentice for four years with the Fairbanks Scale Company, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he served the same company as a journeyman for three years longer, winning for himself the confidence and esteem of his employers to such an extent that they made him flattering business offers in connection with their business, which he was prevented from accepting by previous engagements. In June, 1847, he came to Valparaiso, where his brother, F. W. Hunt, was established in trade as a general mercantile dealer. He purchased a half interest in this business, retaining his connection until 1856. In the beginning of 1849, thinking to improve his health, he planned a trip to the tropics. He proceeded to Panama, and thence to Peru, arriving at Callao March 25, where he remained ten days, when, with ninety-nine other men, he chartered the whaling vessel "Massachusetts," for the sum of ten thousand dollars, to take them to San Francisco, California. They entered the Golden Gate June 20, 1849. Almost penniless, he engaged in odd jobs until he could get together a few dollars, when he left for the mines. Gold speculation was at its height, and fortunes were sometimes made in a few hours. On his arrival he began placer mining with a rude rocker, made by splitting a log in the center, and chopping out the flat side for a receiver. At the end of six weeks he was compelled to abandon a miner's life on account of the hardships. He remained in California about eighteen months, when he returned to Valparaiso. He sailed from San Fran-

cisco in a cholera-infected ship. From this, however, he suffered no inconvenience, and, on the whole, the trip proved temporarily beneficial. In 1856 he sold out to his brother his interest in the store. He next purchased a drove of cattle for the Iowa market, which he disposed of in that state, and, returning to Valparaiso, opened a hardware establishment, which he kept until 1863. Two years later he engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber in connection with Barrett & Kellogg Brothers. In this he continued until 1874. In 1872 he formed a company under the firm name of White, Hunt & Co., for dressing and selling pine lumber—a business connection he still maintains. The financial management of affairs was almost entirely left to him, to which its subsequent success can be largely attributed. Mr. Hunt has acted, by request, as administrator, guardian, and assignee of several estates in and about Valparaiso. His qualities as a business man are of the very highest. He is greatly respected by his neighbors as a high-minded, exemplary citizen. All his enterprises have been successful, and as a consequence he has a comfortable competency. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but not an active politician. He was married, May 9, 1851, to Miss Finnette M. Dunning, who is now living. She is the third child and only daughter of John Dunning, of Valparaiso.

JOHNSON, ISRAEL, late of Logansport, Indiana, was one of the early settlers of the great Wabash Valley. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1803. About the year 1820 he went to Richmond, Indiana; and in 1827 removed to a permanent settlement at Logansport, where for thirty-seven years he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. He assisted largely in the organization and development of Cass County, and its county-seat, Logansport. He built the first two-story house in that city. He was a member of the board of councilmen of Logansport; but with this exception he never, although urgently solicited to accept of office, allowed his name to go before the public as a candidate. He was a Whig, and during the existence of that party he labored earnestly for the promotion of its principles. He was an honored Freemason. In his social and business relations he was held in high esteem. He married, December 19, 1822, Mary Amelia Hamilton. Five of their children are still living: William Hamilton, of Logansport; Peter Baker, of Dayton, Ohio; George Franklin, of New York City; Israel Greene, of San Francisco, California; and Jennie M., now Mrs. Maurice Winfield, of Logansport. His death occurred June 7, 1866, when he had reached the age of sixty-three. His widow still resides at Logansport.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM H., of Logansport, Indiana, was born at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, September 19, 1823. His parents were Israel and Mary Hamilton Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who emigrated to Indiana at an early day in the history of the state. Israel Johnson settled with his family in Logansport in 1829, before the organization of Cass County. Mr. Johnson acquired in the common schools a sufficient knowledge of the branches essential to a general business education to qualify him for his contemplated field of labor. Early in life he had imbibed a desire for commercial life, and concentrated his energies in that direction. In 1841, when he was eighteen years old, his father, who was extensively engaged in the general grocery business, gave him a position in his store, to gratify his youthful ambition, and to instruct him in the practical details of trade. At the age of twenty-one he was tendered a partnership with his father, which he accepted. The business of the new firm rapidly increased, and facilities were enlarged to meet the growing demands of the trade. In 1846 they began to handle large quantities of pork, which by judicious management was made to pay a satisfactory profit on the labor and capital used, and offered inducements for future investments. These successes continued to be realized from year to year; new resources were developed, and enlarged capital evolved. A year later Peter B. Johnson, the next younger brother, was added to the firm, and a dry-goods branch was opened. The grocery and pork business was conducted under the firm name of Israel Johnson & Sons, and the dry goods as P. B. Johnson & Co. An additional line of trade was opened in 1848, and they then began to deal extensively in the grain products of the country. To meet the demands of this new element of traffic, a large warehouse was built on the margin of the Wabash and Erie Canal, then the only avenue of transportation. The dry-goods branch was discontinued in 1862, and the joint capital was merged in other branches of trade. Among these was a milling interest, which was made a specialty in connection with W. B. Dix; the business was conducted under the old firm name of Israel Johnson & Sons. The withdrawal of the brother in 1865, and the death of his father the following year, left the entire business in the hands of William H. Johnson. He disposed of his interest in the grocery, and gave his attention more exclusively to grain and pork. Besides handling several thousands of hogs annually, he buys and ships large quantities of wheat, corn, oats, rye, clover-seed, and flax. The finer quality of his clover-seed is made an article of export for Europe. His wool trade, in connection with Tanguy & Barnheisel, who buy and ship the article in large quantities, is another important element in the business. The shipments in 1875 alone aggregated more than one

hundred and twenty thousand pounds. Mr. Johnson is the president of the Logansport National Bank. He gives his allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party; but he is not a politician, and never permits his name to be used as a candidate for office. He prefers the more humble sphere of private citizenship. In December, 1851, he was married to Sarah, daughter of John Lytle, a physician of considerable prominence, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland. They have four children living, one son and three daughters; the son has now the chief management of the book-keeping department of his extensive business. Mr. Johnson is of average height and fair proportions. His manners are quiet and unobtrusive. In his social and business relations he possesses the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

JUSTICE, DR. JAMES MADISON, of Logansport, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, September 21, 1817. He was the second son of Joseph and Delilah (Juel) Justice. His grandfather, James Justice, fought in some of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. After the close of the war he settled in Pennsylvania, where his third son, Joseph, was born. In the year 1810 he went with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio. His son Joseph, the following year, located a land-claim in the Whitewater Valley, two miles south-west of where Connersville now stands. The Indians at that time, incited by British agents, were often very troublesome to the settlers, and the block-house of the pioneers was often their most effective protection. In the war of 1812 Mr. Justice and his friends were compelled to go to Cincinnati, and remain until the successes of the American arms made it safe to return. After his marriage, in 1815, he permanently located in the Whitewater Valley, and hewed a farm out of the forest. His son James was born in the second year of this frontier life. Amid the active labors of the farm he received a fine physical training, and such mental culture as was attainable in the log-cabin school-house three months of the year. His religious instruction was all that Christian parents with but few privileges and books could give. James M. Justice was sent to the county seminary at Connersville when he was twenty years of age. There he acquired a fair English education and the friendship of Samuel W. Parker and Caleb B. Smith, young men whose lives were afterward closely identified with the growth and political history of South-eastern Indiana. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Jefferson Helm, then an eminent physician of Rush County, and was licensed to practice by the Whitewater Medical Association in 1840. The young Doctor followed the tide of emigration to North-western Indiana, and with

no capital but a fair knowledge of his profession, a good constitution, and determined energy, he settled in Carroll County, in Camden, a village of less than a dozen cabins. A surgical case was brought to him on the day of his arrival, which afforded him the means of support for several weeks, and brought him into favorable notice. He soon acquired a lucrative practice in the counties of Carroll, Cass, Howard, and Clinton. In December, 1841, he married Zenith A. Norris, only daughter of Captain Benjamin Norris, of Rush County. Her active sympathy in her husband's professional career has greatly strengthened his hands. In 1847-48 he attended the Ohio Medical College, and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine. At Camden he accumulated, by economy and industry, a large property. In 1859, desirous of giving his children better educational facilities, he moved to Connersville, and entered into practice with his brother-in-law, Dr. Gregg. Dr. Justice has always been deeply interested in political matters. In 1840 he was an active supporter of General Harrison, and in 1844 he was zealous in the cause of Henry Clay. In 1860 he canvassed a large portion of South-eastern Indiana for Abraham Lincoln; and subsequently, at the urgent solicitation of a warm personal friend, the Hon. D. D. Pratt, he removed to Logansport, where he now resides, earnestly forwarding its growth and prosperity. His medical practice extends throughout the counties of Pulaski, Howard, Miami, Cass, Carroll, White, Fulton, and Stark. He has always been a warm advocate of anti-slavery principles—first as a Whig, and afterward as a Republican. He was active in the support of the government in suppressing the Rebellion, and freely aided with his money and influence in the enlistment of volunteers and forwarding of supplies. He was commissioned as surgeon of the 110th Indiana Volunteers by Governor Morton, during the invasion of Indiana by Morgan. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the Ninth Congressional District. The same year he was commissioned as pension surgeon by President Lincoln, which position he still holds. He was presidential elector in 1868 from the Eighth District, and canvassed the state that year for Grant and Colfax. Dr. Justice is noted for his liberal contributions to all public and private charities. The Doctor and his wife have been consistent members of the Christian Church for many years. As a public speaker he is forcible and eloquent. Though sixty years old, he enjoys superb health, and is engaged in superintending three large farms, in addition to his active professional work. In personal appearance he is tall and erect, and weighs two hundred pounds. As a citizen and neighbor he is highly esteemed. He has three living children. His oldest son, Dewitt Clinton, is a graduate of the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan; his daughter, Priscilla, gradu-

ated in 1871 from Glendale Female College; Frank Leroy graduated in 1876 at Dartmouth College. His sons are both studying law at Logansport.

KAHLO, CHARLES, of Logansport, Indiana, was born near Berlin, Prussia, July 4, 1840. His parents, Henry and Dora Kahlo, belonged to that large class of Germans who were forced to leave their country on account of the troubles of 1848. His father was a merchant tailor, and was a man of good education and a writer of considerable prominence. Mrs. Kahlo was a woman of high intellectual culture. Her father was for a number of years at the head of the Sapp's High School, in Prussia. Henry Kahlo came to America with his family in 1850, and went directly to Defiance, Ohio. There he organized a German colony, buying a piece of land and laying it out in town lots, from which he realized a moderate profit. He died in 1853. His son Charles, then thirteen years old, commenced working on a farm for twenty-five cents a day. Afterwards he drove a team for nine months for one of the contractors of the Wabash Railroad. He was next employed in M. E. F. Lindenberger's dry-goods store, at Defiance, Ohio, where he commenced with a salary of five dollars per month. He remained seven years, and was promoted to the position of head salesman. During this time half of his earnings were given to the support of his mother and her other children. When President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand three months' men to aid in suppressing the Rebellion in the Southern States Mr. Kahlo was among the first to enlist. Although the youngest man in the company, he was elected second lieutenant of Captain Sprague's company of the 14th Ohio Regiment. At the expiration of three months he joined the army as first lieutenant of Company G, 38th Regiment Ohio Infantry, and was detailed as aid-de-camp to General Miller, of the Western army, under General George H. Thomas. At the end of five years he resigned, and engaged in the mercantile business at Napoleon, Ohio. He disposed of his interest, January 1, 1866, at Napoleon, and became one of the firm of Kahlo, Brother & Crow, at Defiance, manufacturers of wagon and carriage material. Two years later this firm was merged in the Defiance Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Kahlo became secretary. He removed to Logansport, Indiana, January 1, 1870, to take charge of a branch factory at that place. He soon after sold out his share at Defiance, and transferred his capital to the branch at Logansport, which, under the name of Kahlo, Von Behren & Co., transacted a profitable business. In 1873 Mr. Kahlo persuaded some leading citizens in Logansport to take stock, and the firm was changed into a stock company, called the Logans-



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port Manufacturing Company, with a cash capital of fifty-five thousand dollars, of which he was president and general manager. January 1, 1877, Mr. Kahlo leased the entire property, and formed a partnership with Colonel T. H. Brinkhurst and Wm. H. Von Behren. The firm of Charles Kahlo & Co. now extend their shipments from Maine to California, and export large amounts of their finer work to Europe and Australia. Mr. Kahlo, from the first, has had exclusive charge of the business. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty men were regularly employed in 1876, and over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars were expended for labor and material. Mr. Kahlo is an honored member of the Odd-fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, and contributes liberally for the support of the Gospel ministry and for the aid of suffering mankind. June 17, 1863, he married Cornelia, daughter of Dr. J. Colby, a pioneer physician of Defiance, Ohio. They have four children living. In politics he has always been Republican. In June, 1878, he was nominated unanimously, and in October was elected, State Senator from Cass and Carroll Counties—the first Republican elected from that Democratic district. In 1880 his friends urged him to make the race for Congress, but, as he had no political aspirations, he declined accepting any official position offered him, save a place on the State Central Executive Committee. Mr. Kahlo is favorably known as a man of energy, prudence, and integrity. Although very determined, he is genial, and has drawn around him many warm friends.

LOVETT, JOHN A., M. D., Goodland, Newton County, was born December 14, 1839, in Marion County, Indiana. He is the son of Edmund and Mary (Smith) Lovett. His father was a farmer, one of the first settlers in Marion County. John was employed on a farm until the age of sixteen. He received a common school education; after which, at Thorntown Academy, he took a full English course, as well as one on natural science. When these were completed he studied medicine with Dr. C. B. Gentry, of Frankfort, Indiana, an eminent practitioner of that town. He then went to Rush Medical College, Chicago, attended two courses, and graduated in 1864, locating at Frankfort, and entering upon the practice of his profession. He remained there two years, when he removed to Goodland, in October, 1868, being one of the first settlers in that town. He immediately began his rounds as a practitioner there, and is now the leading physician of the town; has a very large business, in which he is eminently successful, and is much esteemed in the community, not only for his attainments, but also for his personal good qualities. In

politics he is a Republican, which he has always been. He has been an Odd-fellow since 1865, has taken all the degrees, both subordinate and encampment, and is a member of both the subordinate and the grand lodge. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He was married, May 2, 1866, to Mary A. Clark, daughter of Osborn Clark, carriage manufacturer, of Frankfort, Indiana.

MADDOCK, WILLIAM B., journalist, Fowler, Benton County, was born July 1, 1832, in Staffordshire, England. He attended school in England until his fourteenth year, when his parents emigrated to America. Their names were Robert and Mary Maddock. They located in Mount Carmel, Indiana, where William attended the public schools four years. In 1863 he taught in the Brookville school, of which he was the principal. The following year he was appointed county school examiner of Franklin County, in which capacity he served until 1872; was proprietor and editor of the Franklin *Democrat* from 1868 to 1872, when he removed to Benton County, and engaged in farming for two years; after which he removed to Fowler, and was occupied in teaching in the Fowler public school for one year. In 1875 he started the Benton *Review*, a paper having a large circulation, of which he is editor and proprietor. In 1879 he was appointed county superintendent of Benton County for the term of two years. He has never been an office-seeker, although during the years 1864-66 he was deputy auditor and treasurer of Franklin County. He is a man of liberal religious views, and in politics a Democrat. He was married, October 14, 1858, to Margaret A. Porteus, of Franklin County. They have four children—three boys and one girl. Mr. Maddock, as an editor, has enjoyed great success, is genial in disposition, well read and well versed in the topics of the day, and is one of the leading men of his section of the state.

MCCONNELL, STEWART T., of Logansport, was born in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, October 16, 1836, and is the third among eleven children, whose parents were Dr. James B. and Sarah D. (Stewart) McConnell. During boyhood he attended the public schools, and in early manhood obtained a limited scientific and classical education. He had a fondness for debating, and, while a mere youth, determined eventually to become a lawyer. This purpose was at length realized in Logansport, Indiana, where, after having read law under the instruction of Messrs. Pratt and Baldwin, he was, in 1862, admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office in that city,

and has since remained there. Sixteen years have elapsed, and, by the exercise of those qualities that make the successful lawyer, he has built up an extensive and lucrative business. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he longed to enlist in defense of the flag of the Union, and was about to do so, when he became so crippled as to be rendered unfit for military duty. Mr. McConnell never joined any secret society, and never aspired to any political office, nor engaged in politics. But his apathy with respect to mere partisanship should not be interpreted as a lack of interest in the public welfare; for he has always practically manifested a deep regard for the diffusion of knowledge and the progress of religion. It may be inferred that his sentiments concerning political office are expressed in the oft-quoted lines:

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station."

He was married, April 3, 1860, to Miss Louisa Gibson, daughter of Robert Gibson, an early settler of Cass County. The issue of this marriage has been four children, only one of whom survives. Mr. McConnell, in becoming a lawyer, chose the profession for which nature adapted him, and, consequently, has succeeded in it. He compares favorably with his peers in legal learning and acumen, and rises superior to many in his ability to powerfully affect a jury. His higher intellectual faculties are supplemented by strong common sense and a resolute will, and their effect in oratory is heightened by the charm of a fine, dignified presence and courteous manner.

AXWELL, SAMUEL C., M. D., physician and surgeon, Remington, was born October 2, 1840, at Crawfordville, Indiana. His father, Harvey H. Maxwell, one of the most prominent citizens of Montgomery County, married, in early life, Isaphena McCollough, and died when Samuel was between four and five years of age. Entering Ladoga Academy, he took the scientific and classic course, and graduated in 1862. In August of the same year he enlisted as a private in the 72d Indiana, but was discharged, after a short service, on account of sickness. After leaving the army he studied medicine with Doctor J. B. Wilson, of Ladoga, and then attended the first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1864 and 1865. He next practiced medicine at Kentland, Indiana, for a while; but, feeling the need of further instruction, he returned to Chicago, completed his course, graduated, and immediately entered upon his profession at Remington, Indiana, where he now has a large and lucrative business, extending through no less than four counties, Remington being situated near one corner of the county,

thereby affording easy access to three others. His present practice consists much in consultation with other physicians, and in surgery, his reputation for professional skill standing very high in the community. He is president of the District Medical Society for White, Newton, Jasper, and Benton Counties, has been school trustee for three terms, and is senior elder in the Christian Church and Sabbath-school superintendent. In politics he is a Republican, and has always been an active member of the party. He was married, June 20, 1865, to Jennie Parker, daughter of Robert Parker, one of the pioneers of Jasper County, and one of its most prominent men. They have had four children—three girls and one boy. The girls, bright and happy children, are living; but the little-boy is dead. The Doctor is a man of most pleasing personal appearance, of the strictest honor, integrity, and uprightness, amiable in disposition, and affable in manner. He is respected by the community and beloved by his family, and is admired not only for his attainments, but also for his social qualities. He is pre-eminently a representative man.

CCLELLAND, MARQUIS L., cashier of the First National Bank, Valparaiso, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, February 26, 1830. His parents were one of six families who founded the now prosperous city of South Bend. On the organization of St. Joseph County, John McClelland, the father, was elected its first treasurer. He died, as he lived, in 1840, admired and respected by all. This sad event occurred when Marquis was but ten years of age. While his father lived, it was the intention to fit Marquis for a professional career, and, governed by that purpose, he had been carefully educated. This, however, was summarily stopped when an examination of affairs showed his mother to be in almost destitute circumstances. It thus devolved on this boy, a child scarcely half grown, to shoulder the responsibilities of the family, and face, alone and unaided, the stern realities of life. He served five years as an apprentice at the tanners' and curriers' trade, and two years subsequently as journeyman. The financial condition of the country at this period was such that wages were reduced to a beggarly pittance. Mr. McClelland, therefore, abandoned his trade, and, for a number of years following, was employed as salesman in different mercantile houses. In the autumn of 1861 he accepted the position of clerk of the Congressional Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, of which Hon. Schuyler Colfax was chairman, and, at that gentleman's personal solicitation, he acted as his private secretary during the session of the Forty-second Congress. It is proper to state, in this connection, that these two gentlemen were life-long friends, their inti-

macy dating back to childhood. Both began life in poverty—one as a clerk in a country store, the other as a tanner. One, by his talents and energy, became a statesman, holding the second place of honor in the gift of the people, and, as has been said of the illustrious Washington, “the first place in the hearts of his countrymen.” The other, while following the more lucrative pursuits of business, has won equal honors and success in his sphere. During Mr. McClelland's residence in Washington, his duties as secretary occupying but a portion of his time, he employed the remainder in alleviating, so far as possible, the sufferings of the Indiana soldiers in the hospital, and many of the boys in blue, to this day, hold the remembrance of his kindness to them, during those dark and gloomy days, as the one bright spot in their terrible hospital experience. He returned to Valparaiso in the summer of 1862, and engaged with A. V. Bartholomew in the selling of dry goods. This continued four years, when they closed out the business. Meanwhile Mr. McClelland had been active in organizing the First National Bank. He was elected its first cashier, and has held that position ever since. Although a leading citizen of Valparaiso, and a man whose hand and purse are at all times ready to advance the best interests of the community, Mr. McClelland has studiously avoided politics as incompatible with the success of a business career, although a Republican, clinging tenaciously to the tenets of the party. He has filled two terms as a member of the city council, and this may be safely regarded as the height of his political aspirations. He united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of fourteen, and, both morally and materially, has aided greatly in developing its growth and usefulness. Mr. McClelland was married, October 3, 1853, to Miss Sarah A. Wilmington, of South Bend. They have two children,—Theodore, born April 6, 1857, who is assistant cashier in the First National Bank; and a daughter, Flora, born November 7, 1858.

MCINTIRE, OLIVER B., banker, Remington, Jasper County, was born December 22, 1840, in Ripley County, Indiana. His father, Edward McIntire, was a farmer, and his grandfather was one of the first settlers in Jefferson County, Indiana. His mother was, before marriage, Rachel A. Bright, being a sister to the celebrated Jesse D. Bright, for eighteen years United States Senator. His parents removed to Madison when he was an infant, and as a boy he there received his common school education. He afterwards attended Hanover College for two years. On leaving he returned to the farm. In 1864 he removed to Jasper County, bought a farm, and remained

on it until 1871, when he removed to Remington, and engaged in mercantile affairs for some three years. He then began as a real-estate operator and banker, the firm being J. K. Shaw & Co. In 1876 he bought out Mr. Shaw's interest, and continued the management alone. It is now known as the Exchange Bank of Remington, and does a general banking and real-estate business. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. McIntire is a man who has taken an active part in building up the town. He is one of the school trustees, being well known and respected, and is of good personal appearance. He is honorable and upright in his dealings, has had a successful business career, and is now enjoying the confidence of the community. In politics he is a Democrat. February 25, 1864, he was married to Margaret C. Hughes, daughter of M. C. Hughes, of Warsaw, Kentucky. They have one child, a bright little girl.

MERRIFIELD, THOMAS JEFFERSON, attorney at law, Valparaiso, Porter County, the son of John and Katherine Merrifield, was born, January 11, 1833, in Benton, Yates County, New York. His father was of English extraction, his grandfather having been an officer in the British navy; his mother was of German descent, her grandfather coming from the country of the Rhine. John Merrifield was a well-to-do farmer, who had a family of eleven children, all of whom are now living, and in good circumstances. Thomas Jefferson was raised on his father's farm; went to the common school until the age of sixteen, when he attended the Starkey Seminary, at Starkey, New York, for about four years, where he received a thorough academical education, on leaving which he went to Mishawaka, Indiana, where he engaged in teaching school and the study of law for some six months, at its expiration going to Goshen, Indiana. There he followed the same course for a year and a half, studying law with Judge Matthews and Robert Lowry. Thence he removed to Valparaiso, where he settled, and still remains in practice, in which he has been uninterruptedly employed ever since, and stands at the head of his profession in the county, enjoying a large business. He is a man of high legal ability. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature, where he served two sessions. In December, 1865, he was elected mayor of the city, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected. He has many times during the past ten years held the office of Judge, by appointment, for the Circuit Court. Mr. Merrifield is a man of large public spirit, who has contributed liberally toward improvements in his town and county. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1855, in which he has taken three degrees. He is a Democrat in

politics, and was a delegate to the National Convention at New York at the time when Seymour was nominated. He always takes an active part in the canvass in presidential years. In religious views he is liberal. He was married, October 9, 1856, to Paulina Skinner, whose father was a native of New York, now deceased. They have six children, four girls and two boys, all of whom are now attending school. The daughters are qualifying for teachers, and are now finishing their education. Mr. Merrifield, as a lawyer, stands high. He is a man of honor and integrity, enjoying the respect of the community and the love of his family. He is of good personal appearance, fine attainments, and easy address, and is a courteous gentleman.

ORRICAL, FRANK HELTON, physician and surgeon, Valparaiso, Porter County, was born in Mount Pleasant, Jay County, Indiana, June 4, 1844. He is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Helton) Morrival. His father was a farmer of Virginia, of German descent, and his mother was of English extraction. His parents at an early date removed to Laporte County, Indiana, where as a boy he received a common school education, and also taught school, commencing at the age of fifteen, at the same time devoting himself to self-cultivation. Being a boy of a studious nature, he made the most of his opportunities to acquire instruction. At the age of nineteen he attended the State University, at Bloomington, Indiana, where he took a literary course; and, after remaining there two years, he again taught school for a short time, when he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he finished his special course of study, occupying two years. He then returned to Laporte, and began the study of medicine under Professors Higday and Meeker, two of the most prominent physicians of the state, remaining with them three years, when he went to Chicago, and attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College. He then located at Chesterton, and practiced his profession long enough to obtain money to enable him to complete his medical education, when he again returned to Chicago, attended another course of lectures, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1874 and 1875, when he returned to Laporte, taking a special course of surgery under Professor Meeker, occupying one year, when he again removed to Chesterton, Porter County, and practiced his profession with great success for eight years, during which time he filled the position of surgeon for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad in a manner which reflected much credit upon him for skill as a physician and surgeon. In 1878 he was nominated as a candidate of the National Greenback party for representative in the Legislature, but

was defeated, though running largely ahead of his ticket. In the fall of 1878 he removed to Valparaiso, where he is now practicing and meeting with great success. The Doctor is an admirer of natural curiosities, of which he has a very fine collection. He has had five medical students under him, all of whom have graduated at prominent colleges, which clearly evinces his great ability, not only as a physician, but also as a teacher. Until Jan. 1, 1879, he remained a bachelor; but at that time he married Emi L. Wolf, a most estimable lady, daughter of the late John Wolf, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Porter County. The Doctor is a man of most temperate habits, totally abstaining from the use of tea, coffee, spirits, and tobacco, and his excellent health attests the correctness of his views. Relying entirely upon his own energies and resources, his position to-day reflects the highest credit on him as a man, being most truly not only a "representative," but also a "self-made man," one who is an honor to himself and state. His desire to study medicine began as far back as his memory carries him, and when he arrived at years of discretion he naturally followed his early inclination, and may be considered a "born physician." In religious views he is liberal. Dr. Morrival has been a member of the society of Odd-fellows for some eight years, of which Order he is a zealous member, and has been for many years a member of the St. Joseph Medical Association, in which he stands high. He is a man of magnificent appearance and splendid address, of most pleasing manners, and a cultivated and courteous gentleman. As a physician he ranks among the highest in the state, and is one who has won his position by his own indomitable energy and assiduous study.

EWLAND, DR. JAMES H., a physician of Valparaiso, was born, December 9, 1820, in Lawrence County, Indiana. His parents were John and Agnes Newland, who were natives of Virginia and North Carolina. His father was an active politician, being identified with the faction known as the Jackson Democratic party. James Newland was early thrown upon his own resources, his father having died when he was but a child, and had but few opportunities for an education. Two months in the year, during the winter season, he attended school, being obliged to walk three and a half miles, often but poorly clad, and sometimes barefooted. He was, however, a precocious lad; and even under these trying circumstances made good progress in his studies. At the age of sixteen he attended for a time a select grammar school. At the age of seventeen he applied to the school commissioners for a license to teach, and received one signed by Richard M. Thomp-



Frank H. Morrill, M.D.

son, the present Secretary of the Navy. Thus equipped, he succeeded in finding a district school, in which he taught until 1841, meanwhile devoting all his spare time to study. He was then licensed as an itinerant preacher by the Methodist conference, a calling which he followed for three years, after which he was for a time local minister. His health failing, he was taken by his friends, in 1844, into the forests north of Milwaukee, with the hope that the change would be a benefit to him. He remained there until 1847, dividing his time between chopping timber, clearing land, and school-teaching. Having recovered his health, Mr. Newland returned to Boone County, Indiana, where he resumed teaching, and began the study of medicine. In 1849 he bought a drug-store, conducting the business and practicing medicine until 1852, when he went to Chicago, and attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, receiving a physician's certificate. In the same year his drug-store, with all its contents, was burned, leaving him penniless. He then removed to Pleasant Hill, Indiana, where for six years he gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession, with most gratifying results. In 1859 he removed to Valparaiso, where he has since continued the practice of medicine, displaying a degree of skill which has been rewarded by an extensive and lucrative patronage. In 1869 he passed an examination at the Chicago Medical College, and received a diploma. Dr. Newland possesses a strong, yet sympathetic, nature; and by his conscientious fidelity has won the regard and confidence of his patrons. He is, in fact, the typical family physician, doing honor to so responsible a relation. He is a member of the Methodist Church, with which he became connected in 1837. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Eliza Davis, of Thornton, Indiana, who died March 7, 1871. She was the mother of eight children—one only surviving. He was married a second time to Miss M. E. Reeves, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 9th of May, 1872.



NICHOLSON, JAMES CROZIER, of Crown Point, Lake County, is a native of Ireland, and the son of William and Mary Ann (Sherrard) Nicholson, who were also natives of Ireland. He was born September 18, 1818, in the townland and parish of Donaclooney, in Down County, province of Ulster. His advantages for an early education were limited, the most of his time having been spent working in the mill of his father, who was a linen manufacturer and bleacher. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to the United States, where he hoped to realize his desires for position and wealth, believing them to be more readily obtained in America than in the Old World. January 4, 1841, he landed at New Orleans, where he remained for about

six months; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio; from thence, in 1842, to the city of New York, where he remained until 1843, at which time he moved near Crown Point, Indiana. There he purchased a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land, and set himself to the task of improving and tilling it. In 1851 he sold a part of his farm and moved into the village of Crown Point, where he still resides. He selected a beautiful site on Court Street, upon which he built a fine residence, where he lives, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries which wealth can secure. Some years ago he inherited a liberal fortune, which, united with his own accumulations, enabled him, after liberally providing for each of his children, to retire from active business and devote himself to the embellishment of his beautiful home and other congenial occupations. Mr. Nicholson is a true type of the Irish gentleman, affable, kind, and courteous by nature. In conversation he is extremely entertaining, as he is intelligent and well-read. Mr. Nicholson has lived in Lake County for over thirty-six years, and is among the pioneers of the place. When he went to Crown Point it was a village of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and the surrounding country was almost an unbroken wilderness. He has lived to see the small village grow to a city of three thousand souls, and the county increased to a population of fully twenty thousand inhabitants. Mr. Nicholson is a Republican, and, although firm in his political convictions, is in no sense a professed politician, always avoiding the turmoils and excitement of political strife. He has for many years been an attendant upon and a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian Church. As a citizen he is much respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. He was married, September 9, 1844, to Margaret Ann Fancher, formerly of Fountain County, Indiana, who died September 14, 1874, leaving three children, one son and two daughters: William C., who is assistant clerk in the county auditor's office; Mary Ann, wife of Henry J. Prier, a merchant of Indianapolis; Cynthia E., wife of John H. Prier, formerly a merchant, now sheriff of Lake County, Indiana. Mr. Nicholson has not again married since the death of his wife.



PIERCE, SIMEON, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Valparaiso, Indiana, was born March 20, 1814, at Hamburg, Erie County, New York. His parents, Jesse and Ann Jeannette Pierce, were natives of New England. His early educational advantages were extremely limited, being derived from attendance at a district country school for about three months of each year until the age of eighteen. During his boyhood his time out of school was spent in hard work on the farm, and from necessity he was much more fa-

miliar with laborious work than pleasurable recreation. His mother died when he was but ten years of age. He had a retentive memory and an active, inquiring mind, and thus, notwithstanding his meager advantages, acquired an education sufficient for the business pursuits of life. In the spring of 1833 he shipped as a sailor at Buffalo, New York, on board the schooner "Post-boy." In the fall of the same year the vessel was driven ashore during a storm, at Michigan City, Indiana, at which place Mr. Pierce spent the winter. The vessel being released the following spring, he again shipped as one of her crew, and sailed during that season. In the fall of 1834 he took up his residence at New Buffalo, Michigan, where he became engaged as real-estate dealer. Subsequently he was interested in boat property, and was engaged in freighting on the Illinois Canal for two seasons. In 1852 he removed from New Buffalo to Lake Station, Indiana, where he engaged in merchandising, opening a store of general supplies. This he continued until 1857, when he sold his stock in trade, and bought a tract of land of six hundred acres on Twenty-mile Prairie, and, until 1865, gave his undivided attention to its improvement, raising stock and grain. He then removed to Valparaiso, again becoming interested in the mercantile business. Subsequently he sold his farm and goods, and, with his family, in June, 1869, emigrated to California, with the view of settling on the Pacific slope. After a prospecting tour of three months by steamer, they returned by way of the Union Pacific Railroad to Indiana, feeling that Valparaiso was to them more desirable as a home than any other place yet discovered. Mr. Pierce again resumed the selling of goods, which he continued for about three years. In 1872 he retired from active business, leaving his trade in the hands of R. Quatermass, who is still successfully carrying it on, largely extended in all its departments. The business has increased from year to year, until the house stands first among those of that city. It is located in what is known as the Quatermass Opera-house Block, Main Street. Mr. Pierce's time is given to the embellishment of his beautiful home and its surroundings and to the general supervision of his money and property. He has carried financial success into all his enterprises, and acquired an ample competence. As a citizen he is highly respected. His is a marked example of those sound, practical business qualities which secure the confidence of the people, and those personal and social habits that retain public esteem. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, ever firm in the defense of his political convictions, but is not a politician in the usual acceptance of the term, nor an office-seeker, preferring the quiet pursuits of business and the comforts of home. He has, however, at different times, accepted the office of councilman of the city, having served six years in that capacity. He is a worthy member of the Masonic

Fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He has also been active and prominent in the temperance work for the last fourteen years. Mr. Pierce is an honored member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Valparaiso, having united with it in 1865, and is a generous contributor to its financial necessities. By those associated with him in the work of the Church he is much beloved and admired, having, by his Christian example, added much to the spiritual growth and strength of the Church, and, by his liberality, to its material interest and prosperity. As a citizen and friend he is respected, esteemed, and beloved. He was married, October 4, 1836, to Miss Amanda F. Pratt, of New Buffalo, Michigan. She died December 19, 1861, leaving four children, two of whom—the wives of Reuben Quatermass and George E. Martin—are now living. Mr. Pierce was again married, November 5, 1863, to Mrs. Almira Russel, his present wife.

POST, REV. MARTIN M., D. D., late of Logansport, Indiana, was born at Cornwall, Vermont, December 3, 1805, and died October 11, 1876. His father was a lawyer of intellect and talent, who died while yet a young man. Mr. Post early showed promise as a scholar, and as a boy possessed the same refinement of character that was so marked a trait in his manhood. He graduated, in 1822, from Middlebury College, as valedictorian. Dr. Chickering, of Portland, Dr. Hall, of Auburn, and Governor Foot, of Vermont, were his classmates. In his senior year he became a Christian, and devoted himself to the ministry. He entered Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1829. He spent his vacations in distributing Bibles, and to that end made long journeys in the wilderness, both in Maine and New Hampshire. After his ordination he at once commenced his labors at Logansport, in December, 1829. He soon organized a small Church, the parent of the two large Presbyterian societies of to-day. Cass and the adjoining counties are now dotted with Presbyterian Churches, founded and for many years superintended by him. His home was at first in the village inn, and his library consisted of a Bible, a hymn-book, and a few religious tracts. In December, 1859, he delivered his "Retrospect of a Ministry of Thirty Years." A few years previous to his death he yielded the pastorate of Logansport Church into younger hands; but he was not content to remain idle; he worked in a narrower field in the country as joyfully as if he were occupying some metropolitan pulpit. Dr. Post was one of the organizers of Wabash College, and an active patron and trustee of the numerous seminaries, Bible, temperance, and charitable societies that have sprung up in Logansport and neighboring

cities. He was married twice. He had five sons and two daughters. Each son received a full collegiate and theological education, and was ordained to the Christian ministry. His youngest son, Rev. R. O. Post, is now pastor of the Church which, half a century ago, he planted there in the forest. For over forty-one years he occupied the residence in which his widow now resides. Dr. Post was tall and slender. For ten years preceding his death his health was delicate. He was modest to a fault. Few more humble men ever lived. The Bible was to him the Book of books. His delight was in the law of the Lord, and on it did he meditate day and night. As a preacher he was eloquent and scholarly, and possessed a heart full of sympathy. By his consistent walk in life he won the entire confidence of the community. By his death the Church lost one of her most faithful and devoted members, and Logansport one of her most valued citizens.

PRATT, ALONZO J., M. D., a physician and surgeon of Crown Point, Indiana, was born January 16, 1825, in the town of Hector, now Schuyler County, New York. He is a son of Joseph and Betsey (Wilcox) Pratt, who were natives respectively of Vermont and New York. His father was a school-teacher, and was eminently successful in his profession. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Wilcox, one of the pioneers of Delaware County, New York. Dr. Pratt enjoyed good educational advantages until eleven years of age, when he removed, with his father's family, from the state of New York, to the neighborhood of Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois, where his school opportunities were more limited. When he was seventeen years old his father met with a reverse of fortune, caused by the state failing to meet its obligations to the contractors for the construction of the Illinois Canal, he having furnished supplies almost to the extent of his means. With the remnants of his fortune he bought a tract of timber-land in Elkhart County, Indiana, and, with the help of his two sons, Alonzo and Aaron, commenced its improvement. During the first year of their farm-life these two boys, who had never had any experience in manual labor, cut, split, and put into fences ten thousand rails, besides doing a large amount of other hard work. During the following seven years Alonzo gave all his time and energies, during the summer months, to hard labor, attending school during the winters. He then devoted two years to study in the high school, and reading medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. Allen, preparatory to a college course at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, which he entered in 1852. He took one summer's course in the Literary Class, and two winter terms in the Medical

Department. He graduated at the head of his class of forty-two students, receiving the highest honors of the university. Dr. Pratt's early tastes had led him to a choice of the medical profession, an inclination to which he faithfully adhered. In May, 1854, he went to Crown Point to practice his profession, and, in August of the same year, formed a partnership with Dr. W. C. Farmington, a connection which existed until the death of the latter, in 1856. In 1859 he associated with him in practice Dr. Higgins, a relation which continued but one year. Since that time Dr. Pratt has continued his practice alone and in the same office. He is an honored and active Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He was one of the charter members in the organization of the latter in Crown Point. He has served as coroner of Lake County fourteen years, and as county physician four years. As a physician and surgeon he takes high rank, and has a more extensive and lucrative practice than any other physician in the county. The Doctor has qualified himself for this honorable position through his own untiring energy, having earned by his own labor the means which enabled him to get a thorough medical education. He is now surrounded by a beautiful home and all the accompaniments of a prosperous life. Yet, in the midst of all his prosperity, he is not indifferent to the interests of others less fortunate, as is too often the case. He has educated, and assisted through college, three young men—all of whom have become successful. As a citizen Dr. Pratt is as highly esteemed as in his office of physician. He was married, August 18, 1857, to Mrs. Farmington, who died November, 1858. He was again married, March 26, 1861, to Miss Eliza M. Pratt, of Jackson, Michigan. They have three daughters. Dr. Pratt is a Republican.

PRATT, DANIEL DARWIN, LL. D., was born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813, and died at Logansport, Sunday, June 17, 1877. His father was a physician, and a son of David Pratt, a Revolutionary soldier of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His mother, Sallie Rodgers Hill, was a most remarkable woman, a Baptist of the deepest piety, and exceedingly gifted in prayer and exhortation. While Mr. Pratt was yet an infant the family removed to Fenner, Madison County, New York. His early years were spent in severe toil upon his father's farm, which consisted of sixty acres of stony ground. At twelve years of age he gave promise of such abilities that it was resolved to educate him. Accordingly, in 1825, he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, New York, then under the charge of Dr. Porter, and, in 1827, the freshman class of Hamilton College. He graduated, in 1831,

the valedictorian of a class in which were Rev. Dr. Kendrick, president of Rochester University, John Cochrane and Thomas T. Davis, of New York, both honored Congressmen, and Judge O. S. Williams, of Clinton, New York. Mr. Pratt was a fine classical scholar and orator. One of his first efforts after graduating, when only eighteen years old, was an oration in a village church, the fame of which is still spoken of in Madison County. Directly after his graduation he was called to take the place of a professor in Madison University. Among his papers is a scrap, signed by half a dozen students, now eminent Baptist doctors of divinity, expressing their complete satisfaction with his labors as a teacher. With the funds so acquired, in the winter of 1831, he read law at Cazenovia. In the spring he turned his face westward. In 1832 he taught school at Rising Sun, Indiana. In 1834 he wrote, and studied law, in the office of Calvin Fletcher, at Indianapolis. In 1836 he removed to a permanent settlement at Logansport, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and in a few years the whole of Northern Indiana rang with his fame, which was founded upon the solid bases of integrity and ability. He never resorted to any of the devices of superficial men, but made himself a necessity to every man who had a complicated lawsuit, or was unjustly accused. He was considered the ablest lawyer in Northern Indiana. Although a man of somewhat slow mental processes, his reach and grasp were wonderful, and his industry indefatigable. The late Hon. W. Z. Stuart, a most competent judge, often remarked that "Mr. Pratt would develop more original views of law in a case that he studied, and maintain them better and with more authorities," than any other man he ever knew. Of commanding presence and unlimited endurance, with the most eloquent words, he could sway a jury almost at will. He was the safest of counselors, always sound, and eminent in his practice. Mr. Pratt was a Whig during the life-time of that party, and took a deep interest in its success. In 1847 he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated. In 1848 he was one of the presidential electors. In 1851 and 1853 he was elected to the state Legislature, and both times became the leader in the House. In 1860 he was secretary of the convention at Chicago that nominated President Lincoln, and attracted great attention by his magnificent voice and presence. But politics was to him a distasteful pursuit, and he participated but little in public affairs until forced to do so in 1868. During the war Mr. Pratt was an earnest supporter of the Union. His eldest son fell at Cold Harbor, and his heart and purse were always open to the soldier. In 1861, when Logansport and Cass County sent out, upon a three days' notice, two companies of soldiers, he advanced hundreds of dollars to the needy families of those who had gone. In 1863 he received the unani-

mous vote of his party, then in the minority, for United States Senator. In 1868 he was elected by a large majority for representative to Congress. In January, 1869, without any solicitation on his part, he was chosen to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and served on the committees on Pensions, Claims, and District of Columbia. Millions of dollars were allowed or disallowed on his simple recommendation. Seven large volumes of reports were the product of his industry. So conscientious was he that on one occasion Senator Sumner remarked to Wendell Phillips that "Mr. Pratt was the most absolutely honest man he ever knew." During his Senatorship Mr. Pratt made elaborate speeches on the Admiralty Jurisdiction, the Payment of War Losses, the Rights of Settlers to Public Lands, the Amnesty Bill, and on other topics. In May, 1875, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. At that time the war against the whisky ring was beginning, and for eighteen months Mr. Pratt was Secretary Bristow's right-hand man. Too intense application to the duties of this office brought on the disease of the heart from which he died. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana, but declined it on account of ill-health. He was twice married. In 1839, to Miss Sophia J. James, of Rising Sun, Indiana. Of their four children only one, a married daughter, survives. In May, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Jane D. Warren. In 1872 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. He was such a master of the English language that any thing from his pen solicited attention. He was often urged to address literary societies, but uniformly declined. In his religious views he was a Unitarian. During the latter part of his life he often talked with his friends about death, saying that he had seen the good and ill of life, and had done the best he knew how. He died suddenly, as he had wished, in the harness. He was, on the day of his death, engaged in dictating an article for publication in the *Star*, of Logansport. Thus does the historian give but a brief outline of the life of this noble man. The limited space will not permit giving in detail the faithful services uniformly rendered to his neighbors, the state, and the nation. Few men ever lived such a happy life, or were so blessed in their family and surroundings, or had such absolute control of themselves, and served their day and generation so usefully. Of dignified presence, his massive forehead flanked with iron-gray locks, six feet four in height, and a giant in weight and proportions, he had a mind and heart in full proportion to his body. His death was a national loss. His funeral was, doubtless, one of the largest ever witnessed. Members of the bar of adjoining counties and sister cities attended in a body, and, besides, numerous eminent men of the state and nation were in attendance.

REYNOLDS, ALFRED W., attorney-at-law, Monticello, was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 18, 1839. His parents—Ebenzer and Elizabeth (Yost) Reynolds—were early settlers in Perry County. His mother dying when he was a boy, he left home at the age of sixteen, and entered the high school at Monticello, then under the management of George Bowman. At the age of eighteen he went to Wabash College, where he remained one year, taking a classical course. From there he went to Monmouth College, Illinois, and remained one year, continuing a classical, as well as scientific, course. He then returned to Monticello, and entered the law office of Hon. David Turpie, reading law with him two years. In 1864 he located at Winamac, Pulaski County, and, after practicing his profession there one year, returned to Monticello, and continued there his rounds, in which he has been very successful. He continues to have an extensive business; is a hard worker, thorough and efficient in his profession, and is, in fact, the most eminent lawyer in the place. For four years he held the office of common pleas prosecutor for the Common Pleas Court comprising the counties of Carroll, White, and Benton. He has traveled considerably through the Eastern and Western states. He married, in June, 1873, Louisa G. Magee, of Monticello. They have one child—a bright, intelligent boy, four years of age. Mr. Reynolds is a man of fine personal appearance, intelligent, genial, well-informed on all important topics, and liberal in his religious views. He is loved by his family, and has the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides. In politics he is a Democrat.

SANFORD, GEORGE, a prominent business man and wealthy citizen of Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, was born May 19, 1823, in North Adams Township, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He is a son of Alvan Sanford and Hannah (Wells) Sanford, who were natives respectively of Taunton and Berkshire Counties, in that state. Alvan Sanford was a machinist and builder by trade, and a manufacturer of cotton cloth. He erected and was the half owner of the Slater Cotton Mill, at North Adams, Massachusetts, which was named in honor of Samuel Slater, who was the introducer of the manufacture of cotton by machinery in this country, and a most extraordinary man. Mrs. Sanford, who, for many years, has resided with her son, is a lady of striking appearance, of a strong mind and general intelligence, and of an amiable and kindly disposition. She reads much and attentively, and is thoroughly familiar with the current news of the day. Her mind is well stored with the events of a long, useful, and observing life. Although now in the seventy-sixth

year of her age, she is seemingly in the full possession of her mental powers, and exhibits that energy and force of mind and reason which characterized her forty years ago. In conversation she is free, pleasing, and instructive. She is a worthy and honored member of the Presbyterian Church, a lady of strong religious convictions, and a devout and earnest Christian. She has lived the full measure of womanhood, and we feel assured that those who know her best are ready to say that her life has been spent nobly and worthily. The early advantages for an education enjoyed by Mr. Sanford were extremely limited, and were only such as were obtainable in the winters at a district school. He was employed about the farm during the summer seasons, until he arrived at the age of seventeen years. His father having met with a reverse of fortune during the financial crisis of 1837-38, George was taken from school, and apprenticed for four years to a manufacturer of furniture in Trenton, New Jersey, where the family had been previously removed. Under the terms of the contract he received instruction in the cabinet-maker's trade, and his board and twenty dollars in money per year. At the expiration of this time he went to Cape Ann, in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and resumed work at his trade as a journeyman. In 1848 he went to the city of New York, and engaged as clerk and general overseer in a large furniture establishment, where he remained until 1856, when he received an appointment in the New York post-office as letter-carrier, serving in that capacity for two years, when he resigned his position, and removed to Crown Point, Indiana. His father having preceded him in 1857, and opened a hardware store, George became associated in business with his father, which was continued until 1865, when they sold their goods and trade to William Herperpe. In 1869 they began in the paint and oil business, in which they continued until the death of his father, which occurred December 24, 1871, when the business and its management passed entirely into the hands of the son. He still continues it, having added to his stock as the demand seemed to require. He has recently increased his trade by putting in a full assortment of shelf hardware. Mr. Sanford, as a business man, is careful and discreet, and possesses more than ordinary financial ability. By a judicious system in the purchase of his stock, and a watchful care of his accounts and his debtors, he has been enabled to pass unembarrassed through the past years of business depression, shrinkage of values, and the financial disasters which have overtaken so many of his associates. His is a notable example of those sound financial qualities which secure success, and of those personal and social habits that retain public confidence and esteem. His courtesy and integrity give him a high place in the community in which he lives. His business enterprises have been

financially successful, and have enabled him to acquire a competence. In 1875 Mr. Sanford was elected, by the state Legislature, to the office of trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, Indiana, for a term of four years. He has also held minor official positions in his own town. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, firm and earnest in the support and defense of his political convictions. Possessing a strong mind and a positive character, he is sometimes regarded by his political opponents as arbitrary in his ideas of political policy. He is neither a professed politician nor office-seeker, never wishing and rarely accepting a party nomination. Mr. Sanford united with the Masonic Fraternity in 1870, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Council. Although not a member of any Church organization, he is a believer in the Gospel as taught in Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches, and is a liberal contributor and attendant of the last-named society, of which his wife and mother are members. He was married, October 4, 1848, to Miss Lucy Sanborn, of Rockport, Massachusetts, who died in 1862, leaving one son, Alvan Wells Sanford, born May 18, 1856, in the city of New York. He is now cashier in the manufacturing and wholesale house of Heath & Milligan, dealers in white lead, zinc, and colors, at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Sanford was again married, July 10, 1872, to Miss Caroline E. Williams, of Findlay, Ohio, who is a most estimable lady, of many virtues and kindly nature. As a citizen Mr. Sanford is much respected by his neighbors and patrons, and his kind and considerate intercourse with family and intimate friends causes him to be beloved and admired.

SHIELDS, JESSE, of Rochester, Indiana, son of William and Elizabeth (Logan) Shields, was born, September 15, 1820, in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. His father, a pioneer of Jefferson County, removed there from Lynchburg, Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Logan, of Licking County, Kentucky, a friend and associate of Daniel Boone, with whom he emigrated from North Carolina. Losing his parents when a child, he removed, when about ten years of age, with friends, to Rochester, Fulton County, then but a small village, the surrounding country being occupied by Indians. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Fulton County. Being fond of reading, by his industry and perseverance he made substantial progress. At the age of seventeen he undertook to learn the manufacture of iron, and served in that branch of trade for five years, after which he devoted a few years to agriculture. For the past twenty-five years he has been a merchant, and is the oldest resident in Fulton County. In 1868 he erected the first

brick building in Rochester. In politics Mr. Shields is a Democrat of the "Jeffersonian school." Being elected in 1867 to the House of Representatives, he served one term in that body. He was appointed postmaster of Rochester by President James Buchanan in 1858, and was succeeded by President Lincoln's appointee in 1861. Mr. Shields has been married three times: June 18, 1844, to Charlotte Welton, of Rochester, who died in February, 1845; April 15, 1848, to Margaret Robbins, of Rochester, who died February 14, 1869, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter, all now living; and, June, 1873, to Margaret McLung, of Rochester. His life has been a successful one. Just and honorable in character, he is beloved by his family, and respected by the community in which he lives.

SKINNER, DE FOREST, a prominent citizen and business man of Valparaiso, Indiana, was born, November 1, 1834, in Hardwick, Vermont. His parents, John R. and Emily W. (Reid) Skinner, were natives of that state. The former, although dying when a young man, had acquired an enviable reputation as a distinguished and influential lawyer. The latter was the second daughter of Elkanah Reid, and granddaughter of Edward Rawson, who emigrated to New England in 1636, where he soon became officially prominent in the councils of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, filling many positions of profit and trust at the call of the people. He was elected the first Secretary of the House of Deputies of the colony, and from 1650 was annually chosen to that office until the usurpation of the government by Sir Edmund Andros in 1686, when he was succeeded by Randolph. He was a direct descendant of Sir Edward Rawson, of Dorsetshire, England. Mrs. Skinner has for many years resided with her son, De Forest. She is a lady of marked ability and acquirements. Her appearance is striking, and her intellectual and moral superiority make her respected and influential. She is warm-hearted and benevolent, of generous sympathies and strong attachments. She reads much, observes carefully, and is well-informed on the public questions of the day, as well as in literature. She is a clear and ready writer, and is especially brilliant in conversation; and now, at the age of seventy-three years, seems to possess the vigor and energy, both mental and physical, that characterized her thirty years since. She is a sincere, devoted, and earnest Christian. The subject of this sketch, De Forest Skinner, received at an early age, largely through the personal efforts and watchfulness of his mother, aided by an active and inquiring mind and a retentive memory, a liberal education. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Skinner, in company with others, planned and executed a prospecting tour westward

through Idaho and Montana, for both pleasure and business. Returning in the fall to Valparaiso, he, in company with M. S. Harrold, resumed the general grocery and grain trade, which still continues, and their establishment is the leading grocery house in Porter County. For many years he has been interested as a stock owner and director in the First National Bank of Valparaiso, and for the last six years has been president. Mr. Skinner is a gentleman of courteous manners, a keen observer of men and things, energetic and persevering in all his business enterprises. He is a practical man, possessing great force of character and remarkable financial ability, which have enabled him to acquire a handsome competence. As a citizen he stands above reproach, and is noted for his honorable dealings, commanding the respect of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, ever firm in the support and defense of his political convictions; but he is in no sense a professed politician or office-seeker. He was elected in 1874 by the people to represent his district as Senator in the state Legislature, serving with honor for four years, but declining a renomination in 1878. At the time of his election his party were about twelve hundred votes in the minority in his district. He was married, April 9, 1861, to Miss Rachel Maxwell, of Valparaiso. She is a descendant of a member of the society of Friends, and eminent in the community for her many virtues and excellent traits of character. They have had seven children, of whom four are living.

SNYDER, HARPER W., lawyer, of Remington, Jasper County, Indiana, was born November 14, 1852, in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Jacob and Mary E. (Wilson) Snyder. His father, a carriage manufacturer at Huntingdon, died when Harper W. was a boy, causing him to depend on his own resources. His earliest education was acquired in the common schools, and, being bright and studious, he made rapid progress, and soon entered the Cassville school, a state institution of Pennsylvania. In 1870 he became a freshman in Pennsylvania College, where he remained two years, taking the full college course. At this time, being well qualified, he was appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the state Superintendent of Schools, as principal of the Cassville Institute, which position he held for eighteen months. He then removed to Monticello, Indiana, and for two years studied law with Reynolds and Sellers, prominent lawyers of that town; after which he entered upon the practice of his profession at Remington. Mr. Snyder has been highly successful, and is conceded to be the leading attorney of the town. Young, able, and honorable, a brilliant future awaits him. He has always been an active Re-

publican in politics. July 5, 1875, he was married to Salina G. Hardy, daughter of Christopher Hardy, a pioneer of Indiana. They have two children—a son and daughter.

STUART, WILLIAM Z., late Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, on the 25th of December, 1811. His middle initial he adopted to distinguish him from a school-mate of the same name, and afterward retained it. He was the son of Dr. James and Nancy (Allison) Stuart, of Aberdeen, Scotland. When he was but nine years of age his parents returned to Aberdeen, taking him with them. Having had a taste of American freedom and liberality, the exactions of Scottish life, especially the strictness of Scotch Presbyterianism, were very distasteful to him, and, at the age of fourteen, without the knowledge of his parents, he returned to America. His mother was a refined and cultivated lady, untiring in her attention and devotion to her son. All his instruction, to the time of his leaving Scotland, was received from her. He afterward corresponded with her until her death, and always spoke of her with deep filial affection. Although there was but little of the poetic temperament in Judge Stuart, he was very fond of Burns, and, when fourteen years old, could repeat the greater part of his poems. He also admired the passionate force of Byron and the dashing movement of Scott. Upon reaching America he went at once to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and engaged as clerk in a drug-store. In about two years he removed to Boston, where he was engaged in the same capacity, employing all his spare time in reading medical works with a view to the medical profession. Soon after reaching Boston he became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Kirk, who at once discovered his latent talents, and manifested a fatherly interest in his success. Through the influence of Dr. Kirk, Mr. Stuart decided to prepare for a collegiate course; but, as his means were limited to his own earnings, it was up-hill work. Finally, however, he entered the academy at Amherst, Massachusetts, and in one year prepared to enter Amherst College. By instructing the more backward students, teaching during the winter vacations, and exercising the closest economy, he managed to pay his expenses through college, and graduated in 1833 as salutatorian of his class. In college he was particularly noted as a close student, a fine writer, and a strong debater. After graduating he was chosen principal of the high school at Hadley, Massachusetts, and performed the duties of the position with ability and success. Late in the year 1834 he removed to Westfield, New York, and became principal of the Mayville Academy. He taught there with marked success for two years, during which time he studied law

with the late Judge Osborn. In 1836 he removed to Logansport, Indiana, and was at once admitted to the bar of that state. He rose rapidly to eminence in his profession. The first forensic effort which gave him a reputation was made in the case of the state against Harrison for the murder of Scott. Mr. Stuart was engaged on the defense, with the late Senator Pratt, then a talented and aspiring young man. It devolved upon Mr. Pratt, as senior counsel, to close the argument in defense of the prisoner. Mr. Stuart, of course, preceded him; and, when he had finished, Mr. Pratt whispered to a brother lawyer: "Stuart has exhausted every argument; there is not one word left for me to say." Mr. Stuart's eloquence was not declamatory, and seldom impassioned, but his clearness, terseness, and logical force were irresistible. He never descended to the vulgar arts in speaking, but was a most thorough master of irony, which, however, he never used except when strictly justifiable. His practice soon extended into all the northern counties of the state; then to the Supreme and Federal Courts; and, finally, to other states. In the winter of 1845-6 Mr. Stuart was elected prosecuting attorney, for two years, for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. He represented the power and dignity of the state with great force, yet with entire fairness and candor. He was sometimes equaled, and even surpassed, when lighter offenses were under consideration; but in the trial of those accused of the higher crimes, if the facts warranted conviction, the profession found no loop-hole for escape. Yet Judge Stuart was more powerful in defense than in prosecution. He could not properly be called a popular man—he never sought popularity—but he was always esteemed by the people for his integrity and real worth, and most by those who knew him best. In 1851, although the party to which he belonged was then in the minority, he was elected to the state Legislature from Cass County. In the session of 1851-2 he was largely instrumental in forming the code of procedure which has since governed the practice in the courts of Indiana, and is not likely ever to be materially changed. His legal ability became so widely known that, in 1852, he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the state for a term of six years. His decisions in that exalted position are models of clearness, and show the great ability of the man and the thoroughness of his training. While they are deep wells of judicial learning, they are, what is rare in dry law reports, elegantly written; no superfluous words—nothing but nouns and verbs, and most of them monosyllables. So admirable are they that they are often referred to by eminent legal text-writers (notably Theodore Sedgwick, in his treatise on "Damages") in terms of admiration. Had he remained upon the bench he would soon have taken rank with the ablest jurists of the nation. He was comparatively a young man, however, and felt that his powers were subjugated in that

position, while his salary bore no approximation to the value of his practice. Consequently, in 1857, he resigned his judgeship, and was appointed attorney of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. He became one of the best railroad and corporation lawyers in the northern part of the Union. In 1856 he became candidate for Congress against Schuyler Colfax, but was defeated, the party majority being largely against him. In 1868 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College; but his title to the honor was broader than any record on parchment: it was impressed upon a state. In 1870 Judge Stuart was, by common consent, the choice of his district for Judge of the Supreme Court, but he declined the honor. He was a thorough student of military history, and delighted to read details of celebrated battles. He could recite from memory all the positions of the French and Austrians at the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Wagram, and of the French and English at Waterloo. It might almost be said that he knew all the leading American battles by heart. Among military men he had a great admiration for Napoleon, Wellington, and Scott; and, among statesmen and jurists, for Secretary Marcy, of New York, Judge Dewey, of Indiana, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. Outside of his profession Judge Stuart was not a leader in the public enterprises of the time, but gave them countenance and support. His ancestors and immediate family belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and he believed in its doctrines, but was not a professor of religion. He was a firm Democrat in principle, though moderate in his partisanship. He neither practiced nor knew the arts of the demagogue. His first wife, Minerva Potter, to whom he was married at Westfield, New York, in 1838, was the daughter of Judge Potter, of Westfield. They had three children—a daughter and two sons. Venetia is the wife of A. N. Clarke, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York; Seldon P. is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Logansport; and Francis H. is a practicing physician in Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Stuart died in 1846. Judge Stuart was married, in 1849, to Sarah Scribner Benedict, of Vernon, New York. They have four sons—Charles B., a lawyer at Lafayette, and attorney for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, in Indiana; Thomas A., junior member of the law firm of Coffroth & Stuart, Lafayette; and Will V. and W. Z., students at Amherst College, Massachusetts. During the autumn of 1875 Judge Stuart's health became seriously impaired, owing to his incessant labor in one line, without rest or relaxation. He grew gradually worse during the winter, and in the spring, with the vain hope of his recovery, his family accompanied him to Clifton Springs, New York, where, on the 7th of May, 1876, he died. His death was a public loss, which has left a void not easily filled. His widow is still living. He was of medium

height, and rather robust. He had black hair, dark, piercing eyes, and a strongly marked yet pleasing countenance. His brain was large, and, though not quick, was vigorous in its action. Among strangers he was remarkably cautious and reticent, but among his confidential friends, free, and of excellent humor. But to see Judge Stuart at his best, socially, it was necessary to see him in the midst of his family. There his easy dignity, generous hospitality, and cordial manners marked him at once as the true gentleman. He was peculiarly blessed in his household, and left to his descendants the reflection of high honors, the example of a useful life, and an unsullied reputation. And so, at the threshold of old age, just past sixty-five, he passed away. Human life is like the waves of the sea. They flash for a few brief moments in the sun, marvels of power and beauty, and then are dashed upon the remorseless shores of death, and disappear forever. As the sea has rolled for ages in the past, and will continue to roll for ages to come, so will the waves of human life follow each other in countless succession.

TABER, CYRUS, merchant, late of Logansport, was born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, January 19, 1800. He was the second son of Captain Paul Taber, who for a number of years had command of a merchant vessel, but on account of continued depredations by Spanish pirates and the French was obliged to discontinue his perilous calling. In 1803 the family moved to a temporary settlement in Western New York, and, subsequently, to Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen Cyrus Taber was employed by William Salter, a Friend, in building fences. When nearly twenty-two he went West, and settled on a farm in what is now Allen County, Indiana. He worked with success for three years, and afterward, in the spring of 1828, in connection with Allen Hamilton and Samuel Hanna, established a business house in Logansport. Mr. Taber took charge of the house in that place, where he began a mercantile career of almost unparalleled success. In 1835 Philip Pollard was taken into the partnership, and the firm became A. Hamilton & Co. In 1838 this connection was dissolved, the style again becoming Hamilton & Taber. In 1840 Mr. Taber, together with Thomas Hamilton, a brother of his former partner, established a mercantile house at Peru, under the name of Taber & Hamilton. This firm was dissolved during the latter part of 1842, and in 1843 Mr. Taber and Mr. William Chase established a mercantile business at Logansport as Taber & Chase. In 1848 Mr. Taber retired from active life, and devoted himself to his landed estate, which had grown so large as to require most of his time. He participated in every enterprise which

tended to the improvement of Logansport. He took the initiatory steps in locating and constructing the first railroad in Cass County, and was largely instrumental in making Logansport a great railroad center. He was always very active in forwarding the educational interests of the town. Until the year 1835 he was a Henry Clay Whig, but subsequently adopted Democratic principles. He served his county in numerous minor positions, and in 1845 was elected the first Democratic Representative from Cass County, over Hon. H. P. Biddle. In the following year he was elected state Senator. In May, 1829, he was married to Deborah Ann Coles, daughter of Colonel Stephen Coles, of Fort Wayne. They have had eight children, three of whom are living. Mr. Taber's sterling integrity, energy, and perseverance raised him to a high position among his fellow-men. He died on the 13th of April, 1855, having passed a life well worthy of emulation.

TALCOTT, JUDGE WILLIAM C., editor and publisher of the Porter County *Vidette*, of Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, was born, December 25, 1815, in the town of Dalton, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His parents, Joseph and Rebecca Talcott, were natives of New England. His advantages for an education in early life were limited, being only such as were obtainable in the district schools of those days. At the age of fifteen years he commenced the study of the languages, with a view of qualifying himself for college, his inclinations being for the ministry. Pursuing these studies, together with that of the Scriptures, for about three years, he became too heretical in his religious belief to admit of his being an advocate of the faith as commonly taught by orthodox clergymen. In 1836 he commenced preaching as a Universalist minister, continuing his labors for about eight years, when he relinquished the pulpit. In 1842 he purchased and brought to Valparaiso the first printing-press ever owned in the county, renting it until 1847, when he obtained a half-interest of W. M. Harrison (successor to James S. Castle) in the county newspaper known as the *Western Ranger*, continuing the business under the firm name of Harrison & Talcott until 1849, when he bought the interest of Mr. Harrison, becoming exclusive owner and manager of the concern, and changing the name of the paper to that of the *Practical Observer*, publishing it under that title till April, 1857, when he sold out the business to Robert A. Cameron. In 1854, in addition to his duties as editor and publisher, he took up the study and practice of law in the courts. At the fall election of 1856 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a term of four years. He was re-elected to the same position in 1860, and

again in 1864, holding the office for twelve successive years, and by his impartial and able administration of the office winning honor for himself and the confidence of the public. During his first term the jurisdiction of the court extended over three counties, but during the eight years following six counties were embraced in his district. In 1868 he resumed the practice of law in both the Court of Common Pleas and the Circuit Court until 1874, when he repurchased the same press and business he had previously owned, the name of the paper having been changed to that of the Porter County *Vidette*, and being still known by that title. The same year he associated with him in the business his son, Charles R. Talcott, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of W. C. Talcott & Son. His financial success in business has been satisfactory. He was elected Justice of the Peace for one term in 1840, serving but a short time, when he resigned. He also served two years in the town council. He acted as surveyor in locating public highways and in general work of that kind for thirteen years, selecting all the swamp lands in the north part of Porter County. He is a member of the Odd-fellows and the Masonic Order, and has filled most of the subordinate official positions in both. In the day of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars he was a member and worker in both, having filled all the official positions. In politics he is an earnest Republican. He was married, May 1, 1838, to Miss Maria Luther, of Morgan Prairie, Porter County, Indiana, daughter of James and Irena Luther. The fruits of this union were six children—five sons and one daughter—three of whom are now living: Henry W., born at Morgan Prairie, February, 1839; Ransom, born at Valparaiso, 1841; Laroy, born at Waterford; Roana, born at South Bend; Joseph F., born at Valparaiso, 1850; Charles R., born at Valparaiso, 1852. Ransom died in 1843, and Laroy and Roana subsequently. The Judge is highly esteemed by his neighbors, and much beloved by his family and intimate friends. Henry W. Talcott, his oldest son, is a resident of the state of Kansas, and is serving as Judge of the District Court of the Ninth District of that state. Joseph F., the fourth son, is creditably filling a government position as United States mail agent on the Chicago and Pittsburg Railroad.

TIPTON, GENERAL JOHN, was born in Sevier County, East Tennessee, August 14, 1786. His father, Joshua Tipton, was a native of Maryland. When quite young, being impelled by a desire to participate in the excitements of pioneer life, he removed to Tennessee. He was one of the most formidable adversaries of Indian strategy, to which he finally fell a victim in 1793. In the fall of 1807 John Tipton, with

his mother, two sisters, and a half-brother, removed to Indiana Territory, and settled near a place on the Ohio River known as Brinley's Ferry. He purchased fifty acres of land, for which he paid by chopping and splitting rails at fifty cents a hundred. In 1811 he became a member of Captain Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, known as Yellow Jackets. This company did excellent service in the campaign against the Indians on the Upper Wabash. In the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, all the company officers above Ensign Tipton having been killed, he was promoted to the captaincy by General Harrison in the hottest of the fight, and by his superior tact and courage maintained the reputation of his men. He continued in service until the close of the war in that locality. Subsequently he was promoted, by regular gradations in the territorial and state militia, to the position of major-general in 1822. At the first election under the state Constitution, in 1816, he was made sheriff of Harrison County, and was re-elected in 1818. In 1821 he was chosen to represent Harrison County in the state Legislature, and during the same year was one of the commissioners that located the state capital of Indiana. In the session which followed he was appointed commissioner on the part of Indiana to meet a like commissioner from Illinois to locate the boundary line between the two states. The duty was satisfactorily performed. In the spring of 1824, without his solicitation or knowledge, he was appointed by President Monroe to the Indian agency then located at Fort Wayne, which embraced the Pottawatomie, Miami, and other Indian tribes on the Upper Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers. Soon after his appointment he removed to Fort Wayne, and remained until March, 1828, when, at his instance, the agency was removed to Logansport. He was one of the commissioners appointed by John Quincy Adams to superintend the treaties with the Indians in his jurisdiction, and to his eminent ability were chiefly due the important provisions of the treaties of 1826, whereby valuable lands were opened to the public. He continued in charge of the agency until December, 1831, when he was elected United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Noble. In December, 1832, he was elected for a full term of six years from March 4, 1833. As a Senator he ranked high, distinguishing himself by his accurate knowledge of men and their relations to public affairs, and in working for the best good of the nation, without reference to politics. During the summer of 1838 he was delegated by the President to remove certain disaffected Pottawatomie and Miami Indians to the land which had been reserved west of the Mississippi River. Though these Indians had disposed of their lands, they were unwilling to emigrate, and the contractor had found it utterly impossible to proceed farther. General Tipton, how-

ever, readily comprehending the situation, overcame the difficulties by strategy, and, with a celerity scarcely anticipated, removed the remnants of the once mighty tribes. In March, 1839, he returned to his home in Logansport, and commenced improving his vast landed estate on the Wabash. Had he lived to execute his plans for developing the immense resources of that locality, he would have given to Cass County in general, and Logansport in particular, a place in the industrial world unequalled in Indiana. He died, April 5, 1839, from a sudden illness induced by exposure. General Tipton was twice married—in 1822, to Miss Shields, who died soon after; and, in April, 1825, to Miss Matilda Spencer, daughter of Captain Spear Spencer, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. They had four children, all of whom are now dead, excepting one daughter, who is the wife of Captain Thomas S. Dunn, of the United States Army. In 1817 General Tipton received the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Pisgah Lodge, No. 5, at Corydon, Indiana. Upon the organization of the Grand Lodge, in 1818, he was elected Grand Senior Warden, and served until September, 1820. He was then elected Grand Master of the state, and served during the fourth and twelfth sessions. In 1822 he was made a Royal Arch Mason, in Louisville, Kentucky. In the fall of 1828 he organized Tipton Lodge, No. 33, of Logansport, and in 1837 procured a charter and organized Logan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2.

UCKER, REV. SILAS, D. D., a minister of the gospel, and preaching in accordance with the doctrines of the Baptist Church, was born on the sixteenth day of May, 1813, in Broome, Schoharie County, New York. Dr. Tucker's early education was of the character usually enjoyed in New York at that time. Having a strong desire to enter the ministry, in 1835 he entered Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, where he pursued the regular college course until 1837. His career as a student, however, began at a much earlier date, as a natural sequence of his highly devotional temperament. At the age of seventeen years he was deeply exercised on religious subjects. "After much struggling and prayer," says he, "my mind and heart trusted in the provisions of the gospel," and, in November, 1829, he joined the Methodist class, and continued a member of that Church until 1833, when he was baptized, and became a member of the Blockley Baptist Church, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of December of that year. On the 25th of June, 1834, he was licensed, by that Church, to preach. Three years later, having sufficiently prepared himself in the mean time, by close application to study, he accepted a call from the Ohio City Church to

become its pastor, and entered upon his charge on the 5th of July, 1837. On the 16th of August following he was ordained by a council, called by the Church for that purpose. On the 27th of August he baptized and administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper for the first time. While preaching in Ohio City he was invited to hold a series of meetings in Elyria, Ohio, where many were converted. Soon after, he became pastor of that Church, performing two years of successful labor, when he accepted a call from the Church at Laporte, Indiana, where, for five years, he labored with great success, baptizing, in that time, about one hundred persons. In 1845 he became pastor of the Church in Racine, Wisconsin, giving eminent satisfaction during the four succeeding years. Thence he moved to Naperville, Illinois, remaining until 1856, when he accepted the pastorate of the Church at Galesburg, Illinois, where, in the five years of his ministrations, he baptized over one hundred persons. He came to Logansport in 1860, serving the cause of Christianity with marked success during the succeeding twelve years, admitting into the Church in that time, by baptism, one hundred and sixty members; endearing himself, by his exemplary Christian deportment and genial manner, to all with whom he came in contact. He commanded the respect and confidence of the entire circle in which he moved. In April, 1872, he left Logansport, and settled in Aurora, Illinois, and took pastoral charge of the Union Baptist Church in that city, where, after a pastorate of about seven months, he closed his earthly career in the midst of his active ministerial work, loved by his people, and respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was married in 1838, while engaged in his work at Elyria, Ohio, to Miss Maria D. Stow, a lady of high intellectual culture, possessing, in an eminent degree, the qualities which most adorn the true woman, making her the fit companion of a model husband. By her he had six sons and two daughters. Of all these, but the two youngest sons are now living, three sons and two daughters having died before him, and one son followed soon after. One of the sons, Charles, was a graduate of Knox College, and a theological student at Hamilton, New York. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the army as a captain, and fell while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Port Hudson. Dr. Tucker died suddenly, of heart disease, at the Union Baptist Church in Aurora, Illinois, on Thursday, November 7, 1872. Up to the very moment of his death he was apparently as well as usual. He had been making calls through the day, and seemed very cheerful and happy. Between six and seven in the evening he walked to the church, to attend the prayer-meeting, which was to begin at seven. Besides the sexton, who was engaged in lighting the house, no one was present. He was seated in a chair near the stove, talking, when suddenly he ceased

speaking, and fell upon the floor, dead. Physicians were almost immediately there; but the vital spark had fled. God had taken him from the very altar of devotion to his home on high. In physical appearance he was large, inclining to corpulency, of commanding figure, noble bearing, and dignified address. He possessed a well-balanced mind and accurate judgment in secular as well as in religious affairs. He was generous without ostentation; a Christian, having the love of God as his guiding-star. His friendships were deep and strong; his disposition cheerful, genial, and sympathetic. In his feelings he was always tender; yet, when occasion required in the defense of truth and right, he was bold as a lion. His character was open and transparent, his faults unconcealed, his sense of honor strong and decided. As a husband and father, his affections were deep, tender, and devoted.

TURNER, DAVID, president of the First National Bank of Crown Point, Indiana, was born December 17, 1816, in Liberty, Trumbull County, Ohio.

His father, Samuel Turner, and his mother, Jane (Dinwiddie) Turner, were natives respectively of Ireland and Pennsylvania. David Turner received very little education until he arrived at the age of seventeen. When he was six years old his father's family went to Butler County, Pennsylvania. In 1833 he moved to Laporte County, Indiana, where he engaged in farming from 1834 to 1838, when they went to Eagle Creek Township, Lake County, his father dividing his attention between farming and mechanical work, while David gave his whole time to tilling the farm until 1839, when he became employed on the Illinois Canal, where he remained for two seasons, subsequently returning to Indiana, and beginning farming on his own account, continuing in that until 1850, when he began selling goods in the village of Crown Point, by opening a store of general supplies, and dealing in all kinds of farm produce. He continued this until 1857, when he disposed of his stock, and for two years devoted his attention to three farms, which he had acquired. Subsequently he resumed trade in connection with his farm, for about one year, when he closed his store, and gave his whole attention to his farms until 1862, when he was appointed, by the President, United States Internal Revenue Assessor, a place he held, with only three months' interval (having been displaced by the Johnson administration), for eleven years, and until the office was abolished in 1873. He became a stockholder and director in the First National Bank in 1874, and its president in 1875, a position he continues to hold. Mr. Turner is a man of good financial ability. He carries with him in all his business enterprises that sound judgment that usually wins success. Although

laboring under the disadvantage of a limited school education, yet, with his native industry and the possession of an inquiring mind and a retentive memory, he has been able to win for himself a handsome competence, with the confidence of the people and an enviable position in society. Mr. Turner was, in 1848, elected as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held until, by the act of the Legislature of the state, the office was, in 1851, abolished. He was, in 1854, chosen to represent his district in the House of Representatives for one term; and, in 1859, was elected Senator. Mr. Turner in politics is an earnest and active Republican, but not a professional politician or office-seeker. While he has served the public for more than twenty years, he has done so more on account of the solicitation of his friends than from his own desire. During all the years of his official honors he has discharged the duties of the positions with marked fidelity and ability, winning the confidence and esteem alike of his political friends and opponents. Mr. Turner is an honored member of the Presbyterian Church of Crown Point, having united with it in 1842. He has contributed liberally toward its material interests and maintenance, and, by his Christian example and social intercourse, has aided in the spiritual and friendly advancement of its members. As a citizen he is highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances, and beloved by his family and intimate friends. Mr. Turner has well earned the honor justly belonging to the pioneer, having lived in Northern Indiana for more than forty-six years of his life, and not only witnessing its improvement from that of a vast wilderness to the condition of a cultivated and wealthy country, but having been an important factor in its development and prosperity. Beginning life here, with no capital excepting untiring industry, energy, and fidelity, he has been prominently identified with its progress, as well as having filled important places in the councils of its managers and advisers. He was married, October 17, 1844, to Miss Caroline Bissel, of Porter County, Indiana. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living.

UHL, JOSEPH, miller, merchant, and agriculturist, of Logansport, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1817. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Long) Uhl. His great-grandfather came to America from Germany. His grandfather was among the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Daniel Uhl served in the War of 1812. He was a wheelwright, and worked at his trade until compelled, by the introduction of machinery, to seek another vocation. He purchased a tract of land in Somerset County

Pennsylvania, to which he removed. In 1838 he disposed of this farm, and moved into another in Alleghany County, Maryland. Joseph Uhl passed his early days on a farm, where he laid the foundations of that strength and good health which he has always enjoyed. His educational advantages were exceedingly limited. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed, for three years, to a millwright. After his apprenticeship he followed his trade six years, and then took a contract for getting out timber for the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At the same time he superintended the erection of two large steam saw-mills, about thirteen miles from Cumberland, Maryland. Each of these enterprises proved a financial success. Mr. Uhl then built a flour-mill four miles from Cumberland, which he ran until 1851. In that year he disposed of his interest, and, with his wife and children, started West. After a tedious journey in a two-horse wagon, they reached Logansport, Indiana, and purchased an eighty-acre farm, seven miles from the city, for one thousand dollars. Mr. Uhl remained on this farm eighteen months, during which time he bought eight hundred dollars' worth of products, and then sold them for two thousand dollars. He removed to a bluff on the Wabash River, three miles above Logansport, where, after purchasing considerable land, including a mill privilege, he built a mill, having two runs of French buhr-stones. He remained here six years, meeting with remarkable success in the sale of his land and the abundant grinding for his mill. He next purchased a school section of one hundred and eighty acres of timber-land, from which he afterward took the timber for his present mill. In 1859 he returned to Logansport, and, in connection with Mr. James Cheney, built the Empire Flour-mill. They also purchased and ran a saw-mill on the opposite side of Eel River. In 1865 the partnership was dissolved by a division of interests, Mr. Uhl taking the property on the west side of the river, including the flour-mill, and Mr. Cheney that on the east side, including the saw-mill. Mr. Uhl then formed a partnership with two of his sons, under the firm name of J. & D. Uhl & Co. They are still running the Empire Mill, which has four runs of French buhr millstones and a capacity of about one hundred and fifty barrels a day. In 1873 Mr. Uhl started a retail grocery store, and, one year afterward, sold a half interest to his son-in-law, James D. McNitt. It is now carried on under the firm name of J. Uhl & Co. They also deal largely in wool and all kinds of grain. Mr. Uhl owns a large amount of real estate, most of which is nicely improved. In 1870, at the earnest solicitation of many prominent citizens of his county, Mr. Uhl became a candidate for the office of county commissioner. He was elected, and rendered valuable services. Although not a politician, he is a warm supporter of the Democratic party. With several

members of his family, he is connected with the Broadway Presbyterian Church. Mr. Uhl was married, March 27, 1839, to Naomi Leonard, who died eight years after, leaving two sons. He was again married, March 7, 1848, to Caroline Miller. They have seven children—three daughters and four sons. His oldest son, Dennis, has become a man of considerable importance. He has succeeded to his father's position of county commissioner.

VAN NATTA, WILLIAM S., farmer and stock dealer, of Fowler, Benton County, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, September 27, 1830. He is the son of John S. and Sarah A. Van Natta. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up on the farm. He attended the common schools of Tippecanoe County until the age of twenty, when he taught school one term, after which he farmed for about five years. He then went into mercantile business at Montmorency, Indiana, Milford, Illinois, and Williamsport, Indiana. After about three years he returned to farming in Tippecanoe County, that being more to his taste, where he remained until 1865, when he went into the cattle business, buying and shipping stock to New York until 1872, being one of the largest dealers in the state of Indiana. He has again turned his attention to farming, but still continues in the shipping trade. In connection with Mr. M. Fowler, the owner of some twenty-two thousand acres of land, he is keeping regularly about two thousand head of cattle. He has been a Mason from 1865, and has taken three degrees. By early association a Methodist, he has for years attended the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an earnest and steadfast Republican, believing that the party most worthy of support. On the 10th of November, 1858, he was married to Harriet Sheetz, daughter of Frederick Sheetz. They have five children, two boys and three girls. Mr. Van Natta is a man of fine physique, tall and robust, enjoys good health, and does a very large business, in which he has been highly successful.

WALTS, JOHN KEITHLEY, A. M., of Logansport, Indiana, was born in Floyd County, Indiana, February 24, 1840. His parents, John and Susannah Walts, were pioneers in Southern Indiana from Pennsylvania. Young Walts was trained in the industries and economies of a farm. After leaving the district school he entered the preparatory course at Asbury University, Indiana, in 1862, from which he graduated in 1867. The same year he took charge of the preparatory department at Moore's Hill College. In 1868 he was elected superintendent of the public

schools at Attica. These schools he organized and managed with efficiency. In 1869 he held the position of assistant superintendent of the Indianapolis schools. In 1870 he was superintendent of the Elkhart schools, where he did valuable service to the cause of education. He resigned this place after four years, to accept a larger field of labor. Since 1874 he has been superintendent of the schools at Logansport, which by their admirable system testify to the management of a "workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Natural endowments and large experience have especially fitted Mr. Walts for his work. By delicate tact he wins the respect of all his teachers, and secures from them their best efforts. He has given efficient aid in the general educational field, in institutes, and associations. He has held various positions in the State Teachers' Association, and is now chairman of the executive committee. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in the Sunday-school. In physique he is tall and strongly built. A long life of useful work is still before him. In November, 1867, he was married to Fanny Dunn, of Greencastle, daughter of the Rev. John Wesley Dunn, of Maine.

City, Pulaski County, Indiana, where he practiced his profession until April, 1873. In October, 1870, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Pulaski, Jasper, and Newton Counties, in which capacity he served one term. In 1873 he went to Logansport and resumed his practice, at the same time having an interest in a drug business, remaining there until November 1, 1877. He then removed to Rensselaer, where he has since been highly successful in his profession. Dr. Washburn has been county physician for Jasper County for two years, having been appointed immediately upon his locating there. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1865, in which he has taken three degrees; and the Odd-fellows Society, in 1867. He is a Republican, and a member of the Christian Church. He married, in July, 1864, Mattie A. Moore, daughter of G. B. Moore, a merchant of Royal Center. They have had three daughters and three sons, only four of whom are now living. Dr. Washburn is a man of considerable attainments in his profession, a courteous gentleman, and an honest and upright citizen, who commands the respect of all who know him.

WASHBURN, ISRAEL B., physician and surgeon, Rensselaer, Jasper County, was born January 9, 1838, in Cass County, Indiana. He is the son of Moses L. and Susannah (Brown) Washburn, of Virginian and Kentuckian descent. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received his early education in the common schools of Cass County. He afterwards went to Franklin College, Indiana, where he took a scientific course. As a boy he was remarkable for his love of reading and his studious nature. On leaving college, in 1857, he taught school in Fulton and Pulaski Counties during the winter months, and worked on the farm through the summer. In March, 1858, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Thomas, of Royal Center, Cass County, and remained with him two years. He then finished his course with Professor Edwin Powell, of Chicago, attended two courses of lectures, and graduated at Rush Medical College in February, 1861, standing third in a class of thirty-six. In the following November he enlisted as private in the 46th Indiana Volunteers, and, after bearing arms for two months, was detailed to field-hospital service. In December, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the regiment. About a year later he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, doing general duties as regimental medical officer during the active service of the regiment with the third division of the Thirtieth Army Corps. He was mustered out on the expiration of his term of service, at Lexington, Kentucky, December 28, 1864. He then located at Star

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J., A. M., superintendent of public schools, Rochester, Indiana, was born at Welsh Hills, Licking County, Ohio, June 4, 1845. His father, John Williams, was a native of Breconshire, South Wales, and emigrated with his parents to this country when sixteen years of age. He located in Ohio, first in Delaware County, then in the city of Columbus, and finally in Licking County, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. At the age of thirty-seven he married Miss Esther Jones, also a native of Wales. The result of their union was six sons and five daughters. The first-born, a son, died in infancy. The remainder of the family are still living, with the exception of Libby, who died in the summer of 1878. The parents were people who possessed clear convictions of right, and suffered nothing to interfere with their living in accordance with them. Firm believers in the Bible, they made that book their constant study. Day by day the children were impressed with their obligations to Him who created and continued them in existence; and the strict observance of religious worship, morning and evening, did much to mold their character and develop their moral nature. Until ten years of age he attended school continuously, but after that period his lessons were limited to a winter term of four months. At twelve he began contributing to his own support, and from that time to the present all the money he has expended, whether in acquiring an education or in procuring the necessities of life, has been the product of his own efforts. At the age of sixteen he prepared to enter Denison University, when his

plans were frustrated by a serious accident which befell his father. Being the eldest son, the farm-work devolved upon him, and the idea of obtaining a collegiate education was, for the time being, abandoned. His father's recovery gave the young lad an opportunity to take a school during the winter. He taught three months, receiving therefor fifty dollars as remuneration. This he considered fair wages in comparison with that obtained for farm-work, which averaged from twenty-five to forty cents per day. He next conducted a successful school, and with what remained from his salary, at the close of its sessions, he paid his way through the spring term at college. It was a new experience to the country boy, but he soon became accustomed to the routine of work, and maintained high standing in all his classes. He began a regular classical course in September, 1862, and continued it for three months, when, his funds becoming exhausted, he was compelled to stop. This money he had acquired by working as a laborer in the harvest-field, and by chopping wood. Handicapped with poverty; toiling like a galley-slave for the few hundred dollars necessary to pay his expenses of tuition and board,—such were the obstacles that barred his progress to the fields of learning. That he did not falter, and grow discouraged by "hope deferred," is due to that spirit of independence and indomitable will which on a subsequent occasion impelled him to decline aid from the Ohio Baptist Educational Society, though the result would have been to finish two years earlier. During his connection with the university he taught six different terms. He remained in college seven years, graduating in the scientific and classical course. After obtaining his diploma he was undecided which of the two professions, teaching or the ministry, he should adopt. It should be remarked, in this connection, that he had united some years previously with the Baptist Church at Granville, but a year later removed his membership to the Church on Welsh Hills. By it he was given a license to preach. The Ohio Baptist Educational Society (spoken of above) voted him aid to begin a theological course at Newton Center, Massachusetts, when he received word by mail that the school at Rossville, Indiana, was without a principal. He submitted the matter to President Talbot and Professor Marsh, stating that he was two hundred dollars in debt, and almost penniless. By them he was advised to get out of debt, and pursue his studies afterwards. President Talbot lent him twenty-five dollars, to repay when he was able. God gives to the race but few specimens of such men, and then leaves them here but for a short time. Mr. Williams arrived in Rossville only to learn that the position had been filled a few days previous. He next went to Bradford, where he opened a private school; but ill-fate seemed to have singled him out as its victim. He had taught but two weeks when the prevalence of

small-pox in the town broke up the attendance. To his great joy he succeeded, a few weeks later, in obtaining the position of principal of the Winamac High School. Here he remained two years. From Winamac he was called to his present position. Success has attended his efforts in school-work, and the efficiency with which the duties are done is far greater than before. While the enumeration has increased only about fifty per cent, the average attendance has gained over one hundred. The present is his seventh year in this place. Mr. Williams's political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. He was married, June 20, 1878, to Miss Rosa Brackett, daughter of Doctor Charles Brackett, who died in the service of his country, at Helena, Arkansas, February 23, 1863, where he was stationed as surgeon of the 9th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Mrs. Williams combines all the qualities of the "excellent woman." She is a lady of education and refinement, and possesses those graces of mind and heart which make her especially attractive. Their union has been blessed with a beautiful and promising son, born March 15, 1879. Mr. Williams is a man of large physique, erect figure, and weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds.

WILSON, THOMAS H., of Logansport, Indiana, was born May 31, 1818, near the village of Denton, Caroline County, Maryland. His parents, John and Sarah (Hopkins) Wilson, were of English descent, and members of the society of Friends. His father was a farmer. Mr. Wilson, the sixth of ten children, was left an orphan when he was eleven years old, and went to live with his uncle, Thomas Hopkins, who was his guardian. A common school education, and the practical knowledge gained in his uncle's mill and store, ended in the development of an aptitude for mercantile pursuits, and, in 1834, he became a clerk for Messrs. Miffin & Atwell, at Camden, Delaware. They kept a general stock of merchandise, and agreed to pay him fifty dollars per annum for three years, in addition to his board. Early in 1837 the firm closed their business, and Mr. Wilson, then in his nineteenth year, went with one of the partners, Daniel Atwell, to Logansport, where he has since resided. He was first employed by Anderson & Atwell, and afterward by Daniel Atwell, until the latter's death in 1840. He next formed a partnership in general mercantile business with Philip Pollard. In 1843 Pollard & Wilson built a grain warehouse on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and carried on a forwarding and commission business in the farm products of the Wabash Valley. Ten years later Mr. Pollard retired from the store, although retaining an interest, and the firm became Wilson, Merriam & Co. Pollard & Wilson continued in the

produce trade until 1856, when, by the death of Mr. Pollard, the firm was dissolved. His duties as Mr. Pollard's executor, and his own failing health, necessitated Mr. Wilson's leaving the firm of Wilson, Merriam & Co.; but he continued in the produce trade until July, 1875. The house of which he was one of the founders still continues as Merriam & Rice, doing a safe and profitable business, and stands high in the confidence of the community. In May, 1865, Mr. Wilson was chosen president of the Logansport National Bank, which position he held till his death, December 27, 1877. Though a close observer of public affairs, he took no active interest in politics. He was a Whig, and was a Republican since the first formation of the party. He continued his membership in the society of Friends, though separated from any organized meeting of the society. Until his health failed he was a regular attendant of some one of the Churches of Logansport, and was connected with its temperance and charitable associations. Mr. Wilson was active and vigilant in his care for the interests of his business; and, though prudent and conservative, he was active in most of the enterprises that tended to the improvement of the trade or influence of the city where he lived, and the development of the country in its neighborhood. The worthy poor of Logansport have found in him a friend, and many of the younger business men of that place are indebted to him for encouragement and counsel. By diligence and care he accumulated a reasonable competence, and his long and honorable business career gave him a name which his children will prize as a priceless heritage. In October, 1842, Mr. Wilson married America Weirick, of Logansport, who survived but three years. In January, 1849, he married Mary I. A. Dexter, of Parkersburg, West Virginia. She died September 18, 1844. In April, 1856, he married Elizabeth E. Hopkins, of Burlington, New Jersey. He has four sons, all studying or preparing for business.



WILSON, GENERAL WALTER, late of Logansport, Indiana, was born in the vicinity of Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, January 18, 1782. His father came from Virginia to Kentucky about the year 1776, with a small colony of frontiersmen. Less than half a century previous the paternal ancestors of the Kentucky pioneer had left the shores of Scotland, and settled in the Old Dominion. The opportunities for acquiring even an introductory knowledge of the primary branches of learning were extremely rare in the locality where Mr. Wilson spent his youth. He had but little school discipline; but that discipline, enjoyed by one of his practical good sense and mental balance, was sufficient to lay the ground-

work of a successful life. His mind was of that eminently practical type which readily compensated for any deficiency in acquisition, by intuitively adapting means to the necessities of the situation. This peculiarity became one of the leading features in his eventful life. His occupation was that of a farmer. The demands of the public service, in the field or in the halls of the Legislature, did not wean him from these pursuits in his latter days. While still a young man his family settled at old Post Vincennes, in what is now Knox County, Indiana; then the center of the civil and military affairs of the North-west Territory. His superior qualifications as a pioneersman soon became apparent. In 1811 Governor Harrison sent him on an important mission to the prophet's town, on the Upper Wabash. On his return from the successful accomplishment of this daring feat, he was again sent out by the Governor, to meet Tecumseh, and express to him Governor Harrison's disapprobation of that warrior's conduct in violating his agreement to visit Vincennes for the purpose of a conference, attended by a few only of his wisest counselors. He met the notable warrior, on his approach to Vincennes, about twenty miles above the post, July 11, 1811, and, by promptly delivering the message according to instructions, prevented Tecumseh's contemplated display. The same year he was appointed, at a public meeting of the citizens of Vincennes, one of a committee to carry out the spirit of a series of resolutions declaring the danger to which the people of the territory were exposed on account of the numerous acts of hostility on the part of the Indians at the prophet's town, and to request the President of the United States to forcibly disperse them. An expedition, of which he was the leading spirit, was rapidly fitted out, and started to execute summarily this purpose. Proceeding up the river, they halted and built Fort Harrison. They reached the prophet's town on the evening of November 6th. The battle of Tippecanoe, on the following day, attested the material of which the expedition was composed. In that bloody fight Mr. Wilson bore a conspicuous part. Subsequently, in the attack upon the Mississinnawa towns, Colonel Wilson commanded the left flank of the advancing columns, in the battle which occurred in July, 1813. He continued in active service during the succeeding campaigns against the Indians, until the cessation of hostilities, acquitting himself with the highest credit as an officer and soldier. In recognition of his ability, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of the territory from Knox County, in 1810, and continued a member during several sessions. He was also a member of the first session of the Legislature, after the organization of the state government in 1816. About 1821 he became a resident of Gibson County, and in 1828 moved to Cass County, and purchased a tract of land north of Eel River, within the

present limits of Logansport. In 1831-32 he represented his district, Carroll and Cass Counties, in the state Legislature. General Wilson was an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, and probably received the first degrees in Vincennes Lodge, No. 1. When the Eel River Seminary Society was organized he took an active interest in its affairs, and assisted, according to his means, in promoting its usefulness. General Wilson was above the medium height, muscular, and of a robust constitution. His manner was reserved and positive, yet courteous, affable, and dignified. Honest and straightforward in his dealings with others, faithful to his convictions of right, he was one of nature's noblemen. After a short illness, he died March 18, 1838, and was buried by the members of Tipton Lodge, with the usual Masonic honors. General Wilson married, April 10, 1804, Mary Williams, by whom he had seven children, all of whom are now dead, excepting one son, William, who resides in Logansport.

WINFIELD, MAURICE, attorney-at-law, Logansport, Indiana, was born in Ulster County, New York, January 27, 1841, and is a son of Zenas and Mary A. (Terwilliger) Winfield. Mr. Winfield received his early education in the common schools, from which, at the age of fifteen, he was promoted to the academic grade. He entered the academy at Montgomery, Orange County, New York, where close application enabled him to complete his preparatory course in little more than a year. He then became a student in Princeton College, New Jersey, in the fall of 1860. The college course required four years; but, in consequence of bad health, he was obliged to discontinue his studies for twelve months, and thus lengthen the time of his attendance by one year. He graduated with the class of 1865, being specially noted for his proficiency in Greek, in which subject he received the prize. In the following April he removed to Logansport, where he was engaged for one year as one of the teachers in the Logansport Presbyterian Academy. While thus employed he occupied all his leisure in preparing himself for the profession of law, reciting to Judge H. P. Biddle, under whom he studied. Having completed his preparatory course, Mr. Winfield commenced the practice of his profession in Logansport, in 1867. Since that time, by close application to business and commendable studiousness, he has gradually surmounted the obstacles in the course of every professional man, and has won for himself a fine reputation as a successful practitioner. Mr. Winfield holds membership in no Church or religious association; but, in his religious inclinations, favors the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church. Politically his inclinations are Democratic;

but he prefers the triumph of principle to the dominance of party, and refuses to accept the rôle of a politician. On the 7th of May, 1868, he married Miss Jennie M. Johnson, daughter of the late Israel Johnson, and sister of Mr. William H. Johnson, a leading business man of Logansport. Mr. Winfield is of medium height; his physical development is not robust—not sufficient, indeed, to sustain, at all times, the amount of brain-work to which his large practice subjects him. In personal character he occupies a fair position among his fellow-citizens, and has a strong hold on their confidence and respect. He is regarded as an honorable and worthy citizen and a safe counselor.

WOOD, MARTIN, a prominent lawyer and pioneer of Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, was born October 26, 1815, in Jefferson County, Ohio. He is the third son of Frederick S. and Mary (Burke) Wood, who had a family of eleven children, and were natives, respectively, of Salisbury, Connecticut, and Jefferson County, Ohio. David Wood, paternal grandfather of Mr. Wood, was of English and Welsh extraction. He was a native of Wales, from which country he emigrated to America about the year 1764. Edward Burke, Mr. Wood's maternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland; he emigrated to this country in 1783, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. Martin Wood had almost no early educational advantages. At the age of sixteen he could scarcely read, and could not write his name. Being constantly confined to farm labor, he had little leisure time; and, living at a distance from any school, he did not awake to a sense of his utter ignorance, or the necessity of making a personal effort to gain knowledge, until the age just named. He then resolved to avail himself of the opportunities offered by the opening of a district school three miles distant. This he attended for one year during the school session, walking six miles daily for that purpose. He possessed a good mind and a retentive memory, and worked with energy and determination. Ignoring the ridicule of younger and more proficient pupils, he advanced rapidly in all his studies, giving attention to reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar during the first year, and ranking first in all his classes. As an illustration of his rapid progress it may here be mentioned that in one evening he mastered the whole multiplication-table. He labored diligently over his tasks, many times at the expense of necessary sleep. At the close of his first school year he engaged as teacher of a district school, which he conducted successfully. For five succeeding years he continued teaching during the winter, and working on the farm in the summer, devoting his leisure to study. In 1837 his par-

ents removed to Athens County, where he entered the state university. After a course of two terms, he became proficient in the English branches, and had obtained a limited knowledge of Latin. During the vacations of the university he taught; and, after finishing his course of study, journeyed in some of the Southern states. In 1839 he engaged for six months in teaching in Stoddard County, Missouri. At this time he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Koone, remaining with him until 1840; but, gaining some experience in practice, he formed a dislike to the profession, and abandoned it. In March, 1840, he returned to Athens, and resumed teaching, which he continued for about two years, also discharging the duties of constable, to which office he had been elected. In the summer of 1843 Mr. Wood married Miss Lavinia Pilcher, who died in the fall of 1845. She left one son, who lived to the age of twelve years. In 1844 Mr. Wood began the study of law in the office of John Welsh, of Athens, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of that state in the fall of 1847, when he went to the town of Logan, and began the practice of his profession. Subsequently he removed to Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, arriving April 8, 1848. At that date no railroads approached the place, and wagon-roads were, at that season of the year, in a very bad condition. He left Peoria, Illinois, on foot, his knapsack on his back, and, after ten days' travel over muddy roads, the water at times so deep as to render them almost impassable, he reached his destination, having in his possession a much-worn wardrobe and two dollars in money. At that time Crown Point contained about seventy-five inhabitants, a few rude dwellings, and a log court-house. The county was sparsely settled, and much of the flat lands was covered with water. Under such circumstances Mr. Wood commenced the practice of his calling. People were few, and money was scarce; consequently, cases were rare and fees small. He has many times traveled on foot for twelve or fifteen miles, sometimes through water two or three feet deep, to attend a suit for a client, for which the usual charge was three dollars. In connection with his law practice, therefore, he resumed his vocation as teacher. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney for his county; and, in 1853, became prosecuting attorney of the judicial district, comprising several counties. In addition he has filled many local offices of his township and village. With the growth of the county his practice increased; and, in the spring of 1858, he associated with him in business Elihu Griffin, under the firm name of Wood & Griffin. This connection continued until 1862, when, Mr. Griffin entering the army, it was dissolved. Upon his return, in 1865, the relationship was resumed until 1868, when it was again dissolved. In that year Thomas J. Wood was received as partner; and the firm is now Wood &

Wood. Martin Wood has been in the continual practice of his profession for thirty-two years. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court November 25, 1872, and to the Supreme Court of Indiana November 21, of the same year. The firm of Wood & Wood is one of the best in Northern Indiana, and is doing a lucrative, extensive, and successful business, Mr. Wood's long experience as a lawyer making him a valuable adviser. As an advocate he is never eloquent, but is terse and pointed in argument, and clear, candid, and impressive in his address to court or jury. His conscientious watchfulness over the interests of his clients, and, above all, his unquestioned integrity, eminently fit him to fill the part of mediator—a part in which he takes greater satisfaction than in pressing litigation. As a citizen he is remarked for his honorable dealings and his courteous, unassuming manner. He is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and patrons. He is most exemplary in his domestic habits, seldom spending an hour, unnecessarily, away from his family, by whom he is much loved and admired. Mr. Wood belongs to the society of Odd-fellows; he has passed all the chairs, and has held the position of Deputy Grand Master of the state. He is also a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter. For many years he has been active in the cause of temperance. Although not a member of any Church, he is a firm believer in the orthodox faith, and is a liberal contributor to the Methodist Church. He is an attendant upon the religious services of this body, to which his wife and most of his older children belong. In politics he is a radical Republican, but in no sense an office-seeker. Although he has served the people in different capacities for a number of years, it has been through the solicitations of political and individual friends rather than from his own desire. In the fall of 1870 he was elected by his party to represent his district in the Lower House of the Legislature, and resigned, with thirty-three others, in the session of 1871, to prevent the Democrats from dividing the state into new districts. In the fall election of 1872 he was re-elected to the place he had vacated the year before—a mark of party approval which, to him, was very gratifying. At all times, when before the people for their suffrage, Mr. Wood has received much more than the regular vote of his party. August 26, 1849, Mr. Wood married his second wife, Miss Susan G. Taylor, of Valparaiso, Indiana, a teacher by profession, who was born January 21, 1828, in Shelby County, Ohio. Her father, George W. Taylor, a dry-goods merchant and local Methodist preacher, was a man of much more than ordinary virtue and ability. Mrs. Wood's appearance is pleasing, and her intellectual and moral superiority win for her marked respect. She is warm-hearted, benevolent, and an earnest Christian. She is a devoted wife, and much of her husband's pros-

perity may be traced to her co-operation and sympathy. As the mistress of her household, and as a mother, she has won the strong affections, as well as the filial respect, of her children. At the age of twelve she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Shelby County, Ohio. Later she removed, with her parents, to Lake County, Indiana, and engaged in teaching in Lake, Laporte, and Porter Counties, until she married. After her marriage she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Crown Point, and engaged actively in all departments of Church work. For the past ten years she has had charge of the Bible class connected with the Sabbath school. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have had eleven children, seven of whom are living. One daughter and one son are married. The former is the wife of J. T. Herrick, a lawyer of Wellington, Sumner County, Kansas; the latter, Owen Wood, is a practicing lawyer in Montevideo, Minnesota. In addition to the watchful care of her large family, and the discharge of her manifold household duties, Mrs. Wood has been, for three years, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Crown Point, Indiana, and, for the past year, acting president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. These public duties have been as faithfully performed as the more pressing and imperative domestic claims would permit. Mr. Wood has an iron constitution, a strong mind, and a well-balanced brain. He is of about the usual height, with a full but not cumbersome person. He has great muscular power, and is very active and energetic. His faculties, both physical and mental, are wonderfully preserved. At the age of sixty-four he exhibits the force which characterized him thirty-five years ago. In all his dealing he is noted for promptness and integrity. Temperate in his habits, a genial companion, a trusted friend, and a popular citizen, he holds a high rank among the people of Crown Point. By his industry and careful management he has acquired a comfortable fortune, and has proved himself eminently worthy to be recorded among the self-made men of the state of Indiana.



WOOD, THOMAS J., a prominent lawyer of Crown Point, Lake County, was born, September 30, 1844, in Athens County, Ohio. His parents, Darius and Diana (Carter) Wood were natives, respectively, of Washington and Athens Counties, Ohio. The former was by profession a school-teacher, and in later life, by occupation, a farmer, both of which callings he pursued with success. Thomas J. Wood in early life had a limited education, such as was obtainable in a country school by an attendance of six months in each year, until he arrived at the age of eighteen years. The other half of his boyhood life had been devoted

industriously to hard farm labor, such as driving teams of oxen, haying, and harvesting. In 1862 and 1863 he taught school during the winter, assisting his father at his work during the summer. In 1863 he attended the Terre Haute Academy for one year, afterwards resuming school-teaching for two winters, and still laboring on his father's farm through the summer. In 1866, having cherished the desire of entering the profession of law, he went into the office of William Mack, of Terre Haute, as a student, preparatory to a collegiate course in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he was matriculated after a year's study, during which time he had been an industrious reader, a deep thinker, and a close reasoner. He was enabled to pass the examination without failing in a question, and at once entered the senior class, of eighty-seven students, from which he graduated at the end of one year with the highest honors, with a percentage of one hundred to his credit, and receiving his diploma, which was dated March 29, 1867. With this testimonial he set out for Crown Point, Indiana, where he arrived with only nine dollars, a much-worn wardrobe, and one law-book in his possession. Although poor in goods and money, he was rich in native energies, and had a strong heart, united with a hopeful and self-reliant nature. He formed a business connection with Timothy Cleveland, but about seven months subsequently became associated with Martin Wood, his uncle, under the name of Wood & Wood, which is favorably known as one of the most successful law firms in Northern Indiana. As a lawyer, Mr. Wood's acknowledged familiarity with the principles and rules of law, his excellent sense and sound judgment, the judicial and thoroughly independent cast of his mind, his ability and readiness to see that every question has a second side, make him a safe and trusted counselor. But his chief merit lies in his ability as an advocate. As such, he is the standard by which lawyers may be measured in the field of learning, eloquence, and general attainments. Few men of his age in the profession possess more convincing power as an orator in their pleadings at the bar, or before a jury. He has a peculiar charm of voice and force of manner that with many advocates would, in the energy of forensic appeal, seem bitterness, but with him is simply earnestness. Mr. Wood occupies a distinguished position among his professional brethren. In politics Mr. Wood is a pronounced Democrat, believing earnestly in his political convictions, but not a professed politician or office-seeker. While he has held many places of public trust and honor, he has done so more through the desire of personal and political friends than from his own choice. Living as he does in a town, county, and senatorial district in all of which his party are in the minority, his personal popularity and acknowledged fitness for official position have been seized upon by them at dif-

ferent times as making him an available candidate, and he was always triumphantly elected. He was chosen town treasurer in 1871. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lake County for a term of two years by a majority of about three hundred, while the usual Republican majority was about fifteen hundred, and re-elected by a thousand majority. In 1878 Mr. Wood was selected as the candidate of his party to represent his senatorial district in the Legislature. Entering the contest with a popular majority against the Democrats of about twelve hundred, it was overcome, and his election secured, with over three hundred votes to spare. Notwithstanding his official trusts and honors have come to him unasked and unsought, he has met and discharged their varied responsibilities with that marked energy, ability, and fidelity which characterize him in his private business affairs. In the Senate Mr. Wood's energy and ability as an active and useful member were fully recognized by the positions given him on important committees. He was made chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and was a member of the Committee on Agriculture and on Corporations, and also on Insurance and Swamp Lands. Mr. Wood was foremost in the perfection and passage of the Congressional and Legislative apportionment bills of 1879. He was also conspicuous in the passage of the act for a reduction of fees, salaries, and taxation, and untiring in his labors to secure the drainage of the state swamp lands. He was earnest in his efforts for the adoption of a resolution by the Legislature instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to exert their influence for an appropriation of \$100,000 by the general government for the drainage of the Kankakee swamp lands of the state, also \$50,000 for the dredging of the Calumet River. He is foremost in the furtherance of all improvements that are calculated to promote the interest and prosperity of Crown Point, for the growth and increased efficiency of the public schools, and earnest in his support and encouragement of railroad projects likely to benefit his town and country. He was active in securing the construction of the new county building at this place. Mr. Wood is not a member of any Church organization, but attends the Methodist Church. He is orthodox in belief, and contributes liberally to Christian work. He is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married, May 10, 1870, to Mary E. Pelton, of Crown Point, whose father was an old and much-respected resident of Lake County, and who was many times called to places of honor and trust by the people. Five children have blessed this union, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Wood, as a lawyer, stands in the front rank of his compeers, and is in the enjoyment of a large and extensive practice. As a citizen, he has won by his courteous manner and equitable dealing the respect and esteem of his neighbors and patrons. His

intercourse with his family and friends is always kind and considerate, securing for himself their love and admiration. In personal appearance he is above the usual height, strongly built, with well-cut features, and a decidedly intellectual cast of countenance, indicating strong will-power. He is a fine representative of the self-made men of our day. He is now a prominent candidate for Congress.

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WILLIAMS, JESSE A., principal of the public schools at Winamac, is a native of Columbus, Ohio, where he was born on the 15th of February, 1849. His parents removed to Logan County, in that state, when he was very young, and from there to Hardin County in 1855. His father had bought in that neighborhood a heavily timbered farm of eighty acres, which, after clearing and cultivating, he exchanged for a larger tract of wild land on the Scioto bottom, in the same county. There were six boys, of whom Jesse was next to the eldest, and they all aided in the work so far as they could, considering their age. Both his parents were from Virginia. His mother's name was Sarah, and his father's was Ebenezer. The boy was of an active, industrious turn of mind, fond of play, but not averse to work. The outbreak of the late war aroused his patriotic fervor, which was not diminished by the heroic death of some of his kinsmen. He was of an adventurous nature, and sought to enlist, when only twelve years of age, in the 82d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. But his father thought he was too young, and brought him home again. The next year he again essayed to go. He offered himself at Lima, and was sent to Urbana to undergo an examination. The surgeon did not report favorably, and the youth was rejected. He remained at home until the 1st of September, 1864, when a third effort proved more successful, and he left for the front, being mustered in, together with his elder brother, at Sandusky, Ohio. Although so young, he displayed great bravery. Besides being in a number of skirmishes, he was engaged in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, where his company was to be found in the thickest of the fight. At the latter place he took deliberate aim at the advancing and retreating lines of the enemy, firing incessantly one gun after another, while a comrade and the drummer loaded the pieces for him. His regiment was the 183d Ohio Volunteers, and he won with them a record of which he need not be ashamed. He delighted in military duty, but had an unconquerable aversion to fatigue and police parties. So well was this known that he was scarcely employed an hour on such labor. He was fond of rough and boisterous games, although never ill-natured, and the camp became unquiet when he was relieved from duty. He did not escape the calamities

of military life, nor those arising from disease. An attack of measles prostrated him at Washington City, from which he suffered greatly on account of a cold taken in camp. He was removed to the hospital, but had no sooner recovered from his attack than he caught the small-pox, from which he came near dying. He was discharged September 1, 1865. On leaving the army he went to school. He had had few advantages of this kind previously, but soon made rapid advancement. As soon as opportunity allowed he began teaching, and this occupation he has followed ever since with success. One particular attraction that this calling had for him was that it gave him great facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, while at the same time he could impart it to others. He made a trip to Minnesota in 1868, and in 1869 taught one term near the banks of Spirit Lake, in North-west Iowa. At that time he had small scholastic acquirements, and was even unable to define the parts of speech in grammar. His government, however, was good, and he gave satisfaction to his patrons. He returned to Indiana in 1870, and taught one winter in Marshall County. He also attended school for a large portion of the time, and in due course became a proficient. He spent some of his winters in Illinois, teaching and going to school alternately, and afterwards entered the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois. There he passed an examination of such a nature as to enable him to enter the highest division of the entering section, in which he maintained a very fair standing. In 1875 he came back to the state of Indiana, where he has remained ever since. During the winter of 1875 and 1876 he was principal of the Knox public schools, where he stayed for nearly three years. He was also principal of the North Judson graded school, and is now principal of the Winamac public schools, filling the position to the entire satisfac-

tion of a very intelligent community. He has always been very successful in the government of the pupils confided to his care. To his ability in this respect, as well as his learning and success in imparting knowledge, he has the most flattering testimonials. He has also been employed as the teacher of a normal school. He has been a member of most temperance organizations, and now belongs to the Odd-fellows and the Masons, and has attained in the latter society the dignity of a Master, having held the office of Senior Warden. He joined both of these bodies in the winter of 1876, and has held in each numerous small positions. As a boy, he was regular in his attendance at Church and Sunday-school, his mother being a faithful member of the Methodist society, and he himself belonging to it at one time. He is not now an attendant. He was formerly a Republican, but has become convinced that they are not acting out the principles professed by them years ago, and votes with the Greenback party. He was married to Miss Miranda E. Thomas, October 12, 1873, by the Rev. John Boyd. She was from Marshall County, Indiana. They have two bright-eyed and sunny-haired children—one boy five years old and a girl of three. He is a man of medium height, light complexion, and quick, intelligent appearance. He has many friends, gained by his unselfish conduct. He uses no alcoholic drinks, but is addicted to the soothing weed. He is a great lover of poetry, and is an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, Poe, Miller, Tennyson, Campbell, and Scott. He has good analytical powers, a keen perception, and reads understandingly. As a grammarian, Mr. Williams has few superiors. He is a man of refined tastes, has strong likes and dislikes, is very sensitive, and has a great antipathy for any kind of ostentatious or offensive display of knowledge. He is one of the representative men of Indiana.



Yours very truly
J. C. Phillips

THE ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ANDERSON, REV. THOMAS, of Huntington, was born in Neshannock, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1791. His parents emigrated to America from Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1787, because of religious persecution and their rigid adherence to the Calvinistic faith. Mr. Anderson graduated at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1820. He served as a private during the War of 1812. In 1825 he entered the ministry, and was a home missionary in Western Pennsylvania from that time until 1843. His home was in Franklin, Pennsylvania; but he traversed the country for hundreds of miles around, on foot and on horseback. His feet, hands, and ears were protected from the intense cold in winter by the home-tanned skins of wild animals, while his saddle-bags of undressed skin contained his food, clothing, and library; for only at night could he find fire and shelter in that thinly settled region. During this time he preached two thousand five hundred and eighty-two sermons, besides organizing Churches and Sunday-schools, and doing varied ministerial work. He was a critical scholar and a close student. A system of theology transcribed from a printed work, a system of rhetoric from "Blair's Lectures," and other books, copied because he was too poor to buy them, sermons in manuscript book form, some consisting of over eight hundred pages—all written in a clear, close, neat hand—are among the heir-looms of the family. He removed to Huntington, Indiana, October 9, 1843, under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society, where he organized the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor for years. His labors extended, also, over the counties of Wells, Blackford, and Grant. The presbytery of Logansport, of which he became a member, embraced all the counties in Indiana north of the Wabash and Erie Canal (nearly one-third of the state), and at that time consisted of seven ministers. Huntington then had a population of two hundred. The Miami Indians were accustomed to walk

into Mr. Anderson's house unbidden, glowing with war-paint, and the native deer grazed unmolested about his door. In his travels he swam waters and waded through swamps, often trusting to his Indian pony to seek out the path. Being incapacitated for extended labor, he preached only in Huntington for three years prior to his death. During his ministry he laid the foundation for others to build upon. Physical infirmities, hastened by hardship and exposure in a new country, in a very few years compelled him to lay aside his armor. He was peculiarly fitted for pioneer work; cautious, earnest, a man of prayer and never-failing faith, entirely consecrated to the work of the ministry, he endured privation, want, opposition, and discouragements with an unshaken trust, believing that the seed sown would be watered of heaven, and bring forth abundantly. On the night of December 20, 1853, he retired to rest in usual health. Suddenly an intense pain quivered through his heart, and, while his wife, in her alarm, was calling the family to hasten for medical aid, "he was not, for God took him." He died at Huntington, Indiana, aged sixty-four years. The following lines were written by his daughter, Mrs. Moore, widow of Samuel Moore, a sketch of whose life also appears in this volume:

"TO MY FATHER'S MEMORY.

"The staff so long his strength was by his bed;
Thy staff, O God, sustained his dying head.
A breath, a groan, a pang, and life was o'er;
The morning dawns, but he awakes no more.
He laid aside his raiment for the night,
And angels clothed him ere the coming light;
The humble garb his trembling hands laid down,
Exchanged for palm, the white robe, and the crown;
Put off corruption, sin, and mortal strife,
Raised in incorruption and eternal life.
So like himself he passed from earth away—
Quiet and peaceful, God alone his stay.
Who now shall gather scattered seed of years,
Sown with unsparing hand in faith and tears,
In fertile fields, in barren wastes, and new

And untill'd ground? Shall there be few
Or many sheaves in that great harvest day
When angel reapers shall have cast away
The chaff and tares? How many shall he bring
With him re-joycing unto Zion's King?
Much of life's labor endeth with our breath;
But he who winneth souls from endless death
Rests on a promise that will fail him never—
Shines, as the stars, forever and forever."



ARMSTRONG, ADDISON F., wholesale and retail hardware merchant, of Kokomo, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 1, 1835. His father, Thomas A. Armstrong, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and for several years practiced law in Philadelphia. His mother, Sarah E. (Grant) Armstrong, was a native of Virginia. They reared a family of seven sons and a daughter, some of whom have reached middle age, one only having died. The father and mother of Mr. Armstrong are still living in the same house which has been their home for thirty years—the father aged eighty-five and his wife eighty years—their devoted daughter rendering their last days pleasant by her attention. Like many other successful business men, Mr. Armstrong received his education in no higher institution than the common school. In 1849, at the age of fourteen, he went to Kokomo, Indiana, which, from that time, became his home. In 1856, in company with a brother, H. A. Armstrong, and J. A. James, he commenced the hardware business in Kokomo. The enterprise was attended with prosperity, and at length they carried so large a stock and enjoyed such liberal patronage that a more spacious building was needed. This want was supplied, in 1875, by the erection of a magnificent new brick block, four stories in height. Thus, from a small beginning, with sales of only \$4,000 per year, they have built up a business whose transactions reach \$150,000 per annum, and possess one of the finest business structures in the state. The name of the firm has undergone changes, until now it is Armstrong, Pickett & Co., Mr. A. F. Armstrong being the senior partner. The establishment is one of the largest of its kind in Indiana. Mr. Armstrong helped to organize the city of Kokomo, and was a member of the first council, in which capacity he served eight consecutive years. He has always been devotedly attached to the Democratic party, and is influential in its ranks. He was elected, in 1870, to the state Senate, and held that position three terms, or until 1874, serving also, in that time, through the special session of 1872. In June, 1863, he married Miss Mary S. Brandon, daughter of Montgomery and Martha Brandon, of Kentucky, and granddaughter of the Hon. Benjamin Brandon, who, with his wife, were of the F. F. V.'s. They

removed to Bourbon County, Kentucky, about the year 1790, where he was largely engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits in Bourbon and Harrison Counties. He employed teachers from the South and East for his family, who thus obtained superior educational facilities. His son, Montgomery Brandon, father of Mrs. Armstrong, removed to Indiana in the year 1834, and for many years was one of the best citizens of the state. He died in Kokomo in January, 1880, surviving his beloved wife only a few months. The subject of this sketch is fortunate in the possession of so worthy a helpmate. Mrs. Armstrong is foremost in all good works, giving much of her attention and executive ability to public and charitable work, as president of the Orphans' Home, of the Suffrage Club, the Ladies' Lecture Association; manager for Indiana for the Woman's Board of Missions of the Christian Church; besides taking an active interest in the temperance organization and all things tending to good. Mrs. Armstrong, in addition to all this, is a most charming hostess, entertaining with true Kentucky hospitality in her elegant home. She is, indeed, a source of joy and comfort to her husband. Two children have been born of this union—a bright little daughter, Jennie, now twelve years of age; and a son, Sherman, who died in infancy. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Armstrong connected himself with the Christian Church, helping to organize the first society of Howard County, and assisting in rearing its first edifice. He has for nearly thirty years been one of its chief pillars of support, contributing his time, means, and influence to its upbuilding. In 1876, the congregation of this denomination having largely increased, a new house of worship was commenced, which is now ready for occupancy, and almost completed, costing thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Armstrong has been largely instrumental in clearing off the church debt, and in keeping the society in a flourishing and peaceful condition and free from dissension. A consistent, pure-hearted Christian worker, he inspires others, by his own example, to usefulness. His professions always accord with his actions, and there is rarely found a better example of faith and works combined than is shown in the life of Mr. Armstrong. At the early age of twenty-one he became a merchant in Kokomo; and there for twenty-four years he has remained, persistently carrying out the fixed purpose of his life. His career has been one of continuous prosperity, the result of industry, integrity, and able management. He is a man of positive, self-reliant nature, clear in perception, correct in judgment, and strong in purpose. Not only do these traits appear to those who long have known him, but they were evinced in the performance of his duties as legislator. In the opinion of the president of the Senate, Mr. Armstrong always cast the most consistent vote. It was generally given first, his name being



A. L. Armstrong

always the first one called; and he rarely found cause to change his determinations. That he is very popular is shown by the following: In 1876 the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eleventh District, desiring the strongest candidate for Representative against the overwhelming Republican majority of three thousand one hundred, unanimously nominated Mr. Armstrong. To elect him against such odds was impossible, but the result proved the wisdom of their choice; for the opposing party paid dearly for victory, their majority being reduced to fourteen hundred. In 1878 Mr. Armstrong was a candidate for nomination for Auditor of State, and, although there were numerous candidates, he received as large a vote as all the rest combined, with the single exception of General Manson, who received the nomination. He has recently become largely interested in the mining business of Colorado, as treasurer of the J. H. Haverly Golden Group Mining Association; and it is safe to conclude that an enterprise that occupies the attention of so cautious and careful a business man as Mr. Armstrong must be largely productive in results. He is now most favorably spoken of as a candidate for Congress from his district, and may be induced to accept the nomination, in which case it is not at all unlikely that his personal and business standing will aid in overcoming the political complexion of Howard County, and elect him. Addison F. Armstrong merits and holds a high place among those who have developed the material wealth of Howard County; and, viewed apart from all business relations, he is seen to possess those qualities which conduce to harmony in society and in the domestic circle.

ARMSTRONG, EDWARD A., M. D., of Kokomo, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 25, 1828. His father, Thomas A. Armstrong, was a native of Pennsylvania. He practiced law a number of years in Philadelphia, and came to Indiana in 1852. His mother, Sarah E. (Grant) Armstrong, was born in Virginia. Edward Armstrong attended the common schools until qualified to teach the branches there studied, when he engaged in that during the winter, and in farming the remainder of the year. But, as appears from his subsequent career, he was not to spend his days in the training of youth, nor to become permanently interested in the products of the soil, except so far as they possess nutrient or medical properties. Dissatisfied with these occupations, he began, at the age of twenty-three, to study medicine under the direction of an uncle at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the end of three years he went to Chicago, and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College. He then removed to Kokomo, Indiana. After a time he entered

the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and, pursuing his studies with renewed diligence, graduated from that institution in 1858. Returning thence to Kokomo, he immediately commenced practice, which he has continued to the present time. In 1867 Doctor Armstrong bought an interest in the hardware establishment of Armstrong, Buson & Co., and has since remained in that connection, though the name of the firm has undergone changes, until now it is Armstrong, Pickett & Co. In 1875 they built the fine brick structure which they now occupy, to accommodate their largely increased business. Doctor Armstrong is connected with the Christian Church, and his political sympathies are with the Democratic party. He was married, in February, 1861, to Miss Mary Jane Ratcliff, daughter of Thomas Ratcliff, of Howard County. She died in October, 1863. Doctor Armstrong is a man of irreproachable moral character, and has marked ability for both business and his profession. He has gained an excellent medical practice, and the business firm of which he is a member is one of the most prosperous and reliable in the state. For twenty years he has lived in Kokomo, where, as a scholar, a physician, and a citizen, he is well and favorably known, and adorns the front ranks among the operative surgeons of Indiana.

ARNOLD, GEORGE, proprietor and editor of the *Bluffton Chronicle*, and postmaster, Bluffton, Wells County, was born at Greenville, Ohio, September 28, 1818. He is the son of William (and Elizabeth) Arnold, a prominent farmer, and county commissioner. George was raised on his father's farm, and received his education at the common schools of Greenville, where he was instructed in mathematics and the higher branches. As a boy, his inclination always turned in favor of mercantile life. He, however, remained at school until the age of twenty, and on leaving taught for some two years at Greenville and Miami County, Ohio, and Whitley County, Indiana. He then moved on a farm in Whitley County, and followed farming for some five years, during which he was for three years county surveyor and notary public. In 1848 he removed to Columbia City, where he engaged as a merchant for about eight years, doing a successful trade in general merchandise and pork-packing. He removed to Bluffton in September, 1856, where he bought out and succeeded Mr. Studebaker in the general mercantile business, continuing in it until 1875, when he disposed of the establishment, and for the time being retired. In 1870 he was the Republican nominee for the Senate for Wells and Huntington Counties, running ahead of his ticket, and being only defeated by a small majority in a strongly Democratic district. In 1872 he was an aspir-

rant for the office of Secretary of State, and was next to the successful candidate, there being four in the field. He was appointed delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Cincinnati, from the Twelfth Indiana District, in June, 1876. In September, 1878, he bought out the *Bluffton Chronicle*, a Republican paper having a large circulation, and an able and well-edited paper, which has been enlarged and improved under his management. He was appointed by President Hayes postmaster of Bluffton, on the 13th of January, 1880. He is a man of public spirit, and always ready and willing to work for the good of his town and county. For forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Church, in which he takes an active part. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was married, November 10, 1840, to Ann Maria Welty, of Pennsylvania. They have had five children, two of whom are dead. His eldest son, Henry C., is now the leading merchant of Bluffton. Mr. Arnold is a man of high integrity and ability. He is intelligent and amiable, courteous and pleasing in manner, and of fine appearance.



ARTHUR, CHRISTOPHER S., M. D., of Portland, auditor of Jay County, was born, September 16, 1833, in Highland County, Ohio. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary Army. Pleasant Arthur, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in the year 1780. Removing to what is now Hillsboro, Highland County, in 1802, he married Agnes Timberlake, whose parents had also emigrated from Virginia. The Timberlakes were Quakers—plain, simple, honest, and straight-forward in their lives. Their family consisted of eleven children, five sons and six daughters—Christopher S. Arthur being the tenth child. After a few years' residence in Ohio the family removed to Iowa City, Iowa, where the death of Mrs. Arthur, in 1843, was followed, two years later, by that of her husband. Pleasant Arthur was a farmer and a carpenter, doing also considerable trading. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, although differing from him on some of his compromise measures. He was a man of some prominence in his own county, and filled various minor offices, among them that of county commissioner, which he held for a period of thirteen years. The subject of this sketch, after the death of his parents, returned to Highland County, Ohio, making his home with his brothers and sisters. In 1848 he lived for a short time with his eldest brother, who was quartermaster in the army during the Mexican War. He had enjoyed few educational advantages, and was ill prepared to fight the battle of life. In 1849 he began

the study of medicine, under Doctor John H. Quinn; supporting himself by working at the manufacture of hay and stock scales. Returning to Ohio, he continued his studies under Doctor B. B. Gillett; and, after finishing his course in the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, settled at Camden, Indiana, where, in spite of strong opposition, he secured a lucrative practice from the first. One or two skillful surgical operations that he performed gave him such prominence that in one year after his arrival there were but four doctors remaining; whereas, there were nine a twelvemonth previous. In surgery Doctor Arthur is considered an expert, having had much experience and success in this particular field of labor. Like his father, he has always been a strong anti-slavery man; and early in 1862 raised a company for the 75th Indiana Volunteers, of which he was chosen captain. A few days later he was appointed surgeon of the regiment, which was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps. With this command Doctor Arthur served through the entire Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, and sent first to Atlanta, and finally to Libby Prison, where he was confined three months. Although a man whose average weight is one hundred and seventy-five pounds, he weighed, when liberated, but ninety-eight. He was captured at Crawfish Springs, and was at the time overworked, having been on duty for twelve consecutive days and nights. He was at first treated very kindly by a Confederate surgeon, Doctor Herbert, who not only showed the prisoner every kindness himself, but also required his negro servant to do the same. Doctor Arthur, however, was badly afflicted with the dysentery, brought on from exposure, which finally became chronic. After leaving the service, on account of ill-health, he resumed his practice, in which he continued until his election as county auditor in 1870, when he removed to Portland. In 1874 he was honored with a re-election. He married, in 1856, Miss Salena Bennett, daughter of Squire Bennett, an old resident of Wells County. They have had six children, all but one of whom are now living. Such, in brief, is the history of a man who, bereft of parents when quite young, and by the speculations of his administrator deprived of his inheritance, has, by his indefatigable efforts, raised himself to a prominent position in the estimation of his fellows, and enjoys the results of a well-spent life of labor and toil. He has identified himself with the public schools of Camden, where he lived for some years, and is now president and a stockholder of the Citizens' Bank. He has a very large and interesting collection of archæological specimens, containing an almost complete list of Indian relics, such as arrowheads, spears, and other implements of warfare, together with amulets, rings, breastplates, pipes, chisels, and adzes. They are in excellent preservation.



Respectfully Yours
C. S. Arthur

BLANCHE, COLONEL WILLIS, of Kokomo, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 24, 1825. His father, John Blanche, was a native of the Isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France. He was a man of scholarly tastes, and early in life acquired a knowledge of seven languages. At the age of twenty-five he came to the United States, and soon afterward served in the border wars, under General Wayne. At the close of his service he settled in Ross County, Ohio, and married Miss Catherine Osborn, who became the mother of Willis Blanche. With only the limited instruction of the common schools, at the age of seventeen, he left home, and went into Howard County, Indiana, where he began the struggle for self-support. He at once obtained employment on the farm of Joseph Skeen, and remained there seven years, receiving at first only seven dollars per month. At the end of two years he bought a few acres of land, which he hoped would be the nucleus of a large farm; but pecuniary success was not yet to be his portion. In February, 1847, he married Miss Mary Morrow; but two months thereafter she was attacked by erysipelas and died. In October of the same year he married Miss Anna Shaul, his present wife. In 1850, fired with a thirst for gold and adventure, he sold his little farm, and, leaving his young wife with her parents, set out with his brother-in-law, J. T. McClintock, for California. The journey was made overland with a company of forty-four men, Mr. Blanche acting as leader. At the separation of the company in Sacramento, he and Mr. McClintock bought a load of provisions and started for the Nevada mines. At Grass Valley their team was stolen, and, though it was recovered in a few days, the incident had an influence in determining their location. They built a cabin and opened a provision-store—a profitable business in a mining region—and the team that had so unwittingly affected their designs was constantly employed in transporting supplies from Sacramento. Having invested also in a mine, they carried on a thriving trade, and did much to promote the early growth of what is now the important village of Grass Valley. In December, 1851, Mr. Blanche came home, and made preparations to return and fix his residence in the hamlet above named; but, sickness compelling him to change his plans, he purchased the homestead near Kokomo, on which he has ever since resided. We quote the following from the Howard County *Atlas*:

"This farm, of nearly four hundred acres, is decidedly one of the best in the county. Nature has been bountiful in giving it a superior soil, supplying it with excellent timber, delightful springs, and rippling streams. It has large orchards, yielding numerous varieties of fruit. Tiles and ditches afford perfect drainage. In truth, Colonel Blanche takes a commendable pride in being a model farmer, and in having made his farm what it is. Still, it would be simply justice, perhaps, to

say in this connection that he does not alone claim the honor of this agricultural success, but cheerfully shares it with his prudent, faithful, and noble wife. During his absence in the service of his country she boldly and successfully assumed the management, which, with the care of four children—three daughters, Marinda C., Mary Frances, and Julia B., and an infant son, Charles Willis—made her responsibilities doubly great during that trying separation."

When, in 1861, the long-gathering storm of war broke in all its fury, among those who felt the necessity of defending the government by force of arms was Willis Blanche. He raised a company in Kokomo, and, leaving family and farm, joined the 57th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Having no other data concerning his military career than those in the sketch of his life published in the Howard County *Atlas*, above quoted, we copy from it the following:

"First came the march to Nashville; then the siege of Corinth, the campaign in Tennessee, the retreat to Louisville, the second advance through Kentucky, the terrible struggle at Perryville, and the Murfreesboro campaign. The bloody battle of Stone River, while it sent mourning into countless homes in Indiana, covered her soldiers with a halo of glory. Following upon the heel of this came Warrance, Chattanooga, and the deadly contest on the plains of Chickamauga; then Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, those grandest wonders of what men can do. Scarce had the brazen throats of our cannon cooled, ere the march to Atlanta began. Another name gleams out upon the banner of the 57th; 'Resaca' has blossomed—a blood-red page in history. Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain are forever famous; Kenesaw is immortal; Atlanta shall never die. Next came the operations in East Tennessee; and Franklin and Nashville are as household words. In all of these Mr. Blanche bore a heroic part. His captain's commission dates October 30, 1861. Upon the resignation of Major Jordan, Captain Blanche succeeded him, his major's commission dating February 12, 1863. In this connection one fact is peculiarly worthy of notice;—worthy, because it demonstrates the high and general regard which Captain Blanche had won from both his superiors and fellow-officers; peculiar, because so extraordinarily at variance with the general custom of even the volunteer service—almost an isolated instance. The fact to which we refer is this: When a successor to Major Jordan was to be appointed it was agreed by all parties concerned, on recommendation of Governor Morton, that the vacancy should be filled as a majority of the line officers of the 57th Regiment should elect. Willis Blanche was then the seventh captain in the order of rank; yet, upon balloting, he received—within five—the unanimous vote against two competitors; unmistakably a reward for meritorious conduct, as were his future promotions. Ever after the battle of Stone River, where both his lieutenant-colonel and colonel were wounded, Major Blanche had command of his regiment. His promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel occurred July 28, 1863; and to full colonel, June 24, 1864, upon the death of Colonel Leonard. The 57th being armed with the invincible Henry rifle, it was almost incessantly employed upon the skirmish line, or assigned to the deadly charge."

Colonel Blanche was wounded at Mission Ridge, and

also at Nashville, where he fought with distinguished valor, leading his shattered regiment in a brilliant and successful charge upon the enemy's intrenchments at the Franklin Pike. After he had partially recovered from his wound he obtained a furlough and returned to his home, hoping thereby more speedily to recover his strength. When at length his health was fully restored he rejoined his command; but, there being no more important service required in that department, he resigned, and resumed the avocations of peace. In 1866 the people, in grateful appreciation of his services, elected him on the Republican ticket to represent Howard County in the Legislature. In 1868 he was elected by the Legislature a director of the Northern Prison at Michigan City, his associates in office being Judge Hamrick and Captain Hart. In this position he remained two years. In 1872 he was chosen sheriff of Howard County, and served one term. Great courage, executive ability, power of comprehension, and capacity for untiring effort have distinguished Colonel Blanche, and enabled him to perform the duties of both military and civil offices in the most efficient manner.

BEARSS, DANIEL ROBERTS, capitalist, of Peru, was born August 23, 1809, in Geneseo, Livingston County, New York. His parents were Truman and Sabrina (Roberts) Bearss. His grandfather was a major in the Revolutionary army, under General Washington, and his father served in the War of 1812. About the year 1811 the family removed to Painesville, Ohio, and, in 1815, to Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Bearss's boyhood was spent on a farm, and his education was acquired in a log school-house. In 1828 he went to Fort Wayne, where he became a clerk for W. G. & G. W. Ewing. His employers soon after opened a branch store at Logansport, in which Mr. Bearss was engaged until 1832. He then spent two years in mercantile business on his own account, in Goshen. In August, 1834, with his young wife, he settled in Peru, where he has since resided. During his first year's residence there he carried on general mercantile business, in partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Cole, whose biography appears elsewhere. This connection being dissolved, Mr. Bearss continued the business until 1844, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. Charles Spencer, under the firm name of Bearss & Spencer, Mr. Bearss being occupied in outside matters, and Mr. Spencer taking charge of the store. In 1849 Mr. Bearss sold his interest in the store, and finally retired from mercantile life, after a prosperous business career of about twenty-one years. With perhaps one exception, Mr. Bearss is the largest tax-payer in Peru. He owns considerable city property, among which are the Broad-

way Hotel and a number of business blocks. He also owns several valuable farms; on one of these, just north of Peru, he now resides, enjoying rest after a life of useful activity. Mr. Bearss is one of the leading politicians of his county, but he will not stoop to a mean act that his party may triumph. No one in his locality labored more earnestly for the promotion of Henry Clay to the presidency. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been one of its warmest friends, and, through his great popularity, has succeeded in carrying many elections when his own party was in the minority. Through his influence, Hon. Schuyler Colfax was first placed before the people as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Bearss has served his county in various minor public offices. He was in the state Legislature twenty years,—eight years as Representative, and twelve as Senator. During the memorable and exciting period of the late Civil War, when many legislators, seemingly in sympathy with the South, sought to tie the hands of Governor Morton, and prevent the state from furnishing support to the Union, no member of the Senate was more faithful to his country than Mr. Bearss. His age prevented him from entering the army, but he did his duty in the halls of legislation. He took an active part in the railroad enterprises of his county, and for a while served as director on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago and the Wabash Railroads. With his family, he attends the Congregational Church, and gives liberally toward its support. Mr. Bearss is six feet in height, erect and well built. In his prime, he possessed great physical strength and endurance, and was a man of untiring activity. Of late years, he has been an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism; otherwise he is remarkably vigorous for his age. He has lately platted a town, which he has named Ridgeview. Few men are more favorably or better known, not only in the county, but throughout the state. January 14, 1834, at Goshen, he married Emma A. Cole, daughter of Judge Albert Cole. They have had eight children, one of whom died when quite young.

BOBO, JAMES R., of Decatur, Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, was born at Athens, Athens County, Ohio, June 4, 1839. He is the son of Townsend Garnier Bobo, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, and died in 1853, at the age of forty-four, and Hannah A. Gorsline, who was born at Albany, Ohio, in 1818, and is now living at Decatur, a healthy, cheerful woman of sixty-two years. She has been a life-long Methodist. The Judge received a common school education at Crown Point, Indiana, and afterwards at Decatur. His early tastes were strongly of a literary character, but his attention was more particularly turned to history and poetry. An inclination which still continues, as his well-stocked

library attests. In 1854, at the age of fifteen, he removed from Crown Point to Decatur, where he for some time worked on a farm, attended school, and taught school. In 1858 he began the study of law with Judge David Studebaker, and in September, 1860, was admitted to practice. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and remained a member of that body until 1872. Judge Bobo was made a Mason in 1860, and is now a member of the Fort Wayne Commandery, Knights Templar. He became a member of St. Mary's Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, in 1865, is now high priest of Decatur Encampment, and is a member of Kiunga Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always acted with the Democratic party. He was married, September 22, 1861, to Miss Almira Cayton, at Decatur. In 1876 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth Circuit, commencing November 25, 1877, and is at present discharging the duties of that office. He is a man of fine judicial ability and legal attainments, a man of social virtues, honored, respected, and admired. He has a family of seven children.

BROWN, JAMES MONROE, lawyer and ex-mayor, of Peru, is a native of Union County, Indiana, and was born October 16, 1826. He is the son of Walker Brown, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and Keziah (Laboyseaux) Brown, a native of New Jersey. He was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools. At the age of eighteen, he entered Beech Grove Academy, an institution under the control of the Friends, and conducted at that time by William Haughton. Until he was twenty-two, Mr. Brown was variously occupied in attending school, in farming, and in teaching. In the fall of 1848, he married Emily Caroline Willis, also a native of Union County. For five years he continued farming, teaching, and studying, spending eighteen months of the time in preparing to enter upon the practice of law. In the mean time, he held the office of township trustee for one year, in Israel Township, Preble County, Ohio. He removed to Connersville, Indiana, for the purpose of completing his studies, and there entered the law office of the Hon. Nelson Trusler, and was soon after admitted to the bar. In October, 1855, Mr. Brown removed to Peru, Indiana, where he began the practice of his profession. From 1857 to 1869, with some intermission, he was associated in a law partnership with Hon. James N. Tyner. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Brown was elected mayor of Peru, and, being three times re-elected, served four successive terms. Immediately after, he was elected city engineer, which position he held about eight years. He also served as school trustee two years, and has been a member of the common council of Peru since 1876. He has always been

identified with the Republican party. During the year 1868 he was connected with G. I. Reed as part owner of the *Peru Republican*, and continued as associate editor during most of the succeeding three years. Mr. Brown is recognized by all who know him as one of the most useful and upright citizens of the community in which he lives. Possessing an extraordinary fund of exact information on many subjects, his qualifications to discharge with ability the duties of each official trust to which he has been called are great and unquestioned. Sagacity, and fidelity to the public welfare, characterize his official conduct. A close student of history, science, and ancient literature, he is also a genial, companionable gentleman, beloved by his family and honored and respected by his friends.

BROWNLEE, JUDGE JOHN, of Marion, is the eldest of four children of James and Catharine (Ewing) Brownlee, and was born in Franklin County, Indiana, June 9, 1816. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was conspicuous in the early history of Indiana: as a member of the first Constitutional Convention from the county of Franklin, and a Representative in the Legislature for four terms thereafter, he helped frame the original Constitution and organize the government of the state. At his death, in 1828, he was Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court. His wife, also of Scotch-Irish descent, was a native of North Carolina, whence she removed with her parents to Indiana Territory while a child. John Brownlee received, in the subscription schools and the seminary of Fayette County, a good education. The profession of law had more charms for him than any other, and accordingly, in 1834, he entered the office of Samuel W. Parker, of Connersville, a prominent lawyer and member of Congress, and two years later was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court. It was soon observed that his mind was specially adapted to the mastery of legal principles, for such was his progress that, when four years more had expired, he was licensed, in 1840, by Judges Blackford, Dewey, and Sullivan, to practice before the Supreme Court of the state. Two years previous to this event, in 1838, Mr. Brownlee removed to Marion. There were then only three hundred voters in the county, but from the first he had a good and steadily increasing practice. In 1839 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Eleventh Circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph, Jay, Adams, Wells, Blackford, Grant, and Delaware, commonly known as the Mud Circuit, because of the condition of the wagon roads at that time. He served in that office a term of two years. Mr. Brownlee continued the regular duties of his profession until 1854, when he was appointed Judge of the Judicial Circuit

embracing the counties of Cass, Carroll, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Grant, to fill the unexpired term of Judge John U. Pettit, and in this capacity served one year and a half. He has held minor official positions in municipal and in educational affairs. His attention has been devoted, in a considerable degree, to public improvements, among which may be mentioned the building of railroads and turnpikes through Marion, and a system of drainage, which is of great value to agricultural interests. In all this he has seldom accepted remuneration for his services. Judge Brownlee joined the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons at the age of twenty-one, has been master of Marion Lodge, and is now a member of Marion Chapter. He attends the Presbyterian Church, with which his family are connected, but his religious views are more in accordance with the doctrines of the Campbellites. He formerly entertained those political opinions so ably represented by Stephen A. Douglas; but, at the beginning of the Civil War, became, with many other supporters of that statesman, a member of the Republican party. He is not, however, a partisan, but votes for the most eligible candidate. Judge Brownlee has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Mary Goldthait, was a native of Ohio. She died in the spring of 1843, leaving one daughter, now the wife of Gilbert Wilson, a merchant of Marion. In October, 1845, he married Miss Mary L. Weeks, of Vermont. Six children have been born to them: Hiram Brownlee, his partner; Laura, wife of Captain E. S. Lenfesty, now of Colorado; Charles, Robbie, Frank, and Minnie. Judge Brownlee is the oldest lawyer in Grant County, and has practiced in Marion for forty years, longer than any other attorney. For more than that time he has been a diligent student of law, and thus his mind has become richly stored with legal knowledge, enabling him to excel as a counselor and a jurist, and to acquit himself well in the discharge of every professional duty. He is upright and conscientious, inclined to silent meditation and solitude, yet strongly attached to his numerous friends. Being of a retiring nature, an intimate acquaintance is necessary to a full appreciation of his finer qualities. He has acted the part of the truly wise in pursuing his way without ostentation, and preferring truth and right to deceit and injustice, however expedient and profitable the latter may appear.

BUCHANAN, SAMUEL, merchant, of Huntington, was born in Perry County, Ohio, March 12, 1833. His father, John Buchanan, removed from there in 1836, to Huntington County, Indiana, where he died July 19, 1878. Samuel Buchanan acquired his education by attending the district school, and when sixteen years of age, began work at the printing business,

which he followed five years. From 1859 to 1862, he was employed in Huntington, in buying grain from farmers; and in 1862 he engaged in the mercantile business, first dealing in agricultural implements, then adding groceries, and subsequently hardware; during this time he had two partners. The firm is now Samuel Buchanan & Co. The business is very extensive, amounting to from one to two hundred thousand dollars a year. September 22, 1859, Mr. Buchanan married, in Huntington, Mary Jane Wiest. They are the parents of nine children—six sons and three daughters. Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Catholic Church, of Huntington. He is a Democrat; and was one of the first councilmen of the city, serving from its incorporation, in 1873, until May, 1876. The year following, he was appointed chief of the Huntington Fire Department, which position he still holds.

CARY, COLONEL OLIVER HAZARD P., of Marion, belongs to a very large family, all doubtless descended from Adam de Karry, who, in the latter part of the twelfth century, was lord of Castle Karry, or Kari, in the county of Somerset, England. The castle long since crumbled and disappeared, but remembrance of it is preserved in the name of the village in that locality, known as Castle Cary. As early as the time of Edward I, the family name was spelled Ca-r-y. William and John Cary represented the county of Devon, in Parliament, in the thirty-sixth and the forty-second year of the reign of Edward III. John Cary was made a Baron of the Exchequer, by Richard II. Sir Robert Cary, his son, succeeded to his honors and estates. He was a gallant knight, and, in the beginning of the reign of Henry V, vanquished a certain redoubtable knight-errant of Aragon, in Smithfield, London, for which the king restored to him a good part of his father's lands that had been confiscated, and authorized him, according to the laws of heraldry, to bear the arms of the knight of Aragon, which his posterity in England carry to this day. John Cary, one of the four ancestors of all the Carys in the United States, and the one from whom the subject of this biography is descended, came from Somersetshire, England, about 1634, and joined the Plymouth Colony. He was one of the original proprietors and settlers of Duxbury and Bridgewater, in that colony. Colonel Cary is of the seventh generation from this progenitor. He was born at Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, February 26, 1819, and is the ninth of the twelve children of Colonel Samuel and Sarah (Goble) Cary. His father was the son of Abraham Cary, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and became the owner of land now occupied by the city of Cincinnati. Samuel Cary was born in New Jersey in 1784. He moved with his parents to Ohio, then a part



Truly Yours
Thos. H. P. Kearney

of the North-west Territory, and, in Cincinnati, October 25, 1803, married Sarah Goble, after which he settled in Clarke County. From there he removed, in 1819, to Fayette County, Indiana. He was a quiet man, of amiable temper, a great favorite with the Indians, and truly one of nature's noblemen. In the War of 1812, he served as a commissioned officer, attaining at length to the rank of colonel. He became a prominent member of the society of Free and Accepted Masons. His death occurred by accident, August 27, 1828. His wife, a model woman, died at the age of seventy-one. Oliver Cary received all his early instruction in Rush County, with no better educational facilities than were afforded in a log school-house, with greased paper windows and crude methods of teaching. On arriving at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of harness and saddle making. This he followed until May, 1847, when he enlisted in the army raised for the invasion of Mexico—a step that marked a new era in his existence. The steamer conveying his regiment to that country was blown up while crossing the gulf, killing and scalding thirty men. Mr. Cary was uninjured, and, with a few companions, reached the shore in a small boat, and then walked to Sabine City, a distance of sixty miles. They were two days and part of one night in reaching that place, and all this time had no water, except a little found in upturned clam-shells filled by the rain. He finally joined General Scott's army, and took part in several of those brilliant victories that resulted in the occupation by our troops of the capital of the Montezumas. He was in that city when peace was declared. He was an orderly sergeant for ten months, at the end of which he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, then again to that of first lieutenant, and finally was elected captain; but, being so far from Indianapolis, and the war nearly over, he did not receive his commission. In July, 1848, Captain Cary returned to Marion, Indiana, and, in the year 1850, went with eight others by the overland route to California. The journey required nearly five months, and was one of danger and great hardship. The party lost their way in the region between the Humboldt and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and were seventeen days without other food than wild berries. During two days of this period, while crossing the "Ninety-mile Desert," they suffered almost intolerable thirst, which was not relieved till Mr. Cary had ridden sixteen miles from the course and found water. Arriving at last in California, he engaged in successful operations for one year, then returned and resumed his former occupation. The next year, 1852, he sold out, and began the livery-stable business and mail carrying, having contracted with the government to convey the mails by coach to the counties of Cass, Huntington, Howard, Madison, Wabash, and Miami. This engaged his attention till 1860. In 1861, when President Lincoln issued the call for seventy-

five thousand troops, our veteran of the War with Mexico was the first man in Grant County to respond. Like General Putnam, the news of battle reached him at his plow, and, like that patriot, he left it in the furrow, and hurried away to join his country's defenders. Enrolling his name at once, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 8th Indiana Infantry—three months' men—and, at the organization of the regiment, was promoted to the captaincy of Company B. Being sent to West Virginia, it fell to him there to open the battle of Rich Mountain, having been ordered by General Rosecrans to advance with his company in skirmish line. At the close of their short term of service, the regiment returned, and, having re-organized, were mustered in for three years. Captain Cary was placed in command of Company A, but, before reaching the front, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 36th Indiana Infantry, and helped recruit and organize that regiment in the fall of 1861. It was sent to Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, under General Nelson. In February, 1862, the 36th Regiment was ordered to re-enforce Grant at Fort Donelson, but, before it arrived, that stronghold had fallen. The regiment then took part in the capture of Nashville, and, in the following March, was hurried on to Pittsburg Landing. Colonel Cary, with half of the regiment as advance guard, was the first to cross the river, on Sunday evening, and engage in that bloody contest, and was soon afterward joined by the other half, under Colonel William Grosse. Colonel Cary passed through unscathed, though his horse was struck down by a bullet. He was in the fight at Corinth, then was ordered to East Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Stone River, where he lost another horse and was himself wounded. In the battle of Chickamauga, a third charger fell under its intrepid rider, who was again wounded. Mission Ridge was added to the already proud record of the 36th Regiment and their Colonel; then, May 3, 1864, began the Atlanta campaign with its rapid succession of battles and skirmishes. In September, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of service; and, in February, 1865, the 153d Indiana Infantry was organized. In this Colonel Cary enlisted as a private, was made captain, and then promoted to the rank of colonel, and lastly to that of brevet brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade under General John M. Palmer, during the summer of 1865, and was finally ordered back to Louisville and placed in charge of Taylor Barracks, where he remained till September of that year. Then, the war being over, he returned home, having served four years and seven months; but has never received his discharge. He was in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, besides the others mentioned, and was wounded five times. Since the war he has engaged in farming. He was formerly a Douglas Democrat; but, in the great political changes which the war occasioned, he found himself on the Republican platform, voted for

Lincoln at his second election, and has ever since been a member of that party. In 1876 he was elected to represent Grant County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1878. He became a Mason in 1848, and has taken twelve degrees, including that of Sir Knight. He has been connected, during the last thirty-six years, with the Christian Church. November 10, 1840, he was married to Miss Lois S. Hall, daughter of Stephen Hall, of Hamilton County, Ohio. They have had four children, but only the youngest is spared to them—Mary L., wife of Charles W. Humphreys, a lumber and hardware merchant, of Marion. Such, in brief, is the record of the life, thus far, of Colonel Oliver H. P. Cary. His conduct in the trying times through which he has passed is worthy of extended comment, but no more can be given here than the general verdict of his comrades, who were and are still greatly attached to him. Colonel Cary was a strict disciplinarian, yet considerate of the comfort of his men, tireless on the march, skillful in advance and retreat, brave and impetuous in battle, and always faithful and efficient. His duties through life, having been those of a tradesman, soldier, farmer, and legislator, have required a strong constitution and a versatile mind of no small capacity. Now a little over sixty, he bids fair to enjoy many more years of honorable usefulness.



COLE, JUDGE ALBERT, of Peru, was born, May 13, 1790, at Berlin, Connecticut. He was the son of Stephen and Lucy (Deming) Cole. His father was a farmer, who died in 1801. Albert, then about eleven years old, went to live with his oldest brother, who was also a farmer, and until the age of fifteen he attended the district schools during the winters. He spent the interval between fifteen and twenty in learning tanning and shoe-making, at Meriden, Connecticut. Illness obliging him to give up his trade, he engaged one year in selling Yankee notions through the country. In 1812 he decided to go to Mississippi, where he had an older brother living. He passed by way of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he witnessed the excitement over Hull's paroled men, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Having reached his destination he remained about one year, a part of the time assisting his brother in a saw-mill. Being attacked with chills and fever, which he could not throw off, he purchased a pony at New Orleans, and started north by land—there being at that time only one steamer on the Western waters. After a long and tedious journey, during which he passed through the possessions of the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations, he reached a white settlement near Columbia, Tennessee, where, owing to severe illness, he was obliged to remain four weeks. In the fall of 1813 he reached Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained

there until the following spring. In the mean time news came that peace had been declared between the United States and Great Britain. After leaving Cincinnati Mr. Cole returned to Connecticut. There, in September, 1814, he married Mary Galpin, and started for the West. He purchased a farm of eighty acres in Zanesville, Ohio, where, as farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, he remained until 1833. That year, by means of a four-horse wagon—probably among the first seen in that section—he transferred his family first to Goshen, Indiana, and afterward, in July, 1834, to Peru, in the same state. Miami County had then been recently organized, and Peru selected as the county seat. Considerable enterprise had, however, been manifested in the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the laying out of town lots, etc. Soon after going to Peru Mr. Cole formed a partnership with Mr. D. R. Bearss, carried on a general mercantile business for one year, and erected a storehouse. At the end of that time the firm was dissolved by a division of interests, Mr. Cole taking his share of the goods to Lewisburg, on the canal, where he put up some log buildings, and sold goods for another year. He then returned to Peru, and was engaged in mercantile business for about six years; after which, in 1848, he was elected postmaster, which office he held till 1851, and then retired to a farm, which he purchased at an early day, just north of the city. After the death of his wife, who had been his faithful companion for forty years, he returned to Peru, having disposed of his farm, and invested his capital in city property. Since that time he has led a retired and quiet life, occupied with the care of his property, most of which is improved. Judge Cole was a Whig during the existence of that party, and has since been an ardent Republican. He was elected Associate Judge at the August election in 1840, when the circuit was composed of a president-judge, elected by the Legislature, and two associate judges from each county, elected by the people. He was also United States commissioner, under President Harrison, for distribution of surplus revenue. In 1857 he married Mrs. McCleary, of Zanesville, Ohio. Judge Cole had six children by his first wife, namely: Emma A., now Mrs. D. R. Bearss; Alphonso A., deceased; Lucy, now Mrs. Lewis D. Adkinson; Mary L., the late Mrs. James T. Miller; James Omer; and Ellen, now Mrs. Harry G. Fetter. He is six feet in height, well-proportioned, and of that peculiar muscular development which gives great power of endurance. He has always been a lover of horses, and is a good rider. Up to within the last six months he carried his eighty-seven years in the saddle with an ease and grace of which a horseman of half his years might be proud. Caution, economy, integrity, and active, persistent industry have made his career successful, and secured the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.



Cornell

COWGILL, CALVIN, of Wabash, Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, was born near Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, January 7, 1819. His boyhood and youth were passed in the country, where, secluded from the stimulating intellectual influences of city life, the mind develops slowly. His early education was limited, being such as could be obtained in a common school, with some private instruction; but, though his advantages were few, nature had liberally endowed him, and he determined to rise superior to his surroundings. He desired to study law, but for a time was unable to do so because of the objections of his parents, Amos and Edith (Mendenhall) Cowgill, worthy members of the society of Friends. At length, in 1840, when the family had removed to Randolph County, Indiana, he became, with his parents' consent, a student of law in the office of the Hon. Mormon Way, at Winchester. Pursuing his studies with the utmost zeal, he passed a thorough examination, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. At this time his health again became impaired; and he was compelled to abandon his books, renounce or defer his cherished plans, and return to farming. In 1846 he removed to Wabash County, continuing that occupation until 1852. Though turned aside from his original purpose, and obliged to toil in the field from day to day, he availed himself of all possible means of culture. Distinguished among his neighbors for his studious habits and marked abilities, he acquired an influence among them that widened year after year, until in 1851 he was elected to represent Wabash County in the Legislature. At the close of the term he resumed the study of law in the village of Wabash, to which he removed in March, 1852; and in the summer of 1853 he commenced practice, at the age of thirty-four. He applied himself with energy to the work before him; and from the first had a fair and reasonably remunerative practice. In 1855 he was elected treasurer of the county of Wabash, and held that office by re-election two terms. In 1854, shortly after beginning practice, he formed a law partnership with the Hon. John U. Pettit, which lasted until June, 1863, when it was necessarily dissolved by Mr. Cowgill's acceptance of the appointment of provost-marshal of the Eleventh District, which office he held until October, 1865. In that year he was again sent to the Legislature, and served during the special session. Previous to his appointment as provost-marshal he did some very effective work in recruiting soldiers for the Union service in the Civil War. In 1872 he was chosen presidential elector for the Eleventh District. His political course has always conformed to the principles of the Whig and Republican parties. He was elected a Representative to Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District in 1878; and his record thus far in that body, especially with regard to the "Army Bill," as it

was commonly called, has been one which his friends may review with satisfaction. He was one of the eleven Republican members of the House who voted against that bill. Mr. Cowgill has been identified with most public enterprises in Wabash County during his residence there. He organized the Grand Rapids, Wabash and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and as its president was chiefly instrumental in building the road, which is now called the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad. He still retains his connection with it as a director, and is its solicitor. He helped organize the First National Bank of Wabash; and was a director so long as he continued one of its stockholders. When not engrossed with public duties Mr. Cowgill has devoted his energies to the practice of law, and when his services have been obtainable he has been employed in nearly every important case in Wabash County, and in many cases in the adjoining counties. The thoroughness of his preparation and his talents as an advocate render him generally successful. The exactness of his knowledge, the clear, logical style in which he presents the legal aspects of a cause, and his power over a jury, all mark him as one of the foremost lawyers in Northern Indiana. He excels not only in forensic efforts, but also in political oratory, having often stumped the county and the Congressional District, and always attracting large audiences. Mr. Cowgill is interested in agriculture and stock-raising, and has made this business, as indeed every kind in which he has engaged, quite profitable. He owns a fine farm not far from Wabash; and, when he can escape from the pressing labors of public station or from the law-office, he seeks recreation in superintending the cultivation of his fields and the care of his stock. He has been very efficient in promoting general education, having rendered important aid in establishing the public school of Wabash, of which he has been trustee for a number of years. He is a strong temperance worker, and is very moral in his habits. He possesses much firmness and independence of character, and is full of energy and enthusiasm. A man like him, who increases the material wealth of the country, originates and conducts worthy public enterprises, attains a high rank in the legal profession, and fills with credit and honor responsible offices, both civil and military, must have a vigorous, capable mind, and be a useful and estimable citizen; especially when, as is true of him, his acts are based upon a sense of justice, and characterized by strict integrity. He married, September 15, 1841, Miss Mary Flanigan. They have had six children—three sons and three daughters: Carrie, wife of Harvey F. Woods, sheriff of Wabash County; Emma, who married Wm T. Mendenhall, M. D., an able physician of North Manchester; Kate, wife of H. B. Shiveley, Wabash; Thomas C., mail agent of the Wabash Railway, Harry, who died in 1863, and Cary

E. Cowgill, an experienced attorney, now in practice with his father. The last-named was born in Winchester, Randolph County, August 6, 1843; was educated at Wabash College; and admitted to the bar in 1865. Books, especially legal works, have ever been his companions, and few lawyers in that portion of the state are better versed in the knowledge of law. He was elected to the Legislature in 1872, serving one term. He served in the Civil War as lieutenant of Company G, 138th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Shiveley, above named, is in practice with Mr. Cowgill, in the firm of Cowgill, Shiveley & Cowgill. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 4, 1844; graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan University; and became a member of the firm in 1875. He served in the late war as a member of Company B, 40th Indiana Infantry, and was a brave, faithful soldier. In the desperate battle of Mission Ridge he was severely wounded, and disabled from further duty. He seems naturally adapted to the legal profession, and excels as an advocate.

DARNALL, JAMES MILTON, Kokomo, was born, June 28, 1817, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. He was descended, on his father's side, from a family that settled in the colony of Maryland more than two centuries ago. His mother was the daughter of James Bridges, whose ancestors settled in North Carolina long before the Revolutionary War. They were all of English, Welsh, or Scotch ancestry. Zenas Darnall, the father of the subject of the present sketch, not recognizing the divine right of one man to enslave his fellow, as was maintained by the supporters of the slave system of the South, removed to the free state of Indiana, and settled in Decatur County, in the fall of 1822. The son lived and worked with his father on the farm until he was twenty years old, getting such education during the time as the common schools of the county afforded. He was then permitted to provide for himself, and succeeded so well that in a few years he had obtained a good education, at Hanover College. He obtained the means to acquire this by teaching school in the winter and working upon a farm in the summer. Then he studied medicine in the office of Dr. R. T. Brown, of Connerville, now of Indianapolis, after which he commenced the practice of his profession in Burlington, Carroll County, Indiana, remaining there for about twenty-two years. In 1845 he was married to Miss Mary Gwinn, of that vicinity, who, as well as her parents, were natives of Virginia, where their ancestors had resided for more than a hundred and fifty years. In 1864 he left a successful business and removed to Kokomo, Howard County, to engage in the drug trade. He still resides there, but not retaining his interest in the drug-store.

He always took an active interest in politics, first as a Whig, then, in 1848, as a Free-soiler; and when the Republican party was organized, he became a Republican, still continuing true to its faith. In 1874 he was elected a Representative in the Indiana Legislature, for Howard County, and at the session next following took an active part in the legislative business. After having been elected several times as a member of the city council of Kokomo, he was chosen, in 1879, mayor of the city, an office he now holds. He has always been an earnest supporter of education, temperance, morality, and religion, and an active member of the Christian Church, giving aid and support to all its enterprises for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, both at home and abroad.

DOUGHERTY, HUGH, banker, of Bluffton, was born, July 28, 1844, in Darke County, Ohio. He is the son of William (and Margaret) Dougherty, a farmer, recently deceased. He received a common school education in Darke County, until the age of sixteen, when for one year he remained on the farm. His knowledge was gained chiefly by his own perseverance. At the age of seventeen he taught school for some six months, remained home through the harvest, and, in the fall of 1863, enlisted in the 94th Ohio Infantry. After remaining in camp ten days he proceeded with his regiment to the seat of war. On the second day's march, after leaving the cars at Lexington, they met the enemy coming from Richmond, and thus began his first engagement. The regiment was driven back, or rather the remains of it—there being only three hundred left out of a full regiment, the remainder being mostly made prisoners, having been overpowered by a greatly superior number. He then was employed in skirmishing, from Lexington to Louisville, where the regiment remained until it was partly filled up, when it was attached to Buell's army and marched to Perryville, where it engaged in a hot contest. Afterwards he marched with his regiment from Perryville to Nashville, and remained there twenty days, when they proceeded to Stone River. He was present at the battle of that name, where he was taken prisoner by the enemy's cavalry making a detour to the rear, where he was stationed. He immediately received his parole, and was sent back to Nashville, and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio. On arrival, learning of the approaching death of his brother, he absented himself without leave. After his brother's death he again reported for duty; but was almost immediately taken sick, and was discharged. He returned to Greenville, Ohio, entered the county recorder's office as deputy, holding that position for three years, when he removed to Bluffton, and was for six months engaged in the dry-goods business, afterwards

entering into partnership with Mr. John Studabaker in the produce business, remaining in it for some seven years, at the same time being assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of which Mr. Studabaker was president. That institution, during that time, was changed into a private banking firm, Mr. Dougherty being a partner, still continuing so, the firm being John Studabaker & Co. They are doing a large general banking business, in which Mr. Dougherty proves most efficient. He was elected school trustee in 1868, and by his efforts Bluffton obtained a school-building of which she is justly proud. He was also instrumental in pushing the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad to a final and successful issue, and was selected to superintend the building of the section of the road from Fort Wayne to Bluffton. By these two acts he was brought more prominently before the people, and in 1870 was elected by a large majority to represent them in the Senate from Wells and Huntington Counties, performing the duties efficiently for four years. In connection with Mr. James Crosby he built the fourteen miles of narrow-gauge railroad between Bluffton and Warren. He is a man of high ability, ever working for the good of his town and county, which he has done so much to improve and develop. He is a man of the highest honor and integrity, of much business capacity, and well informed, and is respected by the community and beloved by his friends. Mr. Dougherty is of good personal appearance, bright, active, and intelligent; he has traveled considerably through the Northern and Western states, and has gathered information on the way. He has been an active member, since 1866, of the Methodist Church, in which he has been a trustee and steward for the past twelve years. He took an active part in building the handsome church which belongs to that denomination in Bluffton, and was selected as the business and financial manager of its construction. The Democratic party commands his support. On October 25, 1877, he was married to Emma G. Gilliland, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the daughter of T. F. Gilliland, Esq., a grain operator, now of Iowa.

DAILEY, JOSEPH S., attorney-at-law, Bluffton, was born, May 31, 1844, in Wells County, Indiana. He is the son of James and Lydia Dailey. His father was a farmer, esteemed by the community, and held the position of county auditor for nine years. Joseph received his education in the public schools of Wells County until the age of nineteen, when he began the study of law in the office of Newton Burwell, of Bluffton, and remained with him for two years, when he attended the Law Department of the Indiana University, took the full law course, and was graduated in 1866. He returned to Bluffton and entered upon the practice

of his profession, in which he has been continuously engaged ever since, in the firm of Dailey & Mock, the leading one of the city, of ten years' standing, and which does an extensive and general law business. He was a boy of a studious nature, one who always preferred literature to play, and he is now a man of remarkable memory, in which he resembles his father, and which has more particularly been developed in the matter of remembering names and persons. In November, 1866, he was elected district attorney, and filled that office for two years. In 1868 he was chosen to the office of prosecuting attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, and again in 1870, 1872, and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Representatives, for the counties of Wells and Adams. He has held the office of director and attorney of the Delphos, Bluffton, and Frankfort Railroad. The doctrines of Universalism command his hearty support. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been a member of both the Masonic and Odd-fellows' Orders for a number of years. On the 15th of March, 1870, he married Emma Gutelins, of Bluffton. They have three children, all boys. Mr. Dailey is a thorough lawyer, well read and versed in the law, and is a man of social qualities and good appearance, successful in his profession, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of the community.

DE LONG, ALEXANDER W., postmaster of Huntington, and editor of the *Indiana Herald*, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 21, 1828. His parents were Isaac and Mary M. De Long. In 1833 the family removed to Perry County, Ohio. In May, 1848, Mr. De Long removed to Huntington, Indiana, where he has since resided. He received a common school education, and a partial course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Arriving at Huntington, he established the *Indiana Herald*, a weekly journal, the first published in the county of Huntington. It was begun as a Whig paper, being, since Whig days, devoted to the interests of the Republican party. This paper has, during its thirty years of prosperity, been published every Wednesday. Mr. De Long, besides conducting his newspaper, has for over thirteen years been postmaster of Huntington, having been appointed July 21, 1865. In 1866 he engaged in merchandising, by dealing in books and stationery, in which he continued until 1877. He has been interested in all public improvements in Huntington, and is president of the Board of Education of that place. He is a member of the subordinate Order, Chapter, and Royal Arch Masons. He is an Odd-fellow, and member of subordinate lodge and encampment, and has represented both in the Grand Lodge of the state. He was married, May 10, 1850, in the village of Mahon, ten miles east of Hunt-

ington, to Miss Elizabeth C. Morgan, and has one daughter. Mr. De Long is a very active man in politics. He cast his first vote for General Scott, and has since been a hard-working Whig and Republican. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, and was a delegate from the Twelfth Congressional District of Indiana to the Cincinnati Convention, taking an active part in nominating R. B. Hayes for President of the United States.

EFFINGER, ROBERT PATTERSON, attorney-at-law, Peru, was born, March 26, 1826, at Lancaster, Ohio. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Noble) Effinger, were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Maryland. He received the rudiments of his education at Lancaster, where his early youth was spent; and, after taking a preparatory course at Kenyon College, attended the Ohio University, at Athens, and subsequently the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He left Oxford in his senior year, expecting to graduate at Princeton, New Jersey; but this expectation was never realized. Among his fellow-students were the late Governor Morton, John Sherman, General William Sherman, the present Thomas Ewing, and many others who have since attained distinction. From 1845 to 1848 Mr. Effinger studied law in the office of the late Hon. Thomas Ewing; and in the spring of the latter year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the state of Ohio, then convened in Cincinnati. During the following year he practiced law in partnership with John D. Martin, now a prominent banker in Lancaster. In 1850 Mr. Effinger went to California with Colonel John B. Weller, who had been appointed United States Commissioner to fix the boundary line between California and Mexico. Having remained during that year with Colonel Weller, stationed most of the time at San Diego, he spent the year 1851 in Upper California and Oregon, practiced law in San Francisco a part of the time, and then returned to his native state. In November, 1852, he removed to Peru, Indiana, and soon after formed a partnership with N. O. Ross, Esq., which continued for about twenty years. Their practice extended to all parts of the state and to the United States Courts; they were employed as attorneys for all the railroads running through Miami County; and few firms were better known. Since Mr. Ross retired from the firm, Mr. Effinger has practiced alone. Mr. Effinger has avoided the life of a politician, but has taken an active interest in all public measures. For many years he labored earnestly to support the principles advocated by the Democratic party; but of late years he has not been a strict partisan, having voted for those candidates whom he deemed most eligible. He was one of the school

trustees of Peru at the time the public school buildings were erected; and spent much time, even to the exclusion of his private business, in overseeing their construction. For several years he has contributed liberally both of his time and money towards promoting the growth and prosperity of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an earnest member. He has generously aided other denominations, and counts it his chief joy to be thus able to assist in the spread of Christianity. He married, March 26, 1855, Frances A. Barbour, daughter of Mr. A. Barbour, of Medina, Ohio. They have had nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Effinger is of about the average height, rather heavily built, and usually enjoys excellent health. He possesses great oratorical powers, being able to sway a jury almost at will, and is frequently selected as the orator at public demonstrations. By industry and integrity he has secured a competence, while his unexceptionable habits and worthy Christian character have won the confidence and respect of the community.

ELLIS, JONATHAN W., M. D., of Peru, was born at Martinsville, Clinton County, Ohio, July 3, 1827. The Ellis family in America sprung from three brothers, Welshmen, who came to this country with Burgoyne's army; settled first in Virginia, and subsequently in Georgia. Their chief occupation was farming; their descendants are industrious, warm-hearted people, but not thrifty, and have never accumulated much property. Robert Ellis, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in East Tennessee, on the Holston River. He migrated to Clinton County, Ohio, where he lived until 1851; then removed to Grant County, Indiana; and in 1873 died there, in his eightieth year. His widow, Anna (Hockett) Ellis, still survives him, at the age of eighty-four; both came of races noted for longevity. She is a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, removing thence to Montgomery County, Virginia, and finally to Clinton County, Ohio. Herself and her husband were members of the society of Friends, as also were his immediate ancestors of the paternal line. Dr. Jonathan Ellis had the usual opportunities of attending country schools until his nineteenth year, when he entered the Friends' High School, at Martinsville, Ohio. Here he improved three years in earnest study, becoming deeply interested in anatomy and physiology. He determined to learn the science of medicine, and accordingly, at the age of twenty-two, commenced a course of medical study in Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, without an instructor. Soon after, in the spring of 1850, he went to Cincinnati, took one course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, and another course during the following winter. Not having studied two years—the time

required for graduation—he began practice in Jonesborough, Grant County, where he remained one year. In September, 1852, he removed to Marion; resided there until 1866, and then settled in Peru. These were years of severe study and careful practice. In February, 1854, about three years after leaving college, he returned to Cincinnati, and graduated at the Medical Institute. That year was made still more memorable to him by the death of his first wife, whose maiden name was *Jemima Jones*, whom he married October 26, 1851. He married, October 15, 1860, *Louisa McClure*, daughter of *Samuel McClure*, of Marion. She died May 18, 1863, leaving one child, *Minnie L.* On the 25th of October, in the year 1866, he married *Coraline Leonard*, his present wife. Dr. Ellis had to contend with the prejudices of allopathic practitioners; but his success has at length compelled them to acknowledge his abilities. By a courteous, manly deportment, and by the gentleness and skill with which he treated his patients, he has gained the confidence and esteem of the public, as a man and a physician. His practice has long been extensive and correspondingly profitable. In 1872 he helped organize the *Miami County Medical Society*; but, because of certain unwise restrictions imposed by the rules, he resigned, believing it to be the "duty of every good physician to alleviate sickness and suffering under any circumstances and at all times." This conscientiousness and sympathy characterize the man. In 1852 Dr. Ellis was made a member of the *Independent Order of Odd-fellows*; he has passed all the chairs, and was elected a delegate to the *Grand Lodge*, but could not serve because of the urgent duties of his profession. He became, in 1859, a member of the *Free and Accepted Masons*. He votes the Republican ticket. Concerning his religious connection, the following incident is of interest: His father was a miller, and employed his son as engineer; in 1848 he engaged to run an engine in a distillery in Franklin, on the *Big Miami River*; and for this he was expelled from the society of Friends. He then joined the *New Light Church*, and, subsequently, the *Presbyterian Church*, in which he is still a member in good standing.

FORD, JAMES, M. D., of Wabash, is descended from a member of the colony founded by the noble Lord Baltimore, a settlement which deserves to be gratefully remembered as having, in its earliest history, set the first example of perfect religious toleration in this country. This ancestor was the grandfather of Doctor James Ford, the subject of this sketch. He was a Scotchman; but, having made America his home, he sacrificed his life to secure her independence, being killed in the War of the Revolution, while acting as a scout. His son, James Ford, was born in Maryland, and lived

there upon what was known as Ford's Farm, at Ford's Bend, on the Potomac, until about 1795. He then removed to Brooke County, Virginia, where, on the 26th of January, 1796, he married *Rebecca Snedeker*, daughter of *Peter Snedeker*, a German, who served in the patriot army during the first war with England. Soon after their marriage they left Virginia, because of slavery, believing it to have a pernicious effect upon the slaveholders, and removed to what is now Cadiz, in Harrison County, Ohio. Mr. Ford was there elected to the Legislature, and in that body introduced, and succeeded in carrying, a bill to divide the county. The part set off was called Harrison County, and Cadiz was made the county seat. Here, on the 19th of January, 1812, Doctor James Ford was born, the youngest of five children—four sons and one daughter. In 1814 the family removed to Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, where Mr. Ford engaged in milling. While building the mill, he fell and broke two of his ribs; the fragments pierced the lungs, causing an abscess, from which he died March 17, 1816. His wife survived until September 23, 1873, thus attaining the extreme old age of ninety-two. Both were of families noted for longevity. Doctor James Ford obtained his primary education in a common school, attending only during the winter terms. He became proficient in the elementary branches, but the course of study pursued was limited, and he therefore added the study of surveying. Becoming qualified for admission to Kenyon College, he spent one year there, under the tutelage of the late distinguished Salmon P. Chase, when he returned to Mansfield, a classical school having been established in that place by Rev. James Rowland. There he remained one year, giving his attention to Greek and Latin, together with logic and rhetoric. He was always a very diligent student, and stood among the first in every class. In furtherance of his desires, he commenced, in 1831, to read medicine, under the instruction of Doctor William Bushnell, the family physician. While thus engaged he boarded at a hotel, occupying a room with John Sherman, the present Secretary of the United States Treasury. With the intention of pursuing a course of medical lectures at Dartmouth College, he took passage, at Cleveland, on the steamer "George Washington," in the fall of 1833. The vessel was wrecked, and he lost all his effects, except the clothes he then wore. In this plight, he remained in Buffalo until assistance was received from home; but this came too late to enable him to enter Dartmouth that year. He hurried to Cincinnati, hoping to gain admission to the Ohio Medical College; but there, too, the course had already begun. In the spring of 1835, he opened an office in Connersville, Indiana, and continued to practice there, until the summer of 1835, when he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College. He returned thence to Connersville, and Doctors Mason and Brown, of that village, having dissolved partnership in

1836 and engaged in other business, transferred their practice to him. His duties were severe and very responsible; but while health lasted he proved equal to the task. Obligated to ride day and night—a strain upon the physical energies no man could long endure—his strength finally failed for a season; he was soon, however, enabled to resume practice, and sustained its labors for many years. On the 5th of June, 1837, he married Miss America Holton, daughter of Rev. Jesse Holton, a prominent citizen of Maysville, Kentucky. Doctor Ford remained in Connorsville until January, 1841, when he removed to Wabash. He graduated February 21, 1855, from the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, in 1867, took a course of lectures on the eye and ear, at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. April 30, 1861, immediately after the call for seventy-five thousand three-months' men, Governor Morton appointed him surgeon of the 8th Indiana Infantry—his commission being the second, of any kind, given by that great war Governor. In July, 1861, when its term had expired, the regiment was tendered for three years' service; was accepted, and ordered back to Indianapolis to re-organize. It served in the West Virginia campaign, and at length was transferred to the West. Though his duties did not demand it, Doctor Ford was under fire in several battles, among which were Rich Mountain and Pea Ridge. After the latter engagement he was promoted to the rank of brigade surgeon. On the 24th of February, 1863, he was appointed medical director, which office he held until June, 1863, when he resigned because of illness, so severe as to confine him to his bed for six weeks after his return home. A strong constitution and tender nursing finally enabled him to resume his wonted labors. In May, 1871, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, which office he still holds. Doctor Ford was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican; he is not a partisan, and is interested only in the great political questions that concern the nation. Though at times solicited to accept nomination for public office, he has always declined. Education has long engaged his hearty support; he is one of the number who founded Butler University, and was a trustee of that institution for eleven years. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1836, and is a charter member of Hanña Lodge, in Wabash. He helped establish the Christian Church in that city, and is now one of its elders. Doctor Ford has devoted all his energies to the science and art of medicine, experiencing great delight in this ever-widening field of knowledge. For twenty-five years he has studied climatology, with special reference to local sanitary influences and effects. In the army such regard was paid to his opinions upon this subject, that his advice was always heeded in the location of camps and hospitals; and in Wabash County several dwellings have been removed by their owners from localities which he pronounced un-

healthful to others indicated by him as free from malaria. Doctor Ford's theories upon this subject are original and interesting; and he contemplates giving them to the public in book form. Surgery has received his chief attention. With the skill and nerve that study, experience, and native talent impart, he has proved himself qualified for every emergency, performing operations requiring the highest degree of surgical ability. He has also written much for medical journals. Dr. Ford has had six children, of whom five are now living: James Henry, a promising young physician now in practice with his father, who has been a student in the Medical Department of Michigan University, is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College, and professor of physiology in the Fort Wayne Medical College; William Jesse, a contractor, of Wabash; Edward Holton, who is now a student of Butler University; Alena, wife of Major B. F. Williams, a lawyer in Wabash; and Anna, wife of W. D. Stone, a merchant of Topeka, Kansas. The eldest daughter, Mary, now deceased, was the wife of Colonel J. M. Thompson, of the United States Mail Service.

FISHER, MAJOR STEARNS, late of Wabash, was born in Marlborough, Vermont, November 25, 1804, and died July 26, 1877. He was the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Stearns) Fisher, both natives of Vermont. The former lost his father when he was seven years of age, and he was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, in Massachusetts. Stearns Fisher remained in Vermont till the age of thirteen, when the family removed to Cuyahoga County, Ohio. There he attended the common school, and, studying very diligently, qualified himself for teaching. He taught his first school in 1824, and was paid in hemlock boards, which are still in use on a barn then belonging to his father. Such was his desire to fit himself for a life of usefulness and distinction that he studied night after night till past the hour of twelve. Afterwards, he engaged as a laborer on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Here, too, after toiling all day, he would pore over his books a part of the night, civil engineering being his chief study. At last his diligence and faithfulness were rewarded in his being elevated to the position of assistant civil engineer, which he held until the canal was completed. He was then made superintendent, and held that office until the canal passed into the hands of the English bond-holders. He afterward superintended the survey of the Wabash Valley Railroad. When this was concluded, he retired to his farm, four miles west of the village of Wabash; and this with his limestone quarry occupied his attention for many years. In 1855 Mr. Fisher was elected a member of the state Board of Agriculture, and subse-



Milton Garrison

quently served two terms as president. In 1860 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature. While in that body he formed an intimate friendship with Governor Morton, who relied much upon his judgment in grave matters of state. In 1862 Mr. Fisher was appointed state paymaster, and held that position until 1866. In 1869 he was elected to the Senate, and served one term. He was more or less occupied with public affairs from the close of his term in the state Senate until his death, being universally respected for his probity, sound judgment, and executive talents. He was extensively known in business and in political circles. He was a member first of the Whig and then of the Republican party, and was very influential in politics. He was a member of the Baptist Church, which he joined in 1850. The interests of temperance and of education were dear to him; and he was never backward in lending aid to enterprises promotive of the general welfare. He was a noble example of true manhood—kind, genial, cheerful, unassuming, self-educated, talented, and strictly temperate and honest. At times his duties required the handling of large sums of public money, but not one cent of this did he ever appropriate, directly or indirectly, to his own use. His first wife was Susan Ingersoll, of Piketon, Pike County, Ohio; she died in April, 1843. He was married again, October 26, 1845, to Mrs. Luther Woods, whose maiden name was Harriet Loveland. She is the daughter of Joseph Loveland, a native of Massachusetts, who owned the well-known Rutland marble quarry farm, in Vermont, and lived there many years, until he removed, in 1827, to Granville, Ohio, where he died, in 1833.

ARRIGUS, CAPTAIN MILTON, lawyer, of Kokomo, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, September 27, 1831. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots—three brothers of the house of De La Garrigue, whose estates were confiscated and themselves compelled to flee from their loved France. One settled in the West Indies, another in New Jersey, and the third in Pennsylvania. The name became, by changes, Garrigues or Garrigus. The grandfather of Milton Garrigus was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; and his father, Timothy Lindley Garrigus, a native of New Jersey, served in the War of 1812, under General Harrison. He became a leading minister—often a presiding elder—in the sect called United Brethren in Christ. He traveled over this state and was widely known as an earnest, logical, soul-stirring preacher. He was a prominent Abolitionist and Free-soiler, and, in 1844, was a candidate on that ticket for Representative from Wayne County. In 1852 he was a nominee for state Senator from Howard County, but as the Free-soil party was not

in the ascendant he was defeated at both elections. He had often advocated, by logic and persuasion, the equal rights of men; and, in 1856, he hastened to Kansas to defend those principles, if necessary, by force of arms. He was terribly in earnest, and went armed with a Sharpe's rifle, intent on helping the struggling Free-state men of that territory; but he was attacked with lung fever at Omaha, where he died and was buried. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. The mother of Milton Garrigus, Elizabeth A. Garrigus, was born in Virginia in 1800, and died in Kokomo, Thanksgiving-day, 1878. She is buried in the cemetery in that place. During his childhood the family removed to Marshall and then to St. Joseph County, but returned to Wayne County in 1840. Seven years later Milton Garrigus and his brother John went into Howard County with their father, and secured a pre-emption claim, upon which they built a cabin. The father and John then returned home, leaving Milton Garrigus in charge of the cabin; and for nine long months he staid there in Crusoe-like seclusion, awaiting the arrival of the family. The region had been an "Indian Reserve." The red men had gone, but the other native inhabitants of the forest remained, and as the father was a good hunter, and even the mother expert with the rifle, many an "antlered monarch of the waste" fell before the merciless bullet. There, in the depths of the woods, even American enterprise could not at once provide good educational advantages, hence the instruction which Milton Garrigus received was limited indeed. But as a plant in darkness grows toward the light, he eagerly sought knowledge and read every obtainable book. His study hours were after the day's work, and, by the light of hickory bark torches, were usually extended far into the night. Thus he became the best reader and speller in that neighborhood; and acquired a larger store of general information than is possessed by many a more favored student of our public schools, becoming thoroughly conversant with the facts of ancient and modern history. He did not neglect work meanwhile, but toiled hard year after year, helping his father to clear three farms, and, subsequently, clearing one for himself. Before long he had qualified himself for teaching, in which he was engaged for seventeen winter terms. Like his father, he was an Abolitionist, and fought the mimic fray in many a school-house polemic. He was a farmer until 1858, when he was appointed postmaster at Greentown. He then rented his farm, removed to that village, and devoted all his leisure to the study of law. In October, 1859, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced successfully alone until 1871, when he became a member of the firm of Murray & Garrigus. Mr. Murray had been colonel of the 89th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, but is now dead. This was at length succeeded by Garrigus & Ingels, and this again by the present firm of O'Brien

& Garrigus. His broad sympathies for humanity, manifested in a desire for the liberation of the enslaved, were not confined to that class, but extended also to the victims of strong drink. In 1859 he was commissioned D. D. G. W. C. T. of the Independent Order of Good Templars, to canvass all that part of Indiana north of the national road, for the cause of temperance. While so engaged the Civil War broke out, and he at once left the lecture field to aid in the defense of the country. The following account of Mr. Garrigus's military career is from the Howard County *Atlas* :

"August 26, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 39th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served as such nearly three years. He was taken prisoner at Perryville, Kentucky, in October, 1862, by General Kirby Smith's forces; was paroled at Nicholasville, Kentucky, and exchanged in the spring of 1863, when he returned to his command. While on parole in the winter of 1862-3, he organized the Union League in the eastern part of Howard County, and made war speeches exposing the Knights of the Golden Circle, for which they threatened vengeance, and have never forgiven him. In May, 1864, he assisted in raising Company A, 137th Regiment (one hundred day volunteers), of which B. Busby was captain; he was commissioned second lieutenant thereof, May 12, 1864; first lieutenant, May 23d; and adjutant, on May 25, 1864. He mustered and served as adjutant with said regiment during its term of service, which was spent mostly at Tullahoma, Tennessee. While there he was regimental adjutant, post adjutant, and, part of the time, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. He served energetically and acceptably in all those positions, and was discharged with the regiment, at Indianapolis, in September, 1864. He then recruited a number of men for the 140th Regiment. In October, 1864, he recruited Company I, 142d Indiana Volunteers, in which were one hundred and thirteen men, until transfers were made from it to reduce it to one hundred and one. He was made its captain, mustered in November 3, 1864, and the regiment was hurried on to Nashville, to oppose the northward march of General Hood. The 142d Regiment was on the reserve at the battle of Nashville, under General Mason, on whose staff Captain Garrigus served as brigade inspector until he was mustered out, with his regiment, in July, 1865. On leaving, he received many flattering testimonials from the officers of the Second Brigade, including the general commanding, as to his ability and efficiency, and had the good will of the whole command. He was army correspondent of several newspapers during the war, and marched eight thousand five hundred miles on foot, before his regiment became cavalry."

In 1865 he returned to his farm, which he improved and cultivated until the death of his son, William Dayton, in 1870, when he removed to Kokomo and engaged in the practice of law. He was commander of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been an earnest, working Republican since that party was first organized; has long been one of its central committeemen, and for the last five years its chairman. He has lately been re-elected to the same position. In what-

ever he engages, he does his work earnestly, never forgetting or neglecting his friends, and has done much to make and keep the large and reliable Republican majority in his county. In the great centennial celebration of July 4, 1876, at Kokomo, he was chosen orator of the day, and a gathering of nearly fifteen thousand persons, with processions, flags, music, and banners participated, embracing numerous organizations and nationalities. His effort was highly spoken of by the newspapers and the citizens generally, and the occasion will long be remembered with pleasure by all. Captain Garrigus is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Kokomo Lodge No. 33, and of Encampment No. 61, Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He was early a director and life member of the Howard County Agricultural Society, and is a stockholder in the present association. He has been a member also of the city council, chairman of the committee on finance and education, and a member of the judiciary committee. In June, 1875, he was appointed, by the county commissioners, superintendent of the schools of Howard County, and, in 1876, was elected to that office by the trustees. In 1878 he was unanimously nominated for state Senator, and elected in October of the same year, from the district composed of the counties of Howard and Miami. He received a majority of four hundred and thirty-three votes over his competitor, Milton Bell, the most popular Democrat in the district. Mr. Garrigus was married, February 23, 1853, to Miss Susan Whiteneck, a native of Botetourt County, Virginia. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom—Louisa A., Ada A., Edwin J., Allen C., Victor S., and Myrtle M.—are now living. Mr. Garrigus and wife, with their two eldest daughters, are members of the Christian Church. It is no idle panegyric to say that Indiana, and especially Howard County, is indebted to such men as Milton Garrigus. With great energy and endurance he has felled forests and converted them into fertile farms, improving his mind as he improved the land; he has labored to promote moral reform, and to perfect educational systems, and has imperiled his life in defense of great principles and of the country. His election as state Senator attests the regard in which he is held; and, being still in the prime of his powers, he may be congratulated on his prospect of many future years of public usefulness.

 RAHAM, JOHN AMBROSE, of Peru, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 8, 1817. His parents were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1815. They landed in Baltimore, after undergoing great hardships during a prolonged voyage, in which they narrowly escaped being shipwrecked. In 1826 the family removed to Pittsburg, in



Amos Hackman

1827 to Wheeling, and in 1828 returned to Baltimore. In 1830 they went to Harper's Ferry, and finally, in 1832, settled in Indiana. John A. Graham was employed at Harper's Ferry as clerk until 1835. In May of that year, being then eighteen, he started for Indiana. At Wheeling he took passage on a steamboat, and was landed at midnight, a solitary passenger, at the mouth of the Wabash. The Wabash and Ohio Rivers were at that time very high, the country for miles around was under water, and the surroundings presented a gloomy aspect to the stranger. He had expected to find a town filled with enterprising people; but he saw only a dreary waste of turbid waters. No sound greeted his ear but the hoot of the owl and the crash and crunch of the running drift. After sitting upon his baggage at the water's edge until near daylight, he discerned from the top of the bank something like a building in the obscurity of the morning fog, and detected a faint sound of human voices coming from a point farther up the river. About half a mile from where he landed he found a steamboat bound for the Upper Wabash; and after various adventures and detentions he succeeded in reaching Peru. There he made arrangements to take charge of a store in Logansport for Alexander Wilson. He remained there until the business was closed up, in June, 1838, when he returned to Peru. He acted as clerk for Mr. Wilson until 1839, when he became a partner. The firm of A. Wilson & Co. packed pork in 1839. It was the first undertaking of the kind in the place, and was a financial failure, owing to low water in the Maumee, which prevented its quick transportation to New York. They built flatboats, and in 1840 commenced sending pork to New Orleans. This also proved a failure, on account of hard times and low prices. In 1841 and 1843 Mr. Graham was elected sheriff of the county. In 1846 he was appointed clerk in the Wabash and Erie Canal Land Office. He held this place until 1847, when the land office was removed to Logansport, under the act of the Legislature adjusting the state debt, known as the Butler Bill. He now bought the printing-office at Peru, and, June 28, 1848, issued the first number of the Miami County *Sentinel*. This paper was successfully managed by him as editor and proprietor until 1861, when he sold out, and retired from the editorial chair. In 1850 Mr. Graham was a delegate to the convention to form a new state Constitution. In 1870 he was elected county clerk, and has been a member of the town and the city council at different times. He was special agent of the United States to pay the Miamis in the years 1857 and 1859, and has held many other positions of trust. He has been a life-long Democrat. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He was married to Caroline A. Araline, in Peru, June 28, 1842. A family of three sons and six girls blessed their home; but two sons died a few years ago, and, within the last year, his only

son and his beloved wife have been removed by death. He lives at his home in Peru, surrounded by his remaining children, and occupies his time in superintending his farm near town, and attending to his other business. Mr. Graham is below the average height, but is heavily built. He possesses a strong constitution, and, although threescore, many years of his life may yet remain to him. His opportunities for an education were limited; but he has been a constant reader, and has a wonderful memory. He is recognized as the "Historian of Miami." As a writer he is fluent, precise as to dates and figures, and full of humor. Few men possess the confidence of the community in a more eminent degree.

HACKLEMAN, ELIJAH, of Wabash, is one of those ever to be honored men who, with strong arms and brave hearts, have swept away the forests and spread out the smiling fields of Indiana, and with intelligence and sterling virtue laid broad and deep the foundations of the state. He was born in Franklin County, October 18, 1817. His powers of endurance, both physical and mental, indicate in part his Teutonic descent. His great-grandfather, Michael Hackleman, was born in Germany, in 1720. At the age of seventeen he came to America, and located in the colony of Maryland. In 1751 he married Mary Sailors, a German maiden, and located on the Susquehanna River. Elijah's grandfather, Jacob Hackleman, was a native of Maryland. In 1773 he married Mary Osborn, of that colony, by whom he had fourteen children, the eldest of whom was Abraham, the father of the subject of this biography. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Tyner, was a native of South Carolina. The father, a man of very temperate habits, was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, at the foot of King's Mountain, near the place of the contest between the British and American forces, of which he had an indistinct recollection, September 25, 1775. At an early age he removed to Abbeville District, South Carolina, and from thence to Scott County, Kentucky, in 1802, and in 1807 came to what was then known as a part of Indiana Territory, now Franklin County. During the War of 1812 he served as a Federal officer in what was called the frontier service, guarding the Western settlements from Indian depredations. In February, 1821, he removed to Rush County, about three miles south-east of where the town of Rushville was afterwards laid out. At that time this was the extreme settlement of civilization, and the West was an unbroken wilderness. Here Elijah Hackleman, with his trusty ax, began at an early age to carve out his own fortune; helped to fell the forest, clear the lands, build the fences, and cultivate the farm; and was subject to all the vicissi-

tudes of pioneer life. Here he acquired habits of industry that have followed him through life. The narrow limits of educational facilities in pioneer times did not prevent his acquiring an education. He mentally devoured all the books accessible; and it was often said of him that he was never known to be without a book in his pocket, even when at work, availing himself of every opportunity to stock his mind with its contents. He was for some time a student of the late Hon. Benjamin F. Reeve, who then resided in Rush County. He afterward attended the best school the country afforded, the Connersville Seminary, where he soon became quite proficient in mathematics and astronomy. He read law with General P. A. Hackleman, his cousin, now deceased. [See sketch elsewhere in this work.] He was a resident for a short time, in 1835 and 1836, of Cass County, Illinois, then a part of Morgan County; and during those years, in company with an elder brother, Abner Hackleman, he made extensive explorations west of the Mississippi River, through the present state of Iowa, and in the latter year returned to Rush County. He was married to Margaret Davison, daughter of Aaron Davison, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, on the 28th of October, 1841. Several years of his early life were spent in teaching school, and also in discharging the duties of the office of Justice of the Peace. In May, 1849, he moved to Wabash County, and improved a farm in Liberty Township. In 1852 he was elected surveyor of Wabash County, and was continued in office three terms by the unanimous vote of the county. In 1859 he was elected clerk of the Wabash Circuit Court, and, in 1863, re-elected—serving eight years, the constitutional limit, to the satisfaction of all. At the election in October, 1874, he was elected to the Senate from Wabash and Huntington Counties by the Republican party, a member of which he has been since the disorganization of the Whig party, and was one of the active members of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature. He acted for a time as President *pro tem.* of that body. Senator Hackleman is one of those affable, kind, unassuming gentlemen, always ready to do an act of kindness and to administer to the wants of his fellow-citizens; never had a personal difficulty with any one; never was sick a day in his life, except having a few shakes of the ague the first year he came to the county. He is temperate, never having used intoxicating liquors; is a member of the Christian Church. The Senator has a well-selected library of several hundred volumes of rare and valuable books, where he spends most of his leisure hours, and when not engaged on his farm can generally be found there. He has also in his library more than one hundred volumes of newspapers, carefully bound. He has for the last forty years kept a diary of the most noted events coming under his observation, which he finds of value as matters of history. Mr. Hackleman is a man

of commanding stature, and rugged strength both of body and mind. Possessing a diversity of mental endowments, he might have been successful in law or in civil engineering, as well as in the avocations to which he devoted his attention. He did fit himself for the legal profession, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practiced a few months in Rushville; but, as surveying was then preferable, he abandoned the law. He has a remarkable memory for dates, places, and events. He has written a brief history of Wabash County, and could furnish considerable matter for a history of the state. His active and useful labors have brought him into relations with many public men, and he has been personally acquainted with every Governor of Indiana except Mr. Jennings. In early life he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who was then postmaster of Salem, Illinois. There seem to be united in Mr. Hackleman the characteristics of the stirring, practical man of business and the retiring, contemplative scholar, as he has led an active life, and yet is exceedingly fond of books, and spends all of his leisure in his library. He was elected to the various political offices he has held, first by the Whig, and then by the Republican party; and he is capable of serving the public in other still more honorable stations, but he seems to prefer the quiet and seclusion of home. He has had nine children, of whom five are living.

 HAYNES, JACOB M., of Portland, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, April 12, 1817. His father, Henry Haynes, was born in the same town, in June, 1776. He was a mechanic, and during the War of 1812 manufactured fire-arms. He was a descendant of a hardy race that came to America in 1635, and settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts. They were Puritanic in their ideas, and were noted for hardihood of character and strength of mind. His mother, Achsah March, was born in October, 1792, at Millbury, Massachusetts, and was a relative of Bishop Chase, the uncle of Chief Justice Chase. She died in July, 1870, six years after the death of her husband. They had fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to become very useful and distinguished members of society. Mrs. Everett, one of the daughters, was ten years in Turkey as a missionary; another daughter, Catherine, was three years connected with Robert College, at Constantinople, as matron of that institution; while a third has also done some missionary work in Turkey. Judge Haynes prepared for college at Monson (Massachusetts) Academy, and took a literary course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He commenced the study of law with Hon. Linus Child, at Southbridge, in the same state. In September, 1843, he removed



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West, resumed the study of law, with Hon. Walter March, of Muncie, Indiana, where he had charge of the Delaware County Seminary, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1844. At the age of twenty-seven, in December, 1844, he went to Portland, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1846 he married Miss Hilinda S. Haines. He was appointed school commissioner in 1846, to fill a vacancy made by the resignation of Wilson Milligan. In August of the same year he was elected to that office, and served for two years; he was appointed school examiner in 1848, which office he filled for four years. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In 1860 the district was enlarged so as to consist of the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Jay, and Blackford, for which district he was elected in that year. In 1864 and in 1868 he was re-elected, and in 1870 was made Judge of the Circuit Court, embracing the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Jay, and Blackford. This term of office expired in 1877, making twenty-one years of service on the bench. In 1856 Judge Haynes began taking an active part in politics. During the war he made many speeches in support of the administration, and took a radical stand in favor of the prosecution of the war. His many sterling qualities of heart and mind have given him the confidence of the people in an eminent degree, and have made him a successful lawyer. His eldest son is cashier in the People's Bank, of which Judge Haynes is president. One son is in the College of Technology, at Worcester, Massachusetts, and another studied law with his father, and graduated at the Law School at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the class of 1880.

 HACKLEY, FREDERICK STANLEY, late a manufacturer of Peru, was born in Otsego County, New York, April 9, 1812, and died May 16, 1876. He was the second of the six children of Roger and Eunice (Preston) Hackley. About the year 1818 the family removed to Genesee County, where Frederick Hackley was early trained to habits of honorable industry on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools, and acquired a broader culture by extensive reading. Early thrown upon his own resources, he resorted to various occupations to obtain a livelihood, working on farms, teaching school, and peddling—the last by wagon in the states of New York and Michigan, part of the time for others, and afterwards on his own account. In September, 1842, he went with his brother to Peru, where Mr. George Hackley still resides. There the firm of F. S. & G. Hackley established a foundry and machine-shop, gaining a special reputation through the manufacture of the popular "Hackley plow." In 1856, owing to ill-health, Mr. George Hackley retired;

but Mr. Frederick S. Hackley continued to carry on the business successfully until the time of his death. He was the vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the First National Bank of Peru; he was also largely interested in agriculture, and was the owner of three large and valuable farms. Mr. Hackley was not a politician, in a strict sense; he was, however, interested in all public measures. He was first a Whig, and then a Republican. He served one term as county commissioner, and by his practical business knowledge rendered valuable service to his county. In 1848 he became a member of Miami Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He had filled all the higher offices of the lodge, and at the time of his death was District Deputy Grand Master. He was a member of the Methodist Church. The year preceding his death Mr. Hackley made a trip to California, and traveled quite extensively, writing during the time numerous letters for publication. This correspondence proved him to be a close observer and a correct judge of men. He possessed unusual sagacity, excellent judgment, and unflagging energy. In his business relations he was punctual and scrupulously honest; and by industry and cautious management of his financial affairs amassed a competence. His personal appearance was fine; he was six feet in height, and heavily built. On the 8th of May, 1876, he was thrown from his buggy by a frightened horse; and, after suffering intensely, died eight days later. By his death, Peru lost one of her most valued citizens. December 27, 1846, he married Louisa Rector, daughter of Samuel Rector, formerly of Ohio. Her parents were both natives of Kentucky; her grandfather was a soldier in the American Revolution, and the only hero of that war buried in the Peru Oak Grove Cemetery. There are three children living: Emma E., now Mrs. A. Cleve; Cora A.; and Levant R., who continues his father's business.

 ANNA, COLONEL HUGH, merchant and capitalist, late of Wabash, the founder of that city, and an early pioneer of Indiana, was born near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, July 26, 1799, the fifth son among eleven children. In October, 1804, the family removed to Dayton, Ohio, at which place and at Troy he passed his youth and early manhood. He acquired a knowledge of the common branches; but was unable to continue his studies, being obliged to employ his time chiefly in work. He manifested a love for business pursuits, and much ability therein. January 22, 1824, he married Miss Elizabeth Everly, and in the following spring he removed to Fort Wayne, and engaged in house-furnishing and cabinet-making. In the spring of 1834 he and David Burr laid

out the village of Wabash, and in one year from that time Mr. Hanna settled there. Afterward he purchased Burr's interest, and became sole proprietor. In September, 1836, in connection with Hon. Jesse S. Williams (see sketch), he laid out the village of Laketown, Wabash County. Fortunately, the qualities required in the founder of a city were characteristic of Mr. Hanna, and the little settlement prospered. He was very energetic and public-spirited, and he aided every important enterprise which in his judgment would promote the general welfare. He rendered valuable assistance in the building of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and also the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, of which he was for many years a stockholder and director. In his political relations he was at first a Whig, and in later years a Republican, and an effective party worker, though not a seeker for office. In 1835 his services were sought by the public, and he was elected the first treasurer of Wabash County, and by successive re-elections filled that position until 1847. For two terms he was a director of the Northern Indiana State-prison. He joined the Masonic Fraternity, and advanced finally to the degree of Knight Templar. In 1843 Mr. Hanna united with the First Presbyterian Church, of Wabash, and was a consistent member until his decease. On the 6th of February, 1863, he met with a severe affliction in the death of his devoted wife—a most exemplary woman, loved and lamented by all who knew her. They had lived happily together for nearly forty years, and were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living. Her husband did not long survive. His name and influence extended through the Wabash Valley from Fort Wayne to Lafayette, and all classes, especially the early settlers, greatly respected him. The remains of the deceased were followed to the tomb by the largest funeral concourse ever seen in Wabash. In commemoration of him, Hanna Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, By a sudden dispensation of divine providence we are called upon to mourn the loss by death of our venerable and beloved brother, Hugh Hanna, one of the original charter members of our lodge, and after whom it was most appropriately named, its first Worthy Master elect, and by choice of its members for ten consecutive years, with a single intervening year, occupying the East, and an ardent lover of Masonry and its principles, a warm friend, a devoted husband, and most affectionate father; therefore,

"Resolved, That we lay it to heart that ever the good man is of few days on earth; that there is but a step between the living and that 'undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns'; and that it becomes us all to so work that, when called into the presence of Him who ever lives, we may receive the welcome, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.'

"Resolved, That in the death of our dear Brother Hanna this lodge has lost a fast and true friend, and we, as members thereof, each an affectionate counselor

and guide, and that we sincerely deplore his removal from our midst.

"Resolved, That, deeply sympathizing with the afflicted family and friends of our late brother in this their bereavement, we hereby tender to them our sincere condolence and kind offices in their great sorrow, and rejoice that they mourn not as do those who have no hope.

"Resolved, That, as a token of regard for the memory of our departed friend and brother, the lodge and its jewels be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we will each wear the usual badge of mourning during the same period."

HAWKINS, NATHAN BYRD, late of Portland, was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, October 24, 1812, and emigrated with his parents, John J. and Nancy Hawkins, to what is now Jay County, Indiana, in 1829. His father died in 1832, and he was thrown on his own resources for support. He obtained employment in the store of the late Elijah Coffin, at Richmond, Indiana, and, subsequently, engaged in the mercantile business at Milton, in that state. In the mean time, partly through the advice of John S. Newman, who was then the ablest lawyer in Eastern Indiana, he commenced the study of law and, in 1839, returned to Jay County, where he entered upon the successful practice of that profession. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Legislature from the counties of Adams and Jay, and, in that body, was an earnest advocate of the free school system. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, from the counties of Randolph, Blackford, and Jay, where he again upheld the free school system. He was also the author of the resolution looking toward universal suffrage, and defended it in a speech of much vigor; but the measure met with great opposition, receiving only seven votes out of one hundred and fifty. Upon the organization of the Common Pleas Court, in 1852, he was elected Judge, but lived to occupy the place only a short time. He died October 18, 1853. Judge Hawkins was a man of great popularity, and was greatly beloved by those to whom he was best known.

HEADINGTON COLONEL NIMROD, of Portland, proprietor of the Headington Hotel, was born August 5, 1827, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. As his parents were farmers in limited circumstances, the son was accustomed to all the hardships of pioneer life. He attended school but little, worked three years for Michael Sullivan, the great Illinois farmer, and then engaged in running a saw-mill. In 1851 he went to California and remained three years. On his return he went to Portland, where he purchased town lots and

speculated a little in real estate. In 1861 he raised a company for the war, and served, first as its captain and afterward as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, until 1866. He then returned to Portland, and built the Headington Hotel. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. McDonald, of Knox County, Ohio; and the second, Mrs. Hawkins, whose maiden name was Shanks. As a citizen he is upright, honest, and enterprising.

ELM, JOHN HAMPTON, M. D., of Peru, is one of the ablest physicians in Northern Indiana. His early life was not, like that of many here chronicled, a struggle with poverty, but was characterized by the possession of ample means, and, for some years, by travel and adventure. Having previously acquired a literary and professional education, he was able to improve his opportunities for travel by intelligent observation. Both physically and mentally, he bears evidence of descent from superior stock. His paternal grandfather was a well educated German, who, having settled in America, helped in the Revolutionary War to defend the land of his adoption. His father, Doctor John C. Helm, an early settler of Miami County and one of its most wealthy and influential citizens, was a man of vigorous intellect and iron will; and his mother, Amy (Hampton) Helm, was a daughter of Major John Hampton, of South Carolina, who served under General Jackson in the War of 1812, and a second cousin of the noted Wade Hampton of the present day. Doctor John C. Helm was born at Charleston, in what is now West Virginia, November 7, 1800. Two years later the family removed to Washington County, Tennessee. At eleven years of age he entered Washington College, and during the course walked every day to and from the school, a distance of three and a half miles. He embraced the medical profession, and, pursuing it with characteristic zeal and energy, became a well-qualified physician. In 1821 he married Amy Hampton, above mentioned, by whom he had eight children. In 1835 he removed to Preble County, Ohio, and there practiced medicine until 1844, when he went to Miami County, Indiana. He built a large flouring-mill at Peru, and afterward another at Peoria, in the same county, where he finally established his home. There he continued the duties of his profession, and so invested the receipts of his large practice as to amass a fortune. In 1865 occurred the death of his intelligent and devoted wife. After this severe affliction he divided most of his real estate among his three sons, giving to each property of much value. These sons are John H., M. D.; Henry T., a prominent lawyer of Chicago; and David B., a farmer, who is respected wherever known. Some time after making this liberal provision for his

children, Doctor Helm married, in Chicago, his son Henry's mother-in-law, an estimable lady; but she soon died, and he did not long survive her. On the 7th of September, 1874, the strong man, who had never known weakness or defeat, yielded to the resistless enemy, death. He was a man of wonderful energy and tenacity of purpose. He had made and lost fortune after fortune, but no adversity could wholly overcome him, and finally, as if victorious over adverse fate, he died in the possession of wealth. His son, Doctor John H. Helm, the principal subject of this sketch, was born at Elizabethtown, Carter County, Tennessee, April 23, 1826. His education was gained chiefly through private instruction. Having inherited, in some respects, his father's tastes, he studied medicine, first under Doctor Pliny M. Crume, at Eaton, Ohio, and then with Doctor Charles L. Avery. In 1844 he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1847, and immediately commenced practice in partnership with Doctor Crume, at Eaton. In the mean time, in the spring of 1846, he was mustered into the United States service under General Wool, and served one year in the war with Mexico. The years 1848-49 and 1850 were spent in traveling through California, Oregon, Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and a portion of South America. In 1851 he married Mary Henkle, daughter of Rev. Andrew Henkle, of Germantown, Ohio, but she died only about a year later. Having resumed the duties of his profession with Doctor Crume, he remained at Eaton until 1860, when he removed to Peru, Indiana. There he soon established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people, and gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1854 he married, as his second wife, Margaret Ridenour, of Preble County, Ohio. They have three children, one daughter and two sons living. He still resides in Peru, and intends to abide there the remainder of his days. Besides attending to his patients, Doctor Helm directs the management of his farms in Miami County, Indiana, and Champaign County, Illinois. Though he possesses good business qualifications, and has acquired considerable wealth, his chief ambition has been to excel in the medical profession, and he has bent his best energies in that direction. In this laudable purpose he has not failed, as shown in part by the honors conferred upon him by various medical societies. The Indiana State Medical Society, of which he is a member, made him, in 1876, their president. In 1872 he was elected president of the Miami County Medical Society. He organized the Peru Board of Health, and has ever since been its president. He is a member also of the American Medical Association. Doctor Helm has contributed various able articles to these societies and to medical journals. He was one of the company of one hundred and twenty-three physicians who crossed the continent to San Francisco to attend

the meeting of the American Medical Association in that city, in 1871; and an honorary membership in the California State Medical Society was there conferred upon him. His wife and his daughter Maud accompanied him on this journey. Having been absorbed in the labors of his profession, Doctor Helm has neither sought nor accepted any political distinction, though his talents and acquirements would have enabled him to succeed in that field. He was a Democrat in early life, but in later years has voted for those candidates he deemed most eligible, regardless of their party connection. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Tall, powerful, and possessing much personal magnetism, Doctor Helm is fitted to influence men by these qualities alone; and, uniting with them talent, culture, and experience, he can not fail to be a leader in every enterprise which he undertakes. His lot seems enviable; and it is hoped he may long live in the enjoyment of his interesting family, his pleasant home, his medical reputation, and the material blessings with which he is surrounded.

HORTON, THEODORE, M. D., physician and surgeon at Bluffton, was born at Chester, New Jersey, October 28, 1823, being the son of Elijah and Sarah (Rose) Horton. He received his early education in the public schools of Chester, and afterwards at the academy at Nunda, New York, from which he was graduated in 1836. He commenced at the age of sixteen, under Doctor John Gilmore, of Nunda, the study of medicine, in which he continued until 1844, when he came to Indiana and taught school at Goshen for about one year, when he removed to Fort Wayne, continuing his medical course with Doctor Sturgis until 1846, when he attended his first lectures at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. He began the practice of medicine at Hunter Town in 1847, and remained there until the spring of 1848, when he removed to Bluffton and entered upon his profession, which he still continues. He has a large and successful practice, and is the leading physician of the town. In 1868 he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue College. In 1852 he was elected to the state Senate, and in 1861 he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1864 he was elected auditor of Wells County. He is a man of large public spirit, looking well to the interest of his town and district. The Doctor has been an Odd-fellow since 1854, and has taken five degrees. In politics he is a Democrat. November 27, 1847, he was married to Mary Rhoads. They have two children living, a son and a daughter. The son, Edwin R., a fine, promising young man, is practicing medicine with his father. The Doctor is a well-read, thoroughly versed physician, and his career has been a marked success.

He is honorable and upright, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community and the love of his family. He is most eminently a "representative man," one who in his more mature years is enjoying the benefits and results of a well-spent and useful life. He is liberal in his religious views.

HEADINGTON, COLONEL JOHN W., of Portland, was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 13, 1833, near Mt. Vernon, noted as the birthplace of George W. Morgan, President Hayes, Colonel Delano, and other distinguished men. His father, Nicholas Headington, was born in Maryland, in 1789, on Christmas day, and died February 6, 1865. He was a farmer, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Miss Ruth Phillips, a woman remarkable for strength of mind and moral courage. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and never, during her long and eventful life, partook of food without first asking a blessing. Her pure record has left lasting impressions upon her family. Colonel Headington during his youth was able to obtain but a primary knowledge of the elementary English studies. In 1853 the family removed to Jay County, Indiana, where John W. Headington taught school one term, and in 1856 began the study of law under Judge Haynes. He graduated in 1858, with a license to practice in all the courts of the state. He entered upon the duties of his profession in Portland, and was very successful; but, upon the breaking out of the war, he volunteered his services to the government, and recruited a company, of which he was elected captain. This company was assigned to duty in the 100th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Captain Headington participated, with this regiment, in twenty-five battles. They were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Mission Ridge, Altoona Pass, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Savannah, Resaca, Jonesboro, Dallas, and other noted contests. Captain Headington gradually rose in command, being promoted to the rank of major and then to that of lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. As an evidence of his legal abilities, as well as his knowledge of military matters, it may be said that he was a member of a court-martial for one hundred days. His military career embraced the entire period from August, 1862, to June, 1865. Since that time he has enjoyed a very lucrative practice in his chosen profession, in Jay and surrounding counties. The members of the bar give him great praise as an earnest and successful worker. He has had but one case reversed that was carried to the higher court, and has been complimented by having two decisions which he has rendered copied into the American Reports. In 1858 he



Thos. Horton M. L.

was married to Miss Nannie Bosworth, daughter of Doctor Bosworth, an old resident of Jay County. She died in 1874, having borne him four children. She was a woman of superior ability and a devout Christian. Colonel Headington married, in 1876, Miss Laura Haines, a sister-in-law of Judge Haynes. Colonel Headington has always been a public-spirited man, taking an active part in all that pertains to the best interests of society.

JOHNSON, ISAAC C., physician and surgeon, and treasurer of Howard County, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 26, 1829. His father's name was Isaac, and his mother's, Barshebah (Helvey) Johnson. His father died at about the age of thirty; and his son Isaac, then an infant, was received into his grandfather's home. On the death of that relative, in 1835, he was sent to live with his uncle, Joel Helvey, in Huntington County, where he remained until eighteen years of age, attending the common school of that district. From Huntington County Mr. Johnson removed to Indianapolis, was a pupil in the graded schools of that city for one year, and then began the study of medicine, in Grant County, in the office of Doctors W. and C. Lomax, prominent physicians of Marion. He attended lectures, during the terms of 1860 and 1861, at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1863 he again entered that institution, and graduated the following spring. He then returned to Kokomo, to which he had removed the previous year, and there commenced practice. In June, 1864, he entered the Federal service as a contract surgeon in a hospital in Nashville; the following February he received the commission of acting assistant surgeon in the 153d Indiana Volunteers, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. On being discharged, he returned to Kokomo, and resumed his former practice. This steadily increased until 1874, when he was elected treasurer of Howard County. In 1876 he was re-elected, and still holds the office, engaging meanwhile in professional duties to a limited extent. Doctor Johnson is an honorary member of the Grant County Medical Society, a member of the Howard County Medical Society, of the Kokomo Academy of Medicine, and the State Medical Association. In June, 1863, he joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, has passed all the chairs, and is now trustee of Kokomo Lodge. Since 1855 he has been identified with the cause of temperance, but is not an enthusiast. He is a member and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His political principles are those of the Republican party, with which he has been connected since its organization. Doctor Johnson married, January 8, 1857, Miss Adelaide Swope, daughter of George Swope, of Marion, Grant County. Four children

have been born to them, of whom only one is living—Minnie A., born June 8, 1866. Doctor Johnson has been a student all his life, keeping pace with the advancement of the medical profession. He comprehends his duties, conscientiously performs them, and thus has accomplished much good as a physician. He has been active in promoting the prosperity of Kokomo, and still takes a leading part in whatever promises to benefit the city. He is a man of solid worth, courteous, temperate, upright, and is the possessor of fine business abilities. His administration of the duties of county treasurer has been eminently satisfactory, and is characterized by dignity, efficiency, and perfect integrity.

KIRKPATRICK, CAPTAIN THOMAS M., of Kokomo, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 2, 1820. His father, James Kirkpatrick, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather was born in Scotland, but came to America before the Revolution, and took part in the struggle for independence. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Kincaid, was a native of Pennsylvania. Thomas Kirkpatrick was obliged to content himself with the elements of an English education, which he obtained in the school near his home. In 1834 his widowed mother emigrated with her children to Montgomery County, Indiana, where she afterward married. There he also attended a common school, but spent most of the time until 1843 with an uncle, engaging in farming. In that year he removed to the "Indian Reserve," and settled on government land, near the present site of Kokomo. In 1846, when the general survey was made, Mr. Kirkpatrick bought the claim, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, and set vigorously at work to transform it into what it now is, a fertile and well-improved farm. In a short time he acquired, without effort, an influence among the people of that vicinity, and was made a Justice of the Peace. In 1852 he was elected sheriff of Howard County. In 1861 he volunteered as a private in Company C, 12th Indiana Volunteers, but was soon made captain of Company E, 13th Indiana Infantry. Captain Kirkpatrick served with his regiment through many hard-fought campaigns in West Virginia, with the Army of the Potomac, in the operations in Charleston harbor, under Gilmore, and again in Virginia, at the siege of Petersburg. In some of these engagements the command of the regiment devolved on him. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 147th Indiana Infantry. A little later he was offered a commission as colonel of the 154th Regiment, but, when he was about to accept it, the news came of Lee's surrender, and, knowing the war to be virtually closed, he declined the position. On his return

to Indiana he was elected county commissioner without his knowledge, being at work at the time on his farm. When he accepted the office the county was in debt to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars; on the expiration of his term there were thirteen thousand dollars in the treasury, so wisely had he and his associates performed their duties. In 1870 Captain Kirkpatrick was elected, on the Republican ticket, to represent Howard County in the Legislature, and was re-elected, in 1872, by a majority three times as great as before. In April, 1878, he was again nominated for the same office. In 1852, with characteristic public spirit, he subscribed, even before his farm was paid for, the sum of five hundred dollars toward building the Indianapolis and Peru Railroad. He took a leading part in organizing the Pete's Run Gravel Road Company, and has ever since acted as its secretary, being at present its heaviest individual stockholder. He is also an active member of the Howard County Agricultural Society. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from his youth, and a friend of the temperance cause. He was married, April 1, 1841, to Miss Margaret J. Baldwin, youngest daughter of William and Amy Baldwin, of Montgomery County. Few men have done more for the interests of Howard County than has Thomas M. Kirkpatrick. He has been influential in various ways: as a helper in religious, educational, and business enterprises, and also as an agriculturist and a public officer; while with others he shares the undying gratitude of the nation for the defense of our free institutions. He is recognized throughout the county as a man of intelligent views, sound judgment, and sterling moral worth; and many are attached to him by strong ties of personal friendship.

KENOWER, JOHN, lumberman, of Huntington, was born, March 2, 1820, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Jacob and Sarah Kenower, descendants of the old Pennsylvania Germans. Mr. Kenower attended the common school until he was about thirteen years old. In 1835 he removed with his father to Carlisle, Clarke County, Ohio, where he remained until January, 1841. He then left home, and settled at Huntington, Indiana, where he has since resided. There he spent the first five years in working at carpentering, and then added cabinet-making, carrying on both together for four years. In 1850 he entered upon the lumber business, which he has since followed, gradually giving up his trades. In 1865 he erected a saw-mill, and, subsequently, a planing-mill. He is now extensively engaged in manufacturing lumber, putting up wagon stock, and farming. Mr. Kenower is a member of the Republican party. In early days, when Huntington was a small village, he was

elected a member of the town council; since then, for six years, he has held the office of county commissioner. He is one of the charter members of the Odd-fellows' lodge in Huntington, and has filled all its offices. He is one of the twelve constituent members who organized the Baptist Church in Huntington, in 1841. Since that time Mr. Kenower has been a trustee almost continually, and has occupied the office of deacon, to which he was elected shortly after the Church organization. He has been three times married: first, to Lucy Montgomery, who died eight months afterward; in April, 1847, he married Flora Binager, who died fourteen months later; his last marriage, to Sarah Purviance, occurred in Huntington, April 15, 1851. This union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Kenower, besides being a successful, straightforward, and energetic business man, takes great interest in the growth and prosperity of Huntington and the adjoining country; and is always willing with his means and influence to promote any enterprise that will add to the beauty or value of the pleasant city in which he lives. His integrity is beyond question, and all who deal with him meet with honesty and justice in every transaction.

LOMAX, WILLIAM, M. D., of Marion, one of the most eminent surgeons in Indiana, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, March 15, 1813. He enjoys the mental and physical vigor imparted by the commingling of the blood of three races, among which the Anglo-Saxon predominates. Through his father, Abel Lomax, he is of English-Irish descent, and on the side of his mother, Elizabeth (Ladd) Lomax, of English-Welsh parentage. His parents' ancestors were among those who first colonized America, and both his grandfathers fought to confer upon it the blessings of free government. When William Lomax was five years old the family emigrated to Wayne County, Indiana, and settled on a tract of wild land. As his strength increased he was required to help his father in the slow work of converting a forest into a farm; and only during the winter could he be spared to attend the little subscription school with its meager course of instruction. Home influences are sometimes equal to the advantages of school, however, and in this case they nurtured in the hard-working boy his growing desire for knowledge. Night after night he pored over textbooks and other volumes, assisted when necessary by his father, a man of literary tastes. His ambition grew with his progress, and he determined to obtain a collegiate education. For a time circumstances seemed to favor the execution of this plan, but, obliged finally to renounce it, he decided to prepare himself for the medical profession. On reaching his majority he set out to earn the



Yours truly
Wm. Jones

means necessary for the prosecution of his studies; with his elder brother Joseph, he went into Northern Indiana, where he worked at various occupations for seven months. He then returned home, and soon afterward became a student in the office of Joel Bugg, M. D., of Newport, Indiana. This was in 1834, and he continued his studies there until October, 1836, when he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. Leaving that institution the following year, he started for Laporte, there to obtain money for a trip to Mississippi; but, because of an accident to his horse, he stopped in Marion. There, for reasons which he himself can hardly define, he remained, though it was then but a small village in a county very sparsely settled, and excellent opportunities awaited him in Mississippi, where he was to reside with his uncle, Alfred Lomax. He at once entered upon the profession of medicine in partnership with Doctor John Foster, and remained in that connection three years. During the years 1847 and 1848 he attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College; and, having completed the course, entered the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1850. He then returned to Marion and resumed practice. In 1861, at the first sound of war, Doctor Lomax began enlisting volunteers; and as many required, as the condition of their enrollment, that he should be the surgeon of their regiment, he obtained the first appointment as surgeon ever issued by Governor Morton, and was the first one ready for service in the state. He accompanied the 12th Indiana Infantry, and, as far as other duties would permit, remained with it throughout the war. He was found to possess superior skill, and was called to act in the various capacities of surgeon-in-chief of division, and medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Having served with great efficiency through the hardest campaigns until the close of the war, he resumed his practice at Marion, in which he has ever since been zealously engaged. Doctor Lomax is one of the oldest living members of the Indiana State Medical Society, and has been identified with all its history, having joined it in 1850 at its first annual meeting, when there were but twelve members outside of Indianapolis. In 1866, when it was re-organized as a delegated body, he drew up the new constitution, and took a leading part in all the proceedings. But the society was yet imperfectly constituted; any one prefixing "Doctor" to his name could join it, and membership had almost ceased to be desirable to a well qualified physician. Justly displeased with this condition, a few of the leading members determined to effect a change. Chief among these was Doctor Lomax, and he immediately set to work with that end in view. In that year, 1871, he delivered before that body an address on "The Responsibility of Physicians, and the Objects and Duties of the Indiana State Medical Society." This was

regarded as an able production and had a marked effect; but the task was no easy one, so strong was the opposition, and required four years of persistent effort on the part of Doctor Lomax and his supporters before the desired end was gained. At length, in 1875, the society was again re-organized as an incorporated body, composed entirely of delegates from regularly constituted county societies, the constitution being, as before, framed by Doctor Lomax. The State Medical Society is not only deeply indebted to him for its present perfect organization, but many of the county societies also owe their existence to his wisely directed energies; for he organized a number of these bodies in person, and helped to form others by correspondence with leading physicians. In 1856 he was elected president of the State Medical Society, and has frequently contributed to its "Transactions." In 1850 he was sent as delegate to the American Medical Association, which convened at Cincinnati, and has since often acted in that capacity. Doctor Lomax performed, in the summer of 1837, probably the first amputation in Grant County, and has since devoted himself to surgery with enthusiasm, until he has become one of the most skillful surgeons in the state. He has performed many of the most difficult operations known to the profession, including the flap amputation below the knee, which he effected fifteen years before the earliest recorded operation of that kind. He is the peer of his associates as a family physician, bringing into exercise all the gentleness, sympathy, and moral rectitude needed in that sphere. Books are his loved companions, and his library is the largest and best selected in the county. Higher education is a subject that engages his attention, and he has given freely of his means to enable others to obtain its benefits. He also contributes liberally to the public enterprises looking to the improvement of the city or the county. He is connected with the Republican party; and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been born and reared in that denomination. He has taken, in Freemasonry, all the degrees conferred in this country. Doctor Lomax was married, in 1839, to Miss Sarah Van De Vanter, who, in the Civil War, nobly went with her husband to the front, and aided him in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. But in this heroic devotion she sacrificed her life; for, stricken by disease, from which she had sought to relieve others, she died, at Sharpsburg, Maryland, December 24, 1861. In 1866 Doctor Lomax was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hendrix, of Wabash. There is sufficient material in the active and useful career of Doctor Lomax to fill a volume. We might describe his arduous duties as a pioneer practitioner, traveling on horseback, often in storms and darkness, through almost pathless woods, from cabin to cabin, giving relief to the suffering, and not infrequently without pecuniary reward. We might

present the cases which he carefully chronicles, and the articles he has written on medical subjects; or trace in detail his efforts to improve the State Medical Society and create its auxiliaries; but space prevents so great an extension of this sketch. He has indeed been the architect of his own fortunes, and has built upon the broad foundation of intellectual culture and moral principles a goodly superstructure that even death can not destroy.

LORDEMAN, REV. FATHER FRANCIS, was born in Darfeld, Münster, Germany, January 15, 1850. His parents were William and Theresa (Farwick) Lordeman, both natives of Germany. After attending the primary schools during childhood, he entered an academy at Münster, where he remained twelve years, undergoing that thorough instruction for which German schools are famous. In 1869, impelled by missionary zeal, he came to America, became a student in the Seminary of St. Francis, in Milwaukee, and there prepared for the ministry. He was ordained September 20, 1873, and appointed to his first charge at Kokomo, where he is still engaged. The work assigned to him was very difficult, but he proved himself equal to the situation. He found a mere handful of Church members, without a leader or a house of worship. Under his energetic ministry, however, the congregations soon became larger, the membership increased, and in course of time a large church edifice was built; now about one hundred families are comprised in the charge. His work did not stop here; for, seeing the sad effects of intemperance among the people, he effectively exerted his influence against it by organizing a total abstinence society, which to-day is in a flourishing condition. He was also instrumental in building a church in Tipton, and another in Frankfort. Father Lordeman has just begun his career of usefulness. Young, vigorous, prepossessing in person and manner, highly educated, and endowed with depth and force of character, it may safely be predicted that he will rise to eminence, and exert a potent influence upon the future history of the Roman Catholic Church in America.

LYONS, IRA E., M. D., of Huntington, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, January 13, 1822. His education was self-acquired, having no advantages but those afforded by the common district schools. He removed to Ohio in 1834, read medicine in Muskingum County, of that state, with Doctors Watkins and Axline; and commenced practicing there in April, 1845. In 1848 he went to Iowa, practiced medicine, and taught school in Burlington one year, and

opened and organized the first public school in the place. In the spring of 1849 he returned to Ohio, and continued to practice there until 1855, when he removed to Huntington County, Indiana, settling in the village of Warren. He remained there until 1863, and then entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1864. He then returned to Huntington County and settled in Huntington, where he still resides, engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and was one of the Huntington County Medical Society during its existence. He belongs to the Democratic party. July 16, 1846, he married, in Muskingum County, Ohio, Miss Frances Jane Griggsby, a native of Virginia, who was born at Leesburg, May 24, 1824. They have three children, one son and two daughters. The son, W. L. H. Lyons, is in the drug business at Newport, Arkansas; and the eldest daughter is in the millinery business in the same place. Doctor Lyons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Huntington.

LYONS, WILLIAM B., M. D., of Huntington, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, September 2, 1818. His father, Ira E. Lyons, a soldier in the War of 1812, was a farmer, and removed in 1834 to Ohio, where he afterward died. His grandfather, Patrick Lyons, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, died of wounds received at the battle of Brandywine. The early education of William Lyons was such as the common schools of Delaware afforded. At the age of sixteen he removed with his father to Perry Center, Ohio, and one year later began teaching school, at the same time studying medicine. He subsequently attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and also at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he received the degree of M. D. In 1851 he removed to Huntington, Indiana, and there entered upon the duties of his profession. His practice, from the beginning, has been very successful, increasing with the growth of the place. Doctor Lyons was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, in 1854, and since then has acted with the Democrats. He has been a member of the common council of Huntington; but has never sought political fame or office, preferring to devote his time to his profession. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1856, and is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, of which he was elected vice-president in May, 1874. In 1876 the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. In 1862 he was appointed, by Governor Morton, examining surgeon of Huntington County, to examine men for the





Very Truly Yours

E. J. Marsh

draft made that year. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Huntington, of which he has been a member about twenty-five years. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity; has been Master of the lodge eleven years, and High Priest of the chapter thirteen consecutive years. He is a member of Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; and also of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second degree. Doctor Lyons married, March 24, 1842, Miss Mary A. Ream, in Perry County, Ohio. They have three sons; the two eldest, George F. and Ira A., are physicians, the latter being an oculist and aurist in Indianapolis. The youngest son, William B., is learning the drug business. Doctor Lyons stands at the head of the medical profession. He is benevolent, kind, and affable, temperate in every thing, with no bad habits, and is in every way a model gentleman.

MARSH, ELIAS J., of Portland, editor and proprietor of the Portland *Commercial*, a Republican paper, was born, November 9, 1846, in Hancock County, Indiana. William Marsh, his father, was a farmer in limited circumstances, and a member in high standing in the fraternity of Friends. He died in 1862. Martha Ann, his wife, was a native of Virginia. They reared a family of six children, of whom Elias and Margaret, now Mrs. Beson, were twins. The family being poor, and Elias's father dying when he was only sixteen years of age, he was obliged to work for their maintenance. For this reason, and from the fact that he had only a country school to attend, the education he received was meager. At sixteen years of age he left home, and entered upon an apprenticeship in a printing-office at Greenfield, Indiana, where he remained for two years. In 1864 he went to Indianapolis, and completed his course of apprenticeship; and in 1869 commenced an enterprise with his brother-in-law, Mr. Beson, buying out the Winchester *Journal*. In 1871 he came to Portland, and purchased the Jay and Adams *Republican*, since which time he has had control of that paper as editor and proprietor. In 1869 he was married to Miss Anna B. Peck, of Sedgwick, Kansas, and this was the first white couple ever joined in wedlock in the county after its organization. His youngest brother, now of the Winchester Normal School, and principal of the Lynn graded schools, is a young man of promise. Mr. Marsh began life single-handed, and, in addition, he assisted in supporting his father's family while he was learning his trade. As an apprentice, his wages were not large; but by being careful and economical, husbanding and investing his means, he has been successful financially. He has by diligence in business succeeded in doubling the subscription-list

of his paper, and, with a good run of advertisements, has made some money, which he has invested in town real estate. In 1869 he built a large two-story brick business house, the finest in the county. He is a radical Republican, a strong temperance man, and a member in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a citizen, he is public-spirited, and takes a leading part in all that pertains to the good of his fellow-men, giving liberally of his means for missionary work and other purposes.

MAVITY, WILLIAM K., M. D., of Kokomo, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, January 27, 1839, and is the son of David J. and Lorana (Davis) Mavity. His father, a native of Virginia, was a lineal descendant of William Mavity, a soldier in the army of William, Prince of Orange, having entered England with that sovereign, and serving under his victorious banner in Ireland. At the close of the war, this officer settled in Ireland; and there passed the remainder of his days. Though he lived unharmed, the bitterness engendered by the war in which he had engaged was not abated, and his son, when a child, was made to feel its effects. At his mother's funeral he was strangled by the Papists; they supposed him dead; and, so intense was their hatred of Protestants, and especially of those whose ancestors had fought against Catholicism, that it was necessary to conceal the fact of his recovery, and rear him in secret. He grew to manhood, married, and had one son, grandfather of William K. Mavity, who, because of religious dissensions in Ireland, emigrated with his father to America, and served as a sergeant-major in our Revolution. William K. Mavity, the subject of this biography, was educated, primarily, in the schools of his native county, and in the high school of Jennings County. He applied himself to his studies with diligence and ready comprehension; and, at the early age of sixteen, began teaching. This occupation was continued at intervals, alternating with attendance at the high school, until 1858, when he commenced reading medicine in the office of R. P. Hazard, now of Edinburg, in this state. He subsequently attended a course of lectures at the College of Medicine and Surgery, in Cincinnati; graduated from the medical department of the university at Nashville; and, again, in 1865, from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. In February, 1863, Doctor Mavity entered the Union army as acting assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty in Hospital No. 12, Nashville, where he remained till October of that year. He was then transferred to the Cumberland Hospital, in which he was engaged until July, 1864, when his services were required in the Haddington Hospital, at Philadelphia, just after

the battle of the Wilderness. On leaving that city he fixed his residence in Kokomo, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession, in partnership with Doctor J. S. White. In October, 1865, the firm was dissolved by the death of Doctor White, and about two years after he entered into a similar relation with Doctors Johnson and Scott, with whom he remained one year. He then opened an office alone, and has since continued in active practice. His valuable experience as an army surgeon has enabled him to make surgery a specialty, and to acquire an enviable reputation in that department of professional work. Doctor Mavity has been chairman of the city board of health for the past three years; and was elected president of the Howard County Medical Society in 1876, and again in 1877. He is also a member of the Kokomo Academy of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican; though, previous to Lincoln's administration, he voted the Democratic ticket. Doctor Mavity was united in marriage, December 30, 1868, to Miss L. Anna Smith, of Clarksville, Ohio, by whom he has had three children. One of these, their little daughter Josie, died at the age of three years and two months. As a physician and surgeon, Doctor Mavity has few superiors in Northern Indiana. He makes diagnoses readily; has had long and varied experience, and possesses a thorough knowledge of materia medica and pathology. In surgery, as already stated, he is particularly skilled, performing the most difficult operations with success. In public duties and in social life, he sustains an estimable character, and manifests a kind and affectionate spirit in the sacred precincts of home.

CCLOURE, SAMUEL, of Marion, one of the pioneers of Indiana, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, November 16, 1807, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Stewart) McClure. His grandfather emigrated from Scotland to Richmond, Virginia; here his grandfather, Robert McClure, was born, and about the year 1770 removed to Newberry District, South Carolina. In that state the parents of Mr. McClure were born—the mother of Irish descent through her father, and of English parentage on the maternal side. In 1800, the year of their marriage, they emigrated to Ohio, then the North-west Territory, and settled near Dayton, on the Little Miami. After five years, they removed to Shelby County, of that state, and remained there until the beginning of the War of 1812, when they went back to South Carolina. Returning in the fall of 1813 to Ohio, when his son, Samuel McClure, was about six years of age, Mr. McClure and

his team were pressed into the United States service and taken to Fort St. Mary's, which fort and block-house he helped build. In the spring of 1815 he again returned to Shelby County, continuing there until Christmas, 1826, when he removed into Indiana, settling upon the present site of Wabash. After a time he fixed his home in Grant County, where he built, in 1827 and 1828, the first mill known on the Mississinewa within the limits of that county. After conducting the milling business successfully for several years, he returned to Wabash, and there died, September 22, 1838. His wife died May 27th of the succeeding year. Samuel McClure, the immediate subject of this sketch, lived with his father until the spring of 1828, when he entered the employment of W. G. & G. W. Ewing, Indian traders, in order to learn that business. In the fall of the same year he obtained from them a small stock of goods; and, having built on the Wabash, two and a half miles above the mouth of the Mississinewa, a log-cabin for a store and another for a dwelling, he commenced trading with the Indians, of whom there were about eighteen hundred along the above-named rivers. This, for so young a man, was an important undertaking, and one not unattended with danger; but he proved himself equal to the situation. He learned their language so as to speak it fluently, won their confidence and good will, and carried on a prosperous trade with them. His dusky patrons made all their purchases during the winter, so Mr. McClure worked on his father's farm during the summer seasons. The farm was three miles below Wabash, and there he transferred his trading-post in 1833. In that year Mr. McClure and his brother Robert cut out the first state road through Wabash County, at seven dollars and fifty-eight cents per mile. In February, 1834, he removed to Grant County, and there engaged in the sale of general merchandise, his customers being both whites and Indians, most of the latter belonging to the Mishingomesia band. His first stock of goods from New York was obtained through the assistance of his wife's uncle, J. G. Furrow, then a merchant in Piqua, Ohio. His next invoice was bought in Dayton; and he met his obligations so promptly as to gain all desired credit in that city. He continued the mercantile trade in Marion for many years, and then retired from active business life. In his intercourse with the Indians Mr. McClure not only dealt honestly in trade, but even labored to protect their interests. They reposed unlimited confidence in his friendship, ability, and integrity; and, as he had a thorough knowledge of their needs and just claims, they intrusted all their affairs to him. He went a number of times to Washington, to intercede with the government in their behalf, and, with the aid of Mr. Miller, secured the payment of their annuity at Peru, Indiana. In 1853, with Mr. Miller and a delegation of the Miami Indians,

he assisted in taking a census of all that tribe. He rendered important aid in making the treaty of 1854, and in securing the act for the partition of the Mishingomesia Reservation in 1872. His efforts in behalf of the Indians have been wisely directed, and have conferred upon them lasting benefits. Mr. McClure married, January 10, 1833, Miss Susannah Furrow, daughter of James Furrow, of Fort Laramie, Ohio. Of six children born to them, three are now living—Eliza J., Rosetta, and Erastus P. The life of Samuel McClure is closely allied with the history of Indiana, in the development of her material resources. He is one of those brave, indomitable spirits to whom this generation is indebted for the transformation of the wilderness into the cultivated state. As all his youth was passed on the borders, he enjoyed no educational advantages; but nature has endowed him with strong characteristics that have made him efficient for the mission he was to fulfill. He is now a man of large wealth, the owner of nine hundred acres of land in Grant County, with valuable city property in Marion, and in Toledo, Ohio. He has done much to confer blessings upon an oppressed race, and to extend the benefits of civilization.



MILLIGAN, COLONEL LAMBDIN P., of Huntington, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 24, 1812. His ancestors emigrated to Maryland with Lord Baltimore's colony. His father, Moses Milligan, was born in Baltimore, and at the age of thirteen entered the Revolutionary army, where he remained until the close of the war. He was afterward in the border war with the Indians along the Ohio River, at Wheeling, Marietta, and elsewhere. In 1794 he married Mary Purday. She was in the blockhouse at Wheeling when it was attacked by Indians. Her brother, Robert Purday, and his family were massacred by Indians four miles east of Wheeling, Virginia. Her father, John Purday, was in the British army, and belonged to one of the cavalry regiments known as the Irish Grays. Colonel Milligan's early education was limited to a few months' attendance at a subscription school before he was eight years old. His father, being fond of reading, had a good library for that day; and at an early age Colonel Milligan showed a taste for reading. Upon condition of good conduct and faithful labor until he was eighteen, his father promised to educate him for the medical profession. When the time arrived, however, his mother remonstrated against elevating, as she supposed, one of the children above the rest; and, yielding to her desire, his father proposed to compensate in money and land. Refusing this offer, Colonel Milligan left home, intending to qualify himself to study medicine;

but, owing to the wrangling and ignorance in the profession, he decided to study law. He worked with great energy, and on the 27th of October, 1835, at the head of a class of nine, one of whom was Edwin M. Stanton, was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Ohio. On the same day he was married to Sarah L. Ridgway, who died November 20, 1870. August 12, 1873, he married Mrs. Maria L. Cavender, daughter of Marshall Humphrey. Colonel Milligan always had a taste for farm work. In 1846 he removed to Indiana, and attempted to clear a farm. As he suffered from epilepsy, however, he was compelled to abandon it, and in 1853 returned to the practice of law. He soon became one of the foremost members of his profession—in important cases always losing sight of self in the interest of his clients. He never was a politician, and is too frank to make a successful one. He was an ardent opposer of the late war, and freely expressed his views of the result. For this he was arrested, tried by a military commission, and sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was commuted by Secretary Stanton to imprisonment for life. Colonel Milligan, however, denied the jurisdiction of the commission, and sued out a *habeas corpus*, which was certified on division to the Supreme Court of the United States. While it was there many overtures were made by the administration to induce him to dismiss the case. He was offered pardon for himself and all implicated, but answered that he wanted no pardon, for he had done nothing which he would not repeat; and, after eighteen months' imprisonment, the Supreme Court decided that the commission had no jurisdiction of his person. On his return home he received the greatest ovation ever given to any man in the state. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors and fellow-lawyers. Colonel Milligan is tall, straight, and broad-shouldered, with a fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes. He enjoys vigorous health, having been little affected by age.



MOCK, LEVI, attorney-at-law, Bluffton, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, April 20, 1840. He is the son of Emsley (and Ruth) Mock, a man of great size and strength, standing six feet five and a half inches, and weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds, who was a farmer and one of the earliest settlers in Randolph. Levi received his early education in the common schools of Randolph County, then at the Farmers' Academy, Jay County, and at the seminary at Winchester, leaving there in 1863, when he farmed for three years. He then began reading law with E. L. Watson, of Winchester, for two years. July 1, 1868, he removed to Bluffton and entered upon the practice of his profession. In October, 1869, he formed a partnership with J. S. Dailey, the firm being Dailey

& Mock, it being now the representative law firm of Bluffton. On the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 84th Indiana, but, on account of sickness, was discharged in April, 1863. A sturdy Democrat, he was elected mayor of Bluffton in March, 1869, and re-elected in 1870, 1871, and 1872. He was again re-elected in 1873 for the term of two years (the charter having been changed, meantime, making the term of office two years), and also in 1875. He is president of the Agricultural Society of Wells County. He joined the Masonic Order in 1870, in which he has taken seven degrees. In religion he is liberal in his views. November 19, 1871, he was married to Rebecca C. Patterson, daughter of Samuel Patterson, one of the early settlers of Wells County. They have three boys. Mr. Mock is a man of fine personal appearance, standing six feet six inches, of splendid presence, courteous, and social. He is a lawyer of high standing, and enjoys a successful business, and is a man who has studied hard and profited thereby.

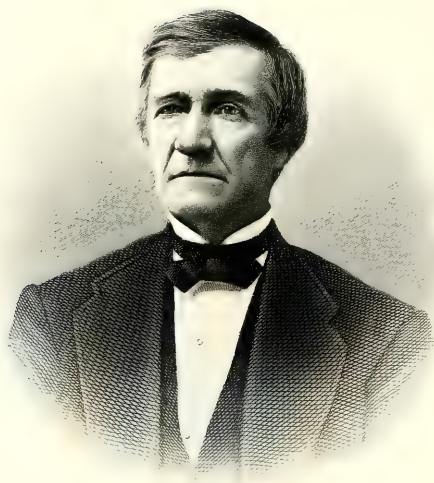
CDOWELL, JAMES FOSTER, of Marion, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1825, and is the son of Thomas J. and Nancy (Bell) McDowell. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish extraction. James McDowell, his grandfather, served in the Revolutionary army, and all his ancestors were true patriots. His father died in 1850, of cholera, near Chimney Rock, Wyoming, while en route to California. The educational advantages afforded to James F. McDowell in boyhood were indeed few. He attended a common school for a time, but at the early age of eleven obtained a situation in a printing-office in Greenville, Ohio. Craving knowledge, he at length determined to supply so far as possible, by severe study during leisure, the deficiencies in his education. Accordingly, he took private lessons of Judge Beers, of that place, in all the common branches. In these he made very satisfactory progress, but did not stop here; for he had long desired to become a lawyer, and at the first opportunity he entered upon a course of legal study, under the instruction of General Bell, of Ohio. He read law until 1846, when, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar. During all this time Mr. McDowell worked more or less at his trade, having no other means of support; and in 1847, although he had begun to practice law, he established the *Greenville Herald*. His vigorous mind, which all the unfavorable influences of early life could not enfeeble, was now actively employed in the twofold labors of lawyer and editor. His work, his talents, and the general character of his intercourse with the public, made him very popular; and in 1848 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Darke County. In April, 1851, Mr. McDowell removed to Marion, Indiana, where he

established the *Marion Journal*, and also continued the practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged. He is a staunch Democrat, and has rendered his party important service as a speaker. Though never a petitioner for office, and even averse to becoming a candidate, he has been called to serve the public in positions of honor and responsibility. In 1852 he was a presidential elector; but declined all official positions from that time until 1862, when he accepted the nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District, and after an interesting canvass, in which he discussed at numerous political meetings the important questions then at issue, he was elected. Ten years later he became a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. McDowell is president of the Marion and Kokomo Narrow Gauge and of the Frankfort, Toledo and St. Louis Railroads; and he has aided every enterprise promotive of the material prosperity and the educational advancement of the citizens of Marion. With regard to religion, he is a firm believer in Christianity, but is not connected with any denomination. His family are members of the Christian Church. James F. McDowell is one of the best political speakers in his Congressional District, and has taken active part in several campaigns. His success in the legal profession is due in a great measure to his oratorical powers. In 1875, in the murder case of West vs. McMath, he was employed by the prosecution, and his speech before the jury was pronounced the best ever made in the Grant County court-house. Although specially adapted to advocacy, he does not neglect the other duties of his profession, and in all respects is an able lawyer. He is very popular with the masses, and has many warm personal friends among his peers. Mr. McDowell married, in 1848, Miss Annie, daughter of Rev. George Adams, of Ohio, a Disciple clergyman. He is a man of strong domestic attachments, devoting himself to the welfare of his family, especially to the education of his children, who are six in number, two daughters and four sons, one of whom, George L., is now his partner in the practice of law. He has lost by death one daughter, Annie Jessie, born June 22, 1862, who died January 2, 1879.

MOORE, SAMUEL, late of Huntington, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1809. His father died when he was two years old, leaving a widow and four children in straitened circumstances. At nine years of age Mr. Moore found a home among strangers. Here he was obliged to rise at four in the morning, feed the stock, chop wood, and drive oxen, summer and winter, enduring untold hardships, until he was fourteen years old. During this time



Yours, truly,
Jas. A. McDowell.



yours Truly
D. Moore

he was sent to school for three months of one winter, the only educational advantage he ever enjoyed. His mother then removed to Clinton County, Indiana. When twenty years of age Mr. Moore became the owner of a wagon and yoke of oxen, with which, as a teamster, he carried supplies from the vicinity of Lafayette to a trading post near Fort Dearborn. On one of these trips he was urged to trade his team for a section of land now occupied by the city of Chicago, but he thought a yoke of oxen on dry land was a better possession than a farm under water; a lost opportunity which verifies the truth of Shakespeare's words: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Mr. Moore first came to Huntington in 1832, while buying furs for Hollister & Co., of Buffalo; he packed the furs upon the back of his Indian pony and walked by its side, following the Indian trails that alone marked the forest. In 1833 he settled at Woodworth's, near the forks of the Wabash River, selling provisions to those engaged in the construction of the canal. In June, 1834, he voted at the first election to elect Justices of the Peace for Huntington Township, which is now known as the county of that name. One hundred and forty-seven votes were polled at that election. His marriage, in June, 1837, was the first in the county of which any record is found. In 1838 he was elected one of a board of justices, taking the place of county commissioners. He subsequently held a post-office appointment under President Fillmore. He was one of three directors who constructed a plank road from Huntington to Liberty Mills. He contributed liberally to every public enterprise; churches, schools, public roads, every thing tending to material, social, and religious advancement, shared his generosity. But it was as a merchant and citizen that he was best known in Huntington and vicinity. Beginning his business career in a little shanty at Woodworth's, he became one of the leading grain and dry-goods merchants of Huntington. For forty years he pursued his chosen work, with unquestioned honesty and tireless industry. The early settlers found in him a friend and helper, loaning money to many of them to make the first payment on their land, giving them credit for food and clothing until their crops were gathered. Hundreds of those who planted their homes in the wilderness, now blooming like the rose, remember with tears his generous sympathy, and bless his memory. He never oppressed the poor, wronged the widow, or defrauded the fatherless. Although he experienced many business trials and reverses, he never sacrificed the purity of his purpose to wreak vengeance on an enemy, and his gentleness was never embittered by a betrayal. Quiet, modest, and unassuming, deeds not words revealed the excellence of his character. Although possessing unusual facilities for amassing a large fortune, he enriched others rather than himself. His unsuspecting confidence

made him sometimes the victim of dishonest designs, and his gains passed from under his very eye without awakening suspicion. At his death he was in only moderate circumstances, yet there is not a tear or a stain upon aught that he bequeathed to his family. His example, embodied in a long and blameless life, and holy, peaceful death, is an imperishable inheritance. He died April 24, 1877, at Huntington, aged sixty-eight years.

"Life's rugged path with patient feet he trod,
True to himself, his fellow-men, and God"

BRIEN, JUDGE JAMES, of Kokomo, son of John and Eleanor (McClughen) O'Brien, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 8, 1828. His father was a native of Virginia, and was a teacher during early manhood, but finally became a farmer. He died in Marion County, Indiana. The mother of James O'Brien was a native of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. The public school, with its admirable system of instruction, in which the pupil passes from the infant class through grade after grade, until he graduates from the high school and is ready for college, was then unknown, and James could prepare for the duties of life, only by making the best of the opportunities afforded by the common school and useful reading. So earnest was he in the pursuit of knowledge that, after mastering the studies of the common school, he read every book he could obtain, digesting and assimilating its contents, until they became a part of his mental organization. He engaged in teaching, and, meanwhile, in 1849, began the study of law. After eighteen months of diligent application, he became a student of Thomas J. Sample, an attorney in Muncie, and was at length admitted to the bar in Anderson. He commenced practice at Noblesville, in the fall of 1852. He remained there until the autumn of 1871, and then removed to Kokomo, which has since been his home. Mr. O'Brien's abilities have not been unrecognized by his fellow-citizens, and he has been called to serve them in various positions of trust. From 1855 to 1859 he was clerk of the Circuit Court at Noblesville. In 1862 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature, and, in 1871, was appointed Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, holding the office until 1873, when the new division of the state into judicial circuits was made. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and for four years was a trustee of Asbury University. He has been a stockholder in what is now known as the Bee Line Railroad, and has been otherwise identified with the material development of the country. In 1853 the Judge became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was

master of the Blue Lodge from 1860 to 1863. His religious opinions are in accord with the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has long been connected. In politics he is a Republican, and has been active in stumping the county for that party. Judge O'Brien was married, May 8, 1854, to Miss Charlotte Louisa Lindsey, daughter of Thomas Lindsey. Seven children have resulted from this union, of whom five are living. From humble circumstances, and through adversity, he has risen, unaided, to an honorable position. The material results of such patient, long continued effort have hardly been commensurate with the energy and talent employed, although he has gained a competence. Clear perception, analytical judgment, together with the power to weigh men and evidence, are qualities that appear in the judicial and professional relations of Judge O'Brien. As a man he sustains a reputation in keeping with his position as a lawyer. In social intercourse he is very companionable, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

ARRISH, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES SHERMAN, of Wabash, is one of the most gallant of that number whom posterity, gazing in grateful remembrance down the long, narrowing vista of the past, will view side by side with Washington and his heroic compatriots. General Parrish was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1830. He is of honorable descent. His father, Judge Orris Parrish, a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and of English and German extraction, was a prominent lawyer, very able as an advocate in criminal cases, and was for several years Judge of the Wyandotte District, so called, extending from Columbus to Sandusky City, and consisting of twelve counties. His practice became very extensive, embracing the whole district. He was an intimate friend of that able jurist Charles Sherman, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, father of General W. T. Sherman and Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, in honor of whom he named his son Charles Sherman. His wife, the mother of the subject of this biography, was Aurelia Butler, whom he married about the year 1813. She was born in the state of New York, and was the daughter of Ebenezer Butler, a direct descendant of one of the four brothers of that name, who were all prominent officers in the American army during the Revolution. Their ancestors came from Ireland, during the troublous times in the reign of Charles the First. Charles lost his father at the age of eight years. Soon after this sad event the family removed to Delaware, Delaware County, where he attended a select school. Not content with such meager instruction, he longed for better opportunities, and at length

was gratified in becoming a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University. After remaining there for a time, he took an irregular course at Kenyon College for one year. On leaving college, in 1847, he entered the law office of Judge Searle and the Hon. S. S. Cox, at Zanesville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1851, after a rigid examination before the Supreme Court. Circumstances prevented his practicing then more than a few months, but, in the fall of 1852, he removed to Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, and there continued until September, 1854, when he finally settled in Wabash. In 1856 Mr. Parrish was elected prosecuting attorney for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, embracing seven counties. In 1858, declining a renomination, he entered into partnership with the Hon. James D. Conner. The firm enjoyed a large practice, and it existed until 1861. Mr. Parrish early manifested a love for military exercises, and, in 1857, organized the "Wabash Guards." In 1859 they encamped one week, fully organized and equipped, on the Tippecanoe Battle Ground. Though a holiday company, it was composed of the stuff warriors are made of, for it furnished eighteen officers, besides private soldiers, for the Rebellion. On the morning after the firing upon Fort Sumter began, Mr. Parrish, realizing that the dread necessity of war had come, and that he must draw the sword in battle instead of mere parade, announced his determination to enlist for the defense of the Union, and immediately opened a recruiting office in the law office of the firm, and by the time the call for seventy-five thousand men was issued he had enough recruits for two companies, whom he forwarded to Indianapolis. Of these, one company was soon organized and assigned to the 8th Regiment of Infantry, the others finding their way into other regiments. Mr. Parrish went to the front as captain of this company. On the day of the battle of Rich Mountain, in West Virginia, he was "officer of the day," and, being such, neither he nor his company could engage, it seems, in the fight. Impatient at this restraint, especially as his company was the best in the regiment and also anxious for the fray, Captain Parrish urged the commander to relieve him, which was then done, and with his men he soon mingled in the tide of battle. At the close of the three months' term of service, he returned to Wabash and recruited two companies for three years, or during the war. With these he reported at Indianapolis for the 8th Regiment, and, on September 5, 1861, was commissioned major. Missouri was then the scene of desperate strife, and thither the 8th was hurried to reinforce the struggling Union forces. They took part in the battle of Springfield, where fell the brave General Lyon, and spent the fall and winter in Missouri. Marching south-west into Arkansas, they engaged in the hard-fought battle of Pea Ridge. Then, crossing the Ozark mountains and pressing eastward,

they finally reached the Mississippi River in July, 1862. Major Parrish was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in May, 1863. During the spring and early summer of that year, the 8th Regiment participated in the ever memorable siege of Vicksburg, crossing the river below the town, and first meeting the enemy at Port Gibson. In this engagement Lieutenant-colonel Parrish acted with distinguished valor. A certain regiment lay at the foot of a hill exposed to destructive fire, and he was ordered to reinforce them. On hurrying to their support, he found them, brave men as they were, holding their ground in stern submission to a sense of duty and pride, though defenseless, while the merciless shot tore through their ranks, making the place a slaughter pen. Their commander, supposing the 8th had come to relieve instead of to reinforce him, withdrew his troops, leaving Lieutenant-colonel Parrish in the same peril, without support. But he was not the man to tamely submit. With that genius that will not be the victim of circumstances, he instantly resolved to change the situation. To lie there was death; to retreat, dishonor. He did not hesitate, but drawing his sword and leaping forward he shouted, "Come on, boys." They followed, and up the steep, through the storm of hurling shot, charged leader and men; their front a line of firm-set faces and gleaming steel, right onward they went, till they swept into the very smoke and flame of the rebel guns. Then for a moment there was a hand-to-hand struggle, and the foe were sent flying from their intrenchments. For this impetuous charge which, as was generally declared, turned the tide of battle in favor of the Union forces, General E. A. Carr, of the regular army, recommended Lieutenant-colonel Parrish for promotion; but this was not received until March, 1864, when he was commissioned colonel of the 130th Regiment of Infantry. He went into the battle of Port Gibson sick with camp fever, and after the engagement, being worse, was sent to the officers' hospital at Memphis. He received a thirty days' leave of absence to visit home, but declined to avail himself of it, expecting soon to recover and report for duty. On regaining his health he rejoined the 8th Regiment, then in the works before Vicksburg, and remained during the siege until the surrender of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. With the command he then went to New Orleans and took part in the expedition up the Teteche River. At its close he returned home on leave of absence, remaining there during the winter of 1864. The next spring, as colonel of the 130th Indiana Infantry, he again went to the front, and marched and fought through all that brilliant campaign, from Resaca to the capture of Atlanta, one hundred days in the almost incessant sound of cannon. After the fall of that city Colonel Parrish retraced his steps with the Twenty-third Army Corps to reinforce General Thomas at Nashville. On approaching the town they came suddenly in sight of or

near the Confederate camp. General Cooper said, "Let us hew our way through; we can do it," to which Colonel Parrish, always ready for a perilous duty, at once assented. But it was six miles to the city and the attempt would be made at fearful cost. It was finally decided to make a wide detour, outflanking the enemy, and enter the city on the opposite side. This was safely done, but required a march of one hundred and twenty-eight miles. When General Hood made his desperate attack upon Nashville, the 130th and their gallant colonel bore an honorable part in its defense. After the place was saved, he was sent with his command, via Louisville and Washington, into North Carolina, where they engaged in the battle of Kingston, and then rejoined General Sherman at Goldsborough, whom they had left at Atlanta just beginning his "march to the sea." Colonel Parrish was breveted brigadier-general in March, 1865, and placed in command of the western district of North Carolina, consisting of seven counties, with headquarters at Charlotte. The duties devolving upon him in that station obliged him to remain in the service eight months after the capitulation of Lee and the close of the war. Finally, December 2, 1865, he was mustered out, and laying by his sword he resumed the labors of peace, engaging again in the practice of law in Wabash. In 1867 the people of Wabash and Kosciusko Counties testified their appreciation of the meritorious service General Parrish had rendered the country by electing him to represent them in the state Senate. He served in that body during the session of 1867 and 1868, and was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1868 he resigned the Senatorship and accepted the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy. But the following year he resigned that also to fulfill the duties of Inspector of Customs at New Orleans. This position he occupied until 1873, when he returned to Wabash and the work of his profession. In 1878 he was elected mayor of that city, and still holds that office. General Parrish is warmly attached to the Republican party, and takes an active part in stumping his county. In 1877 he joined the temperance movement, and has since given it his hearty support. With reference to his religious opinions, General Parrish is one of that fast increasing number of intelligent people who are called liberals. He was married July 27, 1859, to Annie Cox, daughter of Rev. Samuel J. Cox, a Methodist clergyman, of Zanesville, Ohio, and an old pioneer of that place. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are living: Annie M. and Cornelia J. The other child, Sherman, died January 1, 1863. In the foregoing the life of General Parrish has been briefly and plainly told. His military career alone, if given in detail, would occupy many pages, and show him, as his comrades testify him to be, one of the bravest and most efficient of army officers. In the important civil positions he has

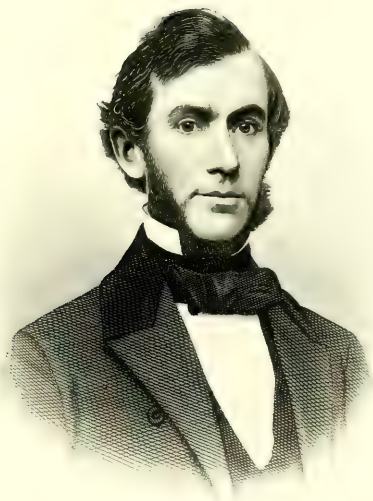
held, he has always acquitted himself with credit. He is regarded as a man of no small mental caliber, an effective political speaker, a useful temperance worker, and an experienced and trustworthy lawyer.

PETTIT, JOHN UPFOLD, of Wabash, Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit. In this age, when there is so little just discrimination between the true and the false, when shallow assurance is often better appreciated than unpretending merit, it is pleasant to contemplate the career and character of such a man as the subject of this memoir, who, though unassuming, has not been underestimated by the people, and who, in return for their attachment, has taught them how valuable may be those public services that must be sought for, and are never seen obtrusively displayed, as it were, on the political auction-block. Though a man of unpretentious worth, he possesses that magnetic force that silently attracts men, those mental qualities and personal graces that grapple them to him as with hooks of steel, and that tact and power that make men and events subserve his just purposes. John U. Pettit is a scion from superior stock. In his life-currents are mingled the sturdy strength of the Scot and the ardor, vivacity, and buoyancy of the native of sunny France. His grandfather, Jonathan Pettit, was of French and Scotch descent. He lived in New York, upon his farm, between Saratoga and Stillwater. He participated in the two battles fought at those places preceding the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and thus, being a chaplain, used both Bible and sword in defense of American independence. Judge Pettit's father, George Pettit, was a native of Saratoga, New York. Their ancestors were of the Puritan type—industrious, resolute, and sternly religious. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Upfold, was born at Stepney, England, in 1800. She was a foster-sister of the late Bishop Upfold, of Indianapolis. John U. Pettit was born in Onondaga County, New York, September 11, 1820. In a school in his native village he acquired, before his thirteenth year, such an education as none but a precocious boy could obtain. Then, for about four years, he attended an academy at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, and another at Cazenovia, Madison County. Having completed the academic course, he went, in 1836, to Hamilton College, then to Union College, then under the presidency of Doctor Nott, where he graduated in 1839. He had grown up among leading lawyers, and, having thus been inclined to the legal profession, he made that his choice, and even while in college began to prepare for the bar, with Doctor Telkampff as his preceptor. On leaving Union, he entered the law school at Pompey, taught by the noted Hon.

Daniel Gott, concerning whom the "Reunion and History of Pompey" contains the following:

"Among the large number of gifted and eminent men who entered the legal profession from his office were Seabred Dodge, Charles Mason, John U. Pettit, Harvey Sheldon, Charles B. Sedgwick, Henry J. Sedgwick, George H. Williams, Le Roy Morgan, S. H. Hiscock, Charles Foster; and these and all others who were students in his office bear concurrent testimony to his kindness and anxious solicitude for their honor and welfare."

After remaining there about one year, young Pettit went West to visit his sister and her husband, William Corbin, the founder of nearly every Baptist Church in the Upper Wabash Valley. Pleased with the country, he remained in Indiana, and continued his studies in the office of the late Hon. D. D. Pratt, at Logansport. In April, 1841, he was admitted to the bar, and at once removed to Wabash and commenced practice. The lawyer's career is one of strife, in which only the strong and skillful can succeed. The preacher meets with little opposition; he has but to please those who deem it undutiful to be incredulous and critical. The physician may be a mere empiric, and yet eulogized and supported. But the lawyer's work is done in full view of the impartial, Argus-eyed public, a learned judge, a thoughtful jury, and counsel with whom, as wary, trained antagonists, he must try his cause, hilt to hilt. A mind keen and strong, knowledge varied and extensive, and a tireless energy must be his, if he would gain the splendid prizes that, far beyond the reach of common mortals, await his grasp. Few young attorneys pursue their studies with such ardor and ready comprehension as did Mr. Pettit. Displaying marked aptitude for all the details of practice, it was not long before his success was assured. Very soon, in 1844, his qualifications and the general tenor of his life had so won the esteem of the people that they elected him, though not yet twenty-four, to represent them in the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1850 he was appointed United States Consul to Maranham, Brazil. Proceeding to that country, he was required to act also as vice-consul, which office gave him supervision of the other consulates in the Northern District of Brazil. This devolved upon him responsible duties, but afforded opportunities, which he did not neglect, for acquainting himself with the habits and customs of the people and the many natural objects of interest in that remarkable land. That terrible scourge, the yellow fever, visited Maranham during his stay, and in one evening he saw carried past his window a hundred uncoffined corpses, which were left half-buried in the potter's field. In 1852 he returned home; and in January of the year following, Governor Wright appointed him Judge of what was then the Eighth District, which contained nine counties. In the summer of 1854, having been already nominated, he resigned,



Mours, Italy.

John W. Pettit

and was elected Representative to Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, and occupied that position during the Thirty-fourth, the Thirty-fifth, and the Thirty-sixth Congresses. In 1862 he engaged very actively in recruiting soldiers for the war, and in less than three weeks mustered thirty-five hundred men. In the following year he helped to organize the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, Indiana, which was afterward turned over to the state, and which is in a prosperous condition. In 1864 Judge Pettit was again elected to the Legislature, and chosen Speaker of the House. Those were turbulent times, when Indiana and the departments of the state government were infested by rebel sympathizers plotting treason, and this office, at all times a responsible one, especially required a man of nerve and incorruptible patriotism. In 1865 occurred an episode in the life of Judge Pettit, which is of such general interest as to demand preservation. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, citizens of Indiana, had been condemned to death by a United States military commission, for a reasonable conspiracy in this state. No time had been fixed for the execution, and Horsey's sentence had finally been commuted, but on May 2, 1865, an order came from President Johnson to carry the sentence into effect "without delay." The date first fixed was May 19th, and afterward June 2, 1865. Judge Pettit was immediately dispatched to Washington by Governor Morton to secure from the President a commutation of the sentence. A graphic account of this mission and its final result is given in the following statement by Judge Pettit, called forth, in 1876, by the publication of an interview of a Chicago *Times* reporter with the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, in which the latter arrogated to himself the credit of obtaining the commutation of the sentence. We quote the article, as abridged by the Indianapolis *Journal* of November 21, 1876, and also by the writer, omitting the latter part:

"To make my statement quite intelligible, a mention of the following facts is proper: I had been for several years a member of Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District, my term ending with Lincoln's inauguration. During two of those years I had lived at Brown's Hotel, now the Metropolitan. I was thus a witness, at Washington, of the darkest night of the Union and the mad scenes in which the Rebellion began. A notable event was, first, after Jefferson Davis in the Senate withdrew the state of Mississippi, to which Andrew Johnson replied; and when afterwards, again, Benjamin withdrew Louisiana, in a speech specious and ornate, folding up the old flag, and laying it away because it had done its whole duty. Andrew Johnson, in red-hot, defiant words, in the name of Tennessee, in the midst of the turbulence of secession, proclaimed then her devotion to the Union that would not die. Union men felt stronger that night; and few, I think, of either House, but went to Andy Johnson, in person, to thank him for his words. I mention this, not to say I was intimate, for I was not, but that these very events made us acquainted. At the time in question, May, 1865,

although the Legislature was not in session, I was, officially, Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. Leaving home early in the morning, I think Tuesday, I was in court when it met (fourth Monday of May). On my way down from Peru (getting a *Journal* from the up train), I read the order directing the execution of Bowles and Milligan. The very reading was a shock. While Lincoln was living I had understood from Governor Morton there was to be no execution of these sentences. Having left the court-room, some one, I think General Terrell, told me Governor Morton had called to see me at the Supreme Court Room. I thought it a personal kindness, and thanked him. Soon after, I was at the office of Thomas B. McCarty, then Auditor of State, whose naked word of friendship was stronger than any bond, and the common friend of both McDonald and myself, and he told me Governor Morton had been there, asking for me. A little later, some one told me Governor Morton wished to see me before I went home. It was near my train time; I answered I would go. Any body knowing Governor Morton understands that when business is to be done there is no ceremonial. On entering I met him standing near the door. I am certain we remained standing as we took each other's hands. Though our families had dined at the same table, I do not think he even inquired after them. His manner showed concern, and his words were abrupt. 'You have heard of the President's order for the execution of Bowles and Milligan?' I answered, 'Yes.' 'What do you think of it?' I answered, 'Governor, I don't yet see where this military commission has its authority. We have lived this whole war with all our courts open. A military court exists only by necessity, where civil courts are subdued. Here civil courts have never been subdued. It is the void judgment of a court without power, and its execution would be barbarous. As a state we have done our whole duty. Peace is coming. In a state fuller of danger than any other, danger has been kept down. Internal rebels have been quieted by thousands. The state has been invaded, and it has been taken care of. She has sent one hundred and forty thousand men to the front, and now, at the beginning of peace, Johnson ought not to pick us out first of all the states, and have a military execution in our midst, as if we did not know how to keep the law.' Governor Morton said: 'That is just what I think. There is no reason now for executing such a judgment. We are at peace. Necessity is ended. I have remonstrated against these executions with Johnson, in every form, by letter and telegraph. He is obstinate, and is determined on this execution. It shall never occur, but by having my remonstrance in his sight.' And then he said, 'You must go to Washington, at once.' I first said, 'Governor, I can't go. I left home saying I would return to-night. I am not prepared to go.' He said: 'These men are citizens of our state, entitled to the care of her laws, and you are as much bound to this duty as I am.' I paused an instant to think, and then told him I would go. These words were spoken rapidly as they can be read. We counted the time. It was but a few minutes to the Eastern train. The Governor said he would give me a letter, giving me authority to represent him with the President. I went to get ready, while he was writing the letter, telegraphed my wife, and immediately returned to the Governor's room. I was absent so briefly that his letter was unfinished, and I stood at his side as with clear hand he wrote the finishing words. I depend here on memory. The final words were: 'Mr. President, I protest against these executions.' These

last words were written with more than the usual quantity of executive ink, underscored with bold, broad lines, like ribbons, across the page, the boldness and distinctness of them having the meaning of emphasis. It was addressed, and delivered to me as an open letter. 'I want you,' Governor Morton told me, as he handed me the letter, 'to deliver this letter in person to the President; to remonstrate against the execution of these men, on the reasons I have suggested, and what your prudence suggests, in the interest of these men, and for the honor of the state; and to remain there and stand by it, never leaving till remonstrance is unavailing.' I told him I would, and I observed every syllable of my duty. What Governor Morton wished and aimed to do is very plain. In a few minutes I was on the train, never pausing till I reached Washington. While this pending execution was the busy topic of the many thousands making the hive of Indianapolis, few of whom knew me, none of them all were acquainted with my errand but Governor Morton, Tom McCarty, and myself. I reached Washington at the close of that great sight, the final march of Sherman's grand army, 'that marched to the sea' seventy thousand strong, on final review before the President, the official representatives of every people, and the worth and beauty of the land. All Pennsylvania Avenue, from sidewalk to top, at all balconies and windows and hanging over the roofs, seemed filled thick with swarms of bees with wondering and thankful thousands gazing at the spectacle. The steady column kept moving on, under ragged flags, from the blood and smoke of fields now historic, along the avenue, past the President; the faces of the returning men brown with marches and scarred in battle, but gleaming with new thoughts of union established and peace and home, the gleam of their steel swaying with their long, swinging gait, but their feet solidly striking the pavement, like the ticking of a clock! Six hours and a half, General Sherman says, after he himself had reached the President's stand, the wonderful procession moved on in sight of the President. It was the day of peace accomplished, and sacred as a Sabbath. I recall this, because it does not seem probable that any one would be visiting the President on that day. . . . Next morning after my arrival, at the first moment of audience, I went to the President's. The scene was bewildering. Meade's and Sherman's armies together, one hundred and sixty thousand strong, were at large and filled the streets. The approach to the White House, the walks and lawns, were a wilderness of people. Sentinels were at the door. I had never seen that before. Inside it was a jam. I struggled on to the President's door, which, with hardly room for the usher, was surrounded with a crowd anxiously turning their faces toward the door and waiting. Some were heroes who were introduced by their pictures, made familiar during the war. There were many women in silks and many in weeds. But the door where the usher stood was the point of interest. . . . [Through the usher's personal regard for Judge Pettit he was at length admitted to the President.] As the party was bowed out, Mr. Johnson turned, and I rose instantly and delivered my letter. He read it, paused, and, as if without motion except to turn his look at me, then remarked, 'You have a Governor in Indiana that uses strong words.' I answered: 'Mr. President, when Governor Morton feels warmly, he speaks so,' and I referred to the subject. He spoke suddenly and impatiently, and this was his next expression: 'Governor Morton ought to know by this time that traitors are to be punished.' I felt I was not remembered, and referred to the gloomy time be-

fore the war, the courage his words inspired, how we thanked him for it, with what steady heroism he had kept his word, and, now that we were at peace, that this was the nation's day of mercy. A reference to these times seemed to make him kind. He said, in substance: 'My judgment does not yield to suspending these sentences, but I will be glad to talk with you about it. I am going to dinner. Come at five. I will arrange; you can pass in.' I returned at the time, passing sentinels at the entrance 'by the President's order,' past friend Brown, and met the President alone. The subject was carefully talked of. The President rested strongly on the facts that Lincoln had approved of the sentences, though he had not ordered the executions, and that the law questions had been carefully considered by Mr. Stanton and Judge Holt in their departments. At this meeting, or one the next evening, I can't say which, I mentioned Mr. Lincoln's assurance that these sentences should not be capitally executed, and that his words were morally a commutation at least, if not a pardon. The President's answer was prompt and decisive: 'Mr. Lincoln acted on his sense of responsibility, and I now act on mine.' But the consideration of chief weight in my mind, and which I sought most to press, was that the Civil Court of Indiana (United States), sitting with two Judges and examining this question, had divided in opinion, and that the matter was coming into the Supreme Court of the United States; that the force of this conviction by the military court would be strengthened, if its action should be affirmed in the Supreme Court; but, if denied there, the execution of these men in the mean time would hereafter be criticised as judicial murder. This interview lasted, without lighting the gas, till past twilight. The President seemed already worn and glad to escape care. It was his expression, several times repeated and with pleasure, that all was now at peace and that every body could stay at home. Among other things common friends were spoken of—Hatton (Bob Hatton, so-called) and General Zollcoffer, whose last words in Congress were for the Union, but who had died on the field in the Rebellion; but he spoke with unspeakable contempt of Nelson, at first a Union man, who had contrived to be arrested, and at the first sight of a prison had given up his loyalty and gone into the kingdom of Jefferson Davis. The interview was not satisfactory. The President said: 'I think I shall say no, but I will not now, lest I should change my mind, and I do not wish that answer to stand in the way. Come to-morrow.' I am sure this day Mr. McDonald did not meet the President. I went the next morning, but the crowd was no less, and the answer was: 'Come at five.' The second evening, I had another interview, shorter and no more satisfactory. I met the President two or three other times. . . . On the day of the commutation of the sentences, I met the President by appointment in the morning. He said: 'I am not now able to say yes, nor am I willing to say no; but I will give you a decisive answer this evening.' I think he said five o'clock. He seemed struggling with the obligation of a very painful duty. At the appointed time I went to the President's. The house was still. I inquired of the secretary for the President. He answered he had gone to Bull's Run to review an army corps returning from the South. I asked if any answer had been left for me. He answered no. While thinking what next to do, I went to a window fronting the Potomac with the Long Bridge in sight. In a few minutes an orderly entered and delivered a message to the secretary. He then came to me and said: 'This is the order for the commutation of these

sentences. The President forgot it when he left, but has sent an orderly back from Alexandria.' I waited only to know that this decision would be immediately communicated through the War Department, and he answered it would, immediately. It is my impression we went together to the door, he turning one way toward the War Department, myself in the direction of the telegraph office, to convey to Governor Morton the result of my mission. This was unmistakably the first public information of the fact."

The reader will observe that Governor Morton had previously exerted all his potent influence to save Bowles and Milligan, but in vain, until this last effort; and that, from among all the able men who would cheerfully have gone at his bidding, he selected Judge Pettit to perform that delicate and difficult mission, which he did in a manner not often exceeded in the annals of diplomacy. From 1867 to 1868 he was professor of law in the state university. In January, 1872, he was appointed Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, and, in the autumn of the next year, he was elected to that office, the number of the district having been changed to the Twenty-seventh. He still occupies that position. Judge Pettit, as has doubtless been inferred from the foregoing, is a zealous member of the Republican party. He was at first a Free-soiler, and voted that ticket when there were but twenty-three ballots cast in the county of Wabash. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. In 1846 he joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, has been several times a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the state, and was one of the founders of St. Anastasia Mesnil Lodge, Wabash. He was married, November 25, 1858, to Julia Brenton, daughter of Hon. Samuel Brenton, for many years a Congressman from the Tenth Congressional District; he died in April, 1859, while in Congress. Their marriage has been blessed with six children: Ott B., Henry Corbin, Nellie H., Amie E., Jane Upfold, and Mary Heffron. Judge Pettit has in a marked degree those traits and abilities by which men may make themselves "masters of their fates." It is not easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of such ceaseless and varied activities; little more can be done than to note their manifestations in his career. He has mounted rapidly from one sphere of usefulness to another, always acquitting himself most honorably. In his profession he has attained a high rank. He is a formidable adversary in court. He prepares a case thoroughly and manages it with masterly skill. Firmly linked logic, persuasive eloquence, witty repartee, scornful retort, and scathing invective, are all at his command, and he possesses in an unusual degree the ability to baffle, perplex, and outwit an opponent. Clear perception, perfect analysis, comprehensive thought, correct judgment, and stainless honor have ever characterized his judicial career, and he ranks among the ablest jurists in the state. To be able in

any assembly to respond to a sudden emergency with "words fitly spoken" is a faculty that many covet, but few possess. Judge Pettit, having a retentive, well-stored memory, with all his mental resources ready at his summons, is a graceful and effective impromptu speaker. Being widely known and respected, it is probable he has not yet reached the zenith of his usefulness; and it is hoped, especially for the sake of public interests, that he may last many years longer with health unimpaired.

 POLLARD, CLARK N., Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of Howard, was born in Randolph County, Indiana, August 9, 1834. His parents, Allison and Mary Pollard, were both born in Shelby County, Kentucky, and lived there until their marriage, when they removed to Ohio, and subsequently into Indiana, and were among the early settlers of this state. Allison Pollard was a volunteer in the War of 1812, under General Jackson, and was in the battle of New Orleans. Both he and Mrs. Pollard, his wife, are still living, at the advanced ages, respectively, of eighty-four and eighty-one, having been married sixty-one years. Judge Pollard's early instruction was limited to the common school—that cherished institution of a free land, that has so often been the nursery of able men. As he grew toward manhood, his strong desire for knowledge and for the development of his faculties impelled him to make every hour of leisure and every available book subservient to this purpose; and thus works of biography, of history, and of general literature were read with avidity, and their contents treasured in his retentive memory. At length he abandoned farming, which had been his occupation, and began fitting himself for the legal profession by becoming a student in the Law Department of the Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University. Graduating from that institution in 1863, he was soon admitted to the bar in Kokomo, and immediately commenced practice there. In May, 1865, he was elected city attorney of Kokomo, and served two years, and was again chosen in 1868. In March, 1873, Mr. Pollard was appointed Circuit Judge of Howard County, and in October of the same year was elected to that office. He is a Democrat, but not a professed politician. He and his wife united with the Missionary Baptist Church in 1857, and remained therein until 1863, when they became members of the Christian Church, to which they still belong. Judge Pollard was married March 4, 1855, and the lady of his choice was Miss Sophronia Kirkpatrick, whose parents were natives of Indiana. His is a contented, contemplative mind. He sits as in a wayside nook, gazing calmly out upon the turbulent world, unmoved by its terrors or its enticements, yet per-

forming every duty assigned him. As a lawyer and a jurist he ranks well, and those who have been favored by an intimate acquaintance with him speak in the highest terms of his many virtues.

REED, GEORGE IRVING, proprietor and editor of the *Peru Republican*, of Peru, was born in Cass County, December 14, 1838. He was the son of James and Margaret (Cox) Reed. His father was a pioneer settler in Cass County, having come at an early day from Ohio. His mother was a native of Tennessee; her father served in the War of 1812. Mr. Reed was educated in the district schools; at the Cass County Seminary at Logansport, and the Union Christian College at Merom, where he graduated in 1866. As a student he excelled in the languages, and during the last three years of his college course he taught the Latin classes. In July, 1866, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Peru city schools, which he was obliged to resign, on account of ill-health, at the end of six months. After recuperating for about a year Mr. Reed, in connection with J. M. Brown, Esq., purchased the *Peru Republican*, since which time he has been its editor. The firm of Reed & Brown continued as such for about one year, when Mr. Reed purchased Mr. Brown's interest, and remained sole proprietor until 1873. Mr. M. R. Sinks, a practical printer, was then received as a partner, and he took charge of the mechanical part of the business. In May, 1878, he sold his share to W. W. Lockwood, Esq., of Odell, Illinois, a gentleman of superior ability, and the firm is now Reed & Lockwood. Under Mr. Reed's management the *Peru Republican* has become the leading newspaper of Miami County, its circulation having increased at least fourfold, and it is universally recognized as one of the oldest and most influential political journals of Northern Indiana. From 1867 to 1871 he occupied the position of school examiner; he is now one of the city school trustees and president of the board. In 1878 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature. His paper is open for articles written in the interests of education, and few men have done more than he has toward developing the present effective educational system of his county. An earnest Republican, the columns of his paper are devoted, during the political campaigns, to advocating the principles of his party. Mr. Reed is a member of the Christian Church, and an active Mason. As an editor and manager of a newspaper he is careful and prudent, always seeking to promote the best interests of his community. His editorials show him to be a close observer of men, measures, and events. During the late war Mr. Reed enlisted in the 21st Indiana Volunteers, 1st Heavy Artillery, but was at once detailed for

clerical duties, in which he continued until peace was declared. He has been foremost in supporting all enterprises for the good of the public. He is of medium size and height, has genial, pleasant manners, and stands deservedly high as a conscientious, intelligent, public-spirited citizen. January 13, 1870, he married Maggie Bell, daughter of N. Bell, Esq., a prominent citizen of Kokomo. They have one child.

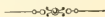
RICHMOND, CORYDON, physician and surgeon, of Kokomo, was born in Onondaga, Onondaga County, New York, November 22, 1808. At the age of nine he became acquainted with pioneer life in Ohio, to which state his parents, John Lambert and Lorana (Patchin) Richmond, emigrated in 1817, settling first fifty miles from Cincinnati, and, the next year, at Newtown, ten miles east of that city. The branches studied in the only school which he attended were reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the meager teaching there received was in part supplemented by home instruction and influence, for his father was a physician and clergyman, and his mother possessed superior traits of character. Though his tastes inclined him to mechanics, in which he has always shown much native ability, he obeyed the wishes of his parents, and embraced the profession of medicine, studying at first in his father's office. He attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, during the session of 1831 to 1832, and at their close began practice in Pendleton, Madison County, Indiana, where he remained till 1838, and then removed to Indianapolis and entered the office of his father and Doctor G. W. Mears, who were in partnership. After remaining about five years, he returned to Pendleton to stay until he could find a suitable place in which to locate permanently. In the fall of the following year, 1844, in company with N. R. Lindsay, he visited the Indian Reserve, as Howard County was then called, and, after spending some time in examining it, both decided to settle there. Accordingly, late in the season, they returned and built their cabins; and the next spring removed thither with their families. That little settlement was the beginning of the present thriving city of Kokomo, and there Doctor Richmond has ever since resided. In 1847 he was chosen to represent Howard and Cass Counties in the Legislature. In 1844 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and was the first Worshipful Master of Kokomo Lodge No. 93, and first High Priest of Chapter No. 31, and is at present a member of the Council of Royal and Select Masters. He has also taken the Order of High Priesthood. In 1863 he became assistant surgeon in Military Hospital No. 3, Nashville, Tennessee, and remained until failing health compelled him to return home. In March, 1865, he

repaired again to Nashville, and helped to care for the wounded, and to fit up the hospital for colored troops. In 1867 he was elected mayor of the city of Kokomo, and served two years. Doctor Richmond was for several years a member of the Baptist Church, to which his parents belonged. He is not now connected with any religious society, though his belief accords with that of the New Church, founded upon the doctrines promulgated by Swedenborg. In politics he formerly acted with the Whigs, and is now a Republican; but regards the present management of parties as corrupt and tending to exclude the masses from full representation. Doctor Richmond was married, February 16, 1830, to Nancy Page Stockton, who died soon after, in September, 1833. He was again married, October 6, 1836, to Frances Hawkins, daughter of Rev. Jameson Hawkins, of Indianapolis. This union remained unbroken for thirty-five years, but at the end of that time, October 5, 1871, death came. He was united to his present wife, Mrs. Lydia E. Saxton, on the 9th of September, 1873. He has had four daughters, the result of the second marriage: Louisa W., wife of J. M. Leeds; Sarah Jane, wife of Joseph Anderson, deceased; and Lucinda and Margaret, each of whom died at the age of six years. Doctor Richmond has shared the burdens, and in some degree the success, of the people of Howard County for nearly thirty-five years, witnessing the gradual transformation of the country from a forest to its present cultivated state, and undergoing all the privations incident to the life of a pioneer physician. He has built up an extensive practice, and during his long residence there has preserved a healthful uniformity of life, never mounting to the heights of fame, nor ever descending beneath the level of true manhood; always diligent, honest, temperate and charitable, and useful and respected in all his relations, both private and public.

ROSS, NATHAN OLIN, lawyer, now a resident of Peru, Indiana, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, on the 14th of September, 1819. His father was William O. Ross, a native of Windham County, Connecticut. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Wilson. She also was from Boone County, Kentucky. Although the subject of this sketch first saw the light in that land renowned for chivalry, he may well be claimed as a representative man of the Hoosier state, his father having moved to Decatur County, Indiana, in 1821, when Nathan was but two years of age. As there were in those early days no wagon-roads, much less a prospect of railroads, a pack-horse was their only mode of conveyance. In a country log school-house, near where the town of Greensburg now stands, Mr. Ross obtained the rudiments of an ed-

ucation. In 1838 his father settled upon a piece of wild land near Wabash, Indiana, and Nathan, then a lad of eighteen, with his younger brother, commenced clearing it for a farm. As Mr. Ross, the elder, was possessed of a knowledge of the law, it would not seem strange that the boy, who showed a desire for study, should find his inclination also pointing that way. The task assigned him by his father was to split two hundred rails per day; that done, he might study. Thus, after a hard day's work, the young man, having gathered hickory bark to make a brighter glow, pored over his book by the firelight on the hearth during the long winter evenings, often so exhausted that he would fall asleep over the self-imposed task. "Where there is a will there is a way," is a maxim of which the life of Mr. Ross is an exemplification to the youth of the present day, and a valuable one. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1839, being then but twenty years of age. Thus he speaks of himself: "I had no instructor in my studies, and my knowledge of the law was exceedingly imperfect, so much so that in giving advice I was governed more by my instincts of justice than by legal maxims." Extending his general education by a short term at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, he was ready to enter upon his professional career. At this period he resided with his father, about two and a half miles from Wabash, where he pleaded his first case, his father being the opposing counsel. The justice of the young man's cause, coupled with his earnestness, won the sympathy of the community, and he was successful. His father then suggested that he seek a new location, which he did, settling in Peru, Indiana, in 1839. Here he was married, in 1841, to Mary Minerva Ewing, of Peru, and here he has resided for forty years, devoting himself almost exclusively to his profession, in which he now stands in the front rank. At the age of twenty-eight or twenty-nine, in 1848, Mr. Ross was elected a member of the state Legislature, representing Miami County in that honorable body. He was again elected in 1865 to the same position, serving the state with commendable zeal and unswerving integrity. Mr. Ross is warm-hearted, and upright in his dealings, and is very much attached to the associations that cluster around the family hearth-stone, possessing a sympathetic nature, almost womanly in its generous impulses and depth of affection. His politics and religious belief, like his profession in life, he has never changed. In the former he has been and remains a life-long Democrat, while the Old-School Presbyterian Church has always held his creed. He is decidedly Calvinistic in his views. Ten children have been born to him, five of whom are still living, all married but the youngest daughter, who is now completing an education. The youngest son is practicing law with his father. Several years since the beloved wife of his youth, the mother

of his children, left him to mourn henceforth her irreparable loss. For several years Mr. Ross has acted as attorney for the Pan Handle Railroad, having his office in Logansport. He is constitutionally opposed to controversy, and hence in the practice of his profession advises compromise, wherever it can be made without too great a sacrifice. He possesses a disposition yielding to persuasion, but stubborn to resist coercion. His friends throughout the state are urging his name for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, a position which few are better able to fill satisfactorily, yet one which his natural diffidence would perhaps lead him to refuse.



RICHMOND, COLONEL NATHANIEL P., mayor of the city of Kokomo, was born at Indianapolis, July 26, 1833. His father, Ansel Richmond, was a native of New York, of New England descent. He was the first circuit clerk of Madison County, and a few years previous to his death, which occurred November 22, 1833, he became a member of the prominent law firm of Fletcher & Richmond, Indianapolis. His mother, Elizabeth S. (Pendleton) Richmond, was born in Ohio, and her ancestors were Virginians, her mother having been a cousin of President Madison. At the age of seventeen he entered Brown University, in Rhode Island, but ill-health compelled him to leave before the close of his sophomore year. In the hope of regaining his strength, and incited by a love of adventure, he set out for a trip across the continent to the Pacific coast. The journey was made through Nebraska, Wyoming, and Idaho to Oregon. There he remained about three years, engaging in business sufficient to meet expenses, and traveling in various directions over much of that territory, and enjoying Western life in all its fullness and freeness. He then went southward into California, and after a time embarked on the long homeward voyage. Arriving after a stormy passage at Nicaragua, he crossed the Isthmus without hindrance, though it was about the time of General Walker's filibustering expedition, then re-embarked for New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi, and at last reached home in safety, after an absence of just four years, having started on the 11th of March, 1852, and returned March 11, 1856. To a young man such a tour was a memorable one, and could not fail to have a marked effect upon his life and character. Young Richmond then became a student of law, in the office of Lindsay & Harrison, in Kokomo, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1856. The following month Mr. Lindsay withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Richmond took his place, remaining in that connection until the fall of 1860. He was then engaged as the special collecting agent of Fitzgibbon & Hammond, Indianapolis.

But at last the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery culminated in the appeal to arms, and the strength and talent of the North responded to the President's call for troops. Mr. Richmond was among the first to go. In April, 1861, he joined Captain T. M. Kirkpatrick's company, on its arrival from Kokomo, and was elected second lieutenant. The regiment of which this company formed a part, served under Rosecrans in West Virginia, Lieutenant Richmond acting much of the time as aid-de-camp on the staff of that general. August, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry, and promoted in August, 1862, to the rank of colonel. Up to this time he had served also under Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley. The rest of his military career is contained in the following extract from the Howard County Atlas:

"Succeeding his promotion, Colonel Richmond had a special engagement for which he got from his brigade commander, General Buford, a high compliment, as follows: 'At Kelley's Ford he (Colonel Richmond) drove a superior force of infantry out of the woods, running them in all directions. On this occasion he was distinguished for his marked gallantry.' But the first general engagement in which his regiment took part, after the eagle was placed on his shoulders was the battle of Manassas, General Pope in chief command, with General Buford still in command of brigade. During that terrible contest this Virginia regiment repelled a charge from Stewart's cavalry, and in the changing fortunes of battle countercharged and cut its way through the lines of the same intrepid Confederate general. Antietam and South Mountain followed in quick succession; after which winter-quarters were sought within the defenses of Washington. While here Colonel Richmond was placed in command of his brigade. The campaign of 1863 opening, the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac was organized under command of General Pleasanton. In this organization the First Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Richmond, was assigned to the First Brigade, General Farnsworth, of the Third Division, General Kirkpatrick. General Custer commanded the Second Brigade of the same division. Up to the battle of Gettysburgh, and for months afterward this division of cavaliers were almost continually in the saddle. At this stage of the war cavalry had become an important arm of the service, equally so in heavy engagements as upon the flanks of the enemy or upon the flying raid. Hence in the ever-memorable struggle to repel the bold invasion of General Robert E. Lee, that invincible division of cavalry seemed to perform a part almost indispensable. Colonel Richmond and his brigade were in the thickest of the fight; within thirty feet of him General Farnsworth was killed at the first charge. Being the ranking officer now left, Colonel Richmond immediately assumed command of the First Brigade, continuing to hold the same up to the date of his resignation, the next November, 1863. In following and harassing Lee's retreat, this brigade was under fire more or less every day. At Hagerstown they had the advance, Custer's brigade being further towards Williamsport. A superior force of the enemy here turned and made battle upon them, and for a time threatened to surround and overpower them, but with true military instinct Colonel Richmond saw in time his chance for escape. Upon the weak

point a charge was ordered, and with impetuous, resistless valor, they cut their way through and were saved. Troops, artillery, supply trains, all were saved. A writer, about that time, said of Colonel Richmond, 'He has won an enviable distinction as a cavalry officer; he led a brigade through the battles of Gettysburg and lately in our movements, and has been made chairman of the board of inspectors of cavalry.' Suffering from injuries received by the falling of his horse, that had been shot under him at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, he procured leave of absence, and withdrew to Culpepper Court House. But getting no better he here resigned, as before stated, and came home. Again, unsolicited, in the spring of 1865, he received an appointment as colonel in General Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, and was assigned to duty as superintendent of the recruiting service for that corps in the state of Indiana. Serving till the following August, he resigned."

Colonel Richmond is a Republican, and has been elected to important offices. From 1864 to 1868 he represented his district in the state Senate. He was a member of the city council in 1869, and again during the years 1871 and 1872; and in May, 1873, he was elected mayor of the city of Kokomo, and has held the office three consecutive terms, including the present one. He took a leading interest in building the Wild Cat Gravel Road, which passes directly through his farm, in Ervin Township, and has acted as secretary of the company ever since its organization. Colonel Richmond was married, January 19, 1858, to Miss Mary Kennedy, daughter of Peter B. Kennedy. Four children have been born to them, of whom two died in infancy. A daughter and a son survive: William, born December 25, 1864; and Glenn, born May 17, 1866. The Colonel was made the recipient of a beautiful gift from his comrades in arms, which must ever be a pleasing memento of them, and of camp and battle-field, and an expression of their high regard. It is an elegant gold-mounted saber and belt, of regulation pattern, with the following inscription:

"Colonel N. P. Richmond, from his friends and brother officers; this saber is presented in token of their appreciation of his honor, courage, and devotion."

The following encomium upon the First Virginia Cavalry and its commander is from a correspondent of the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, writing under date of September 22, 1862:

"I will just here speak of one engagement which will at once prove the fighting qualities of Colonel Richmond. On the 21st of August our pickets were driven in from the posts at Kelley's Ford, on the Rapidan. Colonel Richmond received an order to proceed with his regiment, and find, if possible, the position and number of the enemy. At noon we crossed the river and found the enemy's picketers and skirmishers in force. Considering that but child's play we drove them before us with ease. Our regiment was ordered to take the center and advance cautiously through the woods. On emerging therefrom, we received a heavy volley from the advance regiment of a brigade, which

we found drawn up in line of battle; a charge was ordered, and, through clouds of smoke and fire, we dashed upon the brigade. The gallant Colonel, at the head of his men, raising himself in his saddle and flourishing his saber, cries out 'Come on, my bully boys,' and in a moment they were lost in the smoke. The incessant firing, and clashing of sabers parrying the thrusts of the bayonet, the almost demon-like cheering of our men, formed a scene beautifully grand. The rebels retreated, and we were ordered to fall back to an open field beyond the road. Colonel Richmond was covered with blood from head to foot. Two noble fellows who were at his side had been shot, and their life's blood was still warm upon his clothes. The gallant charge of this regiment at Bull Run, when the left wing under McDowell was being turned, has elicited great praise. It has been said that the First Virginia Cavalry, by keeping the enemy back, saved ten thousand of McDowell's infantry."

Colonel Richmond is familiar with nearly every part of our broad land, having been in every state and territory in the Union except the Carolinas and Alaska. He possesses energy, courage, self-reliance, quick perception and decision, all the qualities that make the successful military officer and the leader in civil affairs; yet with these is united a modest estimation of self that is a "candle to his merit," revealing more clearly the genuine virtues of his character.

ROSE, BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN B., deceased, of Wabash, Indiana, was a brave, patriotic soldier, who defended his country against foreign aggression; a conscientious, capable legislator; and a man of lofty moral aspirations, who respected the rights and endeavored to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. He was born in New Jersey, February 15, 1792, and died in Wabash, Indiana, May 9th, 1875, aged eighty-three years. Of his early life nothing is known. On the 7th of October, 1812, he enlisted as ensign in the 15th Regiment of United States Infantry, under General Pike, and in the following May was commissioned second lieutenant, and served two years in the last war with Great Britain. He participated in the battle of Little York, where, by the explosion of a powder-magazine, three to four hundred of his regiment were killed, together with General Pike, the commander. He was also at the battles of Sackett's Harbor, Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, Chippewa, and part of his regiment was in the battle of Plattsburg. He was also with Commodore McDonough in the engagement on Lake Champlain. In 1817 he removed from New Jersey to Indiana, and engaged in farming. Five years later he organized Union County, and was elected sheriff, holding that office by re-election three terms. In the years 1824, 1831, and 1840 he was chosen to represent Union County in the Legislature; and in the discharge of that duty he voted for the first railroad in the state, and for the

Wabash and Erie Canal. As the people had comparatively few facilities for acquainting themselves with public affairs, Mr. Rose gave them a summary of Legislative proceedings in the session of 1825 and 1826, in a "Circular," from which we make the following extract, of general interest, as, in showing the slender resources of the state and of Union County at that period, it enables the reader to appreciate more fully the progress of the last half-century:

"After strenuous opposition, a law was passed attaching two miles of Franklin to Union County, which will add perhaps one hundred and fifty polls to our population, make a considerable addition to our revenue, and be the means, I trust, of relieving the people of some part of this year's taxes. There was remaining in the hands of the state Treasurer on the 3d of December, 1825, the sum of \$6,332.27. The assessments for the year 1825 amounted to \$40,131.39; add to this the \$6,332.27, and the amount in the treasury will be \$46,463.66. What the probable expense will be for the present year I am not able to say. The public debt, as officially returned, amounts to \$21,301.62. In 1820 the assessments amounted to \$14,978; and in 1824 to \$44,445—showing an increase in four years of \$29,467. It gives me much pleasure to be able to say that our county revenue is in a flourishing condition, there being more than four hundred dollars in the treasury."

In 1822 Mr. Rose was elected colonel of the 16th Regiment Indiana Militia, and in 1830 elected brigadier-general. In 1852 General Rose applied for a bounty land-warrant, which application, and the Congressional proceeding to which it gave rise, recalled a certain remarkable event in his career as a soldier. This event was a duel between himself and First Lieutenant Roberts, of the same company. During the military operations on Lake Champlain in 1814, when Lieutenant Roberts was in command of the company, they were suddenly attacked. He faltered, and began to retreat, when Lieutenant Rose sprang forward, in his impetuous valor, and, without intending to usurp authority, virtually assumed the chief command, and, leading the men to the charge, repulsed the enemy. This gallantry won the applause of the regiment; and, stung with jealousy, Lieutenant Roberts challenged him to mortal combat, and the latter accepted the issue, it being thought dishonorable in those days to decline a challenge. The duel was fought with pistols, and both were wounded. In consequence of this violation of army regulations, the names of both combatants were stricken from the rolls by order of General Armstrong, Secretary of War. The remaining facts on which the application was made may be seen in the following portions of the report of the "Committee on Private Land Claims:—"

"At this time record evidence alone was permitted to establish the qualifications of the service; and the application of General Rose was refused because the record of his discharge did not seem to bring him within the letter of the law. An appeal was taken from this decision to the Secretary of the Interior, the official

superior of the Commissioner of Pensions. Notwithstanding his favorable inclination to the application, a reference was made by him to the Secretary of War, to determine if this discharge was within the meaning of the act of 28th of September, 1858. The decision was adverse to the application. . . . It is understood to be in the view that Rose's services were meritorious, notwithstanding this instance of transgression of discipline, and in the spirit, if not in the letter, of this law, which left him standing on a footing of common merit with other officers of the war, that the Secretary of the Interior makes use of the following language: 'The claim, therefore, was rejected upon pure technical grounds alone, which were deemed imperative under the provisions of the act of 1850; although, upon its intrinsic merits, it was my opinion, and still is, that the claim is a meritorious one, which, although there is no authority in this department to allow under existing laws, is a just and proper one for the beneficent interposition of Congress.' Taking into consideration, then, his volunteer enlistment in the service, his prompt preference, which implies merit, the duration and field of service, the commendation of his official comrades, his discharge from the service by general orders, the pending application for restoration to his rank during the war, and the objection (technical, purely) for excluding him from the benefits of the act of 1850, the committee can not but think his services were meritorious, and his discharge not dishonorable. The committee, therefore, report back the bill, with a recommendation that it be passed."

Hon. S. W. Parker, who introduced the bill, was unable to carry it through to a successful issue; but, three years later, the Hon. John U. Pettit made a similar effort, and finally succeeded in securing its passage. The official correspondence between Hon. John U. Pettit and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions shows, in part, the obstacles the former had to overcome in obtaining, through act of Congress, the desired land-warrant. General Rose was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity. The following extract from a letter written by him to Hanna Lodge, on the occasion of the celebration by the lodge of his eighty-third birthday, gives in brief the history of his connection with the Order:

"I have tried to live the great principles of Masonry this fifty-eight years, as an upright and good man, in order to make the Order and the world better and happier for my having lived in it. Herewith please accept my portrait, representing one of the pioneer fathers in Masonry, having helped to form the Grand Lodge of the state of Indiana, January 12, 1818. I was a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1819, assisted in the organization of three blue lodges and two chapters."

The following is from an obituary by Wabash Chapter, No. 26, Royal Arch Masons:

"No Royal Arch Mason of our membership was more faithful in attending the various communications of our chapter, none who admired its teachings and lived up to them more perfectly, none whose general character was so above criticism."

He had long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At his demise he was trustee of Noble

Township. John B. Rose was married to Beulah Bond, of Cumberland, New Jersey, in 1820. Seven children were born to them, six of whom are living: Levi B., Mary, Rebecca, Burr, Harriet, and Martha. Hannah, the oldest daughter, died in 1874. His wife died in 1873.

ROSS, JOHN HARVEY, M. D., of Kokomo, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, May 17, 1844. His father, David Ross, a native of New Jersey, was at that time a farmer, but a few years later entered the ministry of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, of which for many years he had been an active and worthy member. His mother, whose maiden name was Whitesell, was a plain, domestic Christian woman, greatly devoted to the welfare of her family. His education from his childhood until his thirteenth year was obtained in private subscription schools in his native county. He then attended for three years a private academy, of which his father was a director. Mr. Ross, who was of decided anti-slavery proclivities, seeing the approach of the war, removed with his family, in 1860, to Vigo County, Indiana. Soon afterward the subject of this sketch there enlisted as a private in the Union army, in Company K, 115th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. After the war Mr. Ross pursued his studies privately, while working on the farm at home, and while teaching school. In his twenty-second year he entered the ministry, in the same Church with his father, and labored in this capacity four years. During that period of clerical work he laid the foundation of a medical education, and at its close entered the department of medicine and surgery in the University of Michigan. There he spent one year. Then, after practicing medicine a few months, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he remained one college year, and graduated as a doctor of medicine. He immediately opened an office in Hannibal, Missouri, but, after remaining for one year, removed to Kokomo, Indiana. There he engaged in practice, and soon took a prominent place in the front rank of the profession in that city and Howard County. Doctor Ross is a member of the Republican party, and takes considerable interest in local politics. He is at present coroner of the county, and has been nominated for re-election. He is also a member of the board of health of the city of Kokomo. He is a Master-mason, and a member of the Howard County Medical Society, of the Kokomo Academy of Medicine, and of the Indiana State Medical Society. His wife is a native of New York, and is a daughter of Peter Drake (lately deceased), of Clark County, Illinois. The foregoing is a brief, unadorned record of a man, not yet thirty-seven years of age, who has talent sufficient, when aided by patient effort, to elevate him to

distinction. His ministerial work, requiring, as it often did, the manifestation of tender sympathy for those in distress of body or of mind, was a peculiar, and, in certain respects, an invaluable preparation for the profession of healing; and his labors also partially developed abilities, both as a speaker and writer, which it is hoped will not be left to decay in the absorbing duties of medical practice. Few indeed have been more diligent in self-culture, more capable in the application of principles, or more deserving of such hard-earned success. In commending the virtues of his character and his efficient treatment of disease, his fellow-citizens do not forget his comparative youth, and the fact that he will probably have yet many years in which to extend his practice and influence.

ST. JOHN, ROBERT T., attorney-at-law, junior member of the firm of Steele & St. John, Marion, was born in Covington County, Mississippi, October 27, 1828. His father, Doctor Samuel St. John, was, for a time, a surgeon in General Jackson's army, in the War of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Darling. Her father and the father of Doctor St. John both served as commissioned officers in the Revolutionary army until the independence of the colonies was established. Doctor St. John obtained his medical education in New York. In 1817 he removed to Indiana; but, after remaining there a short time, he went, at the urgent solicitation of his wife's brother, to Mobile, Alabama, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He then removed to Mississippi, and thence, because of his wife's feeble health, to Ohio. In 1845 he settled in Indiana, in Grant County, where he organized the first Masonic lodge in that county, and became its first master. He was a charter member of the Grant County Medical Society, and was its first president. An excellent physician, a man of liberal attainments, and an affectionate father, his influence made a lasting impression on the character of his son. Robert St. John received such instruction as could then be afforded in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana. He had an eager thirst for knowledge, and read book after book, always selecting, when possible, those that he thought would in some degree prepare him for a professional life, to which he aspired even in boyhood. At the age of seventeen he entered an office as a student of law, and studied there four years. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar of Grant County. He had long cherished a desire for travel and adventure; and, as his health was somewhat impaired by close application to study, he determined to take a long journey. Accordingly, he started for California "in search of health and a fortune." He says, "The first I found, but the latter

cluded me." The tour also embraced a visit to Oregon, the West Indies, and Central America. After an absence of two and a half years, he returned to Indiana; and commenced the practice of his profession in Wabash in 1851. In 1854 he removed to Marion, where he has since remained, actively employed in the duties of an attorney. Mr. St. John is a zealous and influential member of the Republican party. He has filled the office of prosecuting attorney; in 1863 he was a candidate for the state Senate, but was defeated. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature from Grant County, but resigned after serving forty days. He was chosen, in 1873, a member of the board of control of the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, and served two years. He was nominated for the office of Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit, but the nomination was not sustained at the polls. Mr. St. John is not a member of any secret society. His family were Methodists, but he belongs to no Church. In October, 1859, he married Miss Emily Ward, of Michigan City. Robert St. John possesses talents of a high order. His mind is adapted to abstruse thought, to the consideration of abstract themes, and hence he is enabled to comprehend legal principles readily, and to master intricate cases. He has an extensive and thorough knowledge of law, and is thought to be well qualified for the duties of the bench. As an advocate he holds a leading place at the bar. His arguments before the court are clear, strong, and pointed, and are presented with animation and force. He is more logical than impassioned, relying almost wholly upon facts and principles, and appealing to the reason rather than to the emotions. He is a marked example of a self-made man; for, unaided, he has won his way from poverty and comparative obscurity to his present enviable position. He has a large fund of general knowledge, and is a man of broad views and decided opinions. He is fond of social intercourse, is a good conversationalist, and a highly respected citizen.

SAYLER, HENRY BENTON, lawyer, of Huntington, Indiana, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 31, 1836. His parents were Martin Z. and Barbara Sayler, and he is the eldest of a family of five children. His grandfather, Daniel Sayler, was twice a member of the Ohio State Legislature prior to 1820. His father was a member of the Indiana State Legislature in 1840 and 1841. His mother's father, Henry Hipple, was an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from about 1832 until 1836. In August, 1836, his father removed with his family to Indiana, where he remained until 1847, then going to Illinois. Mr. Sayler's education was almost entirely that of the common school, attending the Illinois Wesleyan Univer-

sity, at Bloomington, one year (1852-53) only, when he was obliged to suspend his studies on account of defective sight. He then commenced teaching school and reading law in Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained until the summer of 1855, when he went to Preble County, Ohio, teaching there until the winter of 1858-59. Continuing his law studies, on the 24th of February, 1859, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and March 31, 1874, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1859 he removed to Indiana, and, after spending a few weeks at Delphi, settled at Huntington, where he began his profession, which he has since followed, residing all the time at that place with the exception of a few months at Indianapolis and Connersville. He is a member of the Republican party, and was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States in 1872. In 1862 he was the candidate for recorder of Huntington County, and with the rest of the Republican ticket was defeated. July 15, 1863, he joined the Union army, and was mustered in as first lieutenant; the 28th of the same month he was promoted as captain, and on the 3d of September was made major of the 118th Indiana Volunteers, and, with the regiment, was mustered out March 1, 1864, having been in East Tennessee during the occupancy of that country by Longstreet, and in the battles of Blue Springs, Tazewell, Clinch River, and a number of skirmishes. He is a member of the Odd-fellows, and has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge and encampment. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, of Huntington. January 17, 1856, he was married, in Preble County, Ohio, to Miss Isabella Hart, whose ancestors were distinguished ministers of the Dunkers, or German Baptists. They have two children, both sons.

SHIRK, ELBERT HAMILTON, president of the First National Bank, of Peru, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, February 14, 1818. He was the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stout) Shirk, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. He attended the common school and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then studied two years in the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and taught the two succeeding years in the county seminary at Rushville, Indiana. In May, 1844, he settled in Peru. There, for eleven years, he was engaged as a merchant; first, in partnership with Mr. Harland two years, and afterward alone. In 1855 he commenced buying and selling Western lands; and has since operated largely in real estate. At present he is the owner of a large amount of city property, and numerous valuable farms, besides immense tracts in the West and

South. In one of the South-western states alone, he is possessed of no less than forty thousand acres. In 1857 he established a private bank, and has ever since been largely interested in the banking business. In 1860 he engaged again in mercantile pursuits. In 1867 the firm of Kilgore & Shirk was formed, and later it was changed to Kilgore, Shirk & Co., and it now carries on a very extensive general business. When the First National Bank, of Peru, was chartered, in 1864, Mr. Shirk became its president, in which position he still remains. This institution was started with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, which was soon after increased to one hundred thousand; it now has a surplus of three hundred thousand, which makes an actual capital of four hundred thousand, and it thus occupies the third position among all the national banks in the state, as to its capital and surplus. Mr. Shirk at first voted with the Whig party, and afterward became a Republican; but he is in no sense a politician. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and contributes generously to the support of his own Church and for the general work of that denomination. He was married, June 18, 1845, to May Wright, daughter of William Wright, of Franklin County, Indiana, who was of English descent. They have had four children, three of whom, two sons and one daughter are living; Milton is cashier of the First National Bank, of Peru, and Elbert W. is a banker, of Tipton, Indiana. The daughter's name is Alice. Mr. Shirk is of medium height, erect, and very slender. He generally enjoys good health, and there are few men of his years who are able to lead so active a life. His continued industry and careful management of his business have been rewarded with financial success. His manner is courteous and gentlemanly, and one soon feels at ease in his presence. His home is situated in the center of beautiful and spacious grounds, almost in the heart of the city. He is blessed with a conscientious Christian wife, and industrious, respectful children.



STEELE, COLONEL ASBURY, attorney-at-law, Marion, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, January 1, 1814. He was the thirteenth in a family of fourteen children; and is of Irish-English descent. His father, Joseph Steele, was the son of Abraham Steele, born in Ireland, from which country he emigrated to Maryland, and settled near Patapsco Neck. His mother, whose maiden name was Susannah Fields, belonged to an English family noted for their longevity—her brother William and her sister Elizabeth each nearly passing the age of one hundred. The parents of Colonel Steele emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky in 1789, when that country was entirely unsettled, and both beast and savage opposed the en-

croaching pioneer. The father died when this son was quite young; and the family removed in 1828 to Fayette County, Indiana. Mr. Steele received but limited instruction in boyhood; and worked on the farm until 1841, when he became a student of law in the office of Judge Caleb B. Smith, afterward Secretary of the Interior. After ten months of hard study Mr. Steele was admitted to the bar. Out of a class of five, only he and one other passed the examination. He continued to study in Judge Smith's office until two years had expired, when, in February, 1843, he entered upon the practice of his profession, in Marion. Owing to the illness of his wife, Mr. Steele could not transact business in other parts of the circuit, and it became necessary, therefore, for him to engage in work which would not require a protracted absence from home. Accordingly he accepted, in 1845, the nomination for clerk of the court; and was elected. In this office he served five years; and then resigned, and resumed practice, in partnership with Howell D. Thompson. The firm of Steele & Thompson continued until the beginning of the Civil War. Mr. Steele was nominated, in 1860, as Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District, but was defeated by John P. C. Shanks. In 1861, when the guns of Beauregard waked the slumbering North to arms, Mr. Steele was among the first to respond. He raised the 34th Indiana Infantry, and was appointed colonel. The regiment went to the front well drilled and equipped, and the men were greatly attached to their commander. All seemed favorable for long and useful service, when Colonel Steele became entirely disabled by inflammatory rheumatism, and was compelled to resign in the fall of 1862. He then returned home; and, being obliged to deny himself the privilege of military service in defense of the flag, he recommenced the practice of law, with Robert T. St. John, his present partner. In 1870, contrary to his wishes, he was elected to the state Senate, and served four years, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the last session. He introduced several important bills, which passed both Houses. Among them was "A bill to protect the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the tolls and revenues thereof, from sale or sequestration for the satisfaction of any lien anterior in point of date to the transfer of said canal to the trustees in 1847." The bill proposed to make the state a party to any suit instituted for the sale of said canal, or any part thereof, including the action then pending in the Carroll Circuit Court. Colonel Steele was untiring in his efforts to secure its passage, and to this end made one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in the Senate. He was in the second session successful, and the passing of that act secured the state against the payment of twenty million dollars. It was afterward incorporated in the state constitution. In the campaign of 1868 he was strongly solicited to become a candidate

for Congress, but positively refused. These nominations, except those made prior to 1861, were tendered by the Republican party, to which Colonel Steele became attached at the breaking out of the Civil War. At that time, together with a great many other Douglas Democrats, he found that his convictions were opposed to the sympathies of his party. He has never sought official position, always preferring the duties of his profession to those of a political office. The firm of Steele & St. John is the ablest and most influential in the county. They are attorneys for the Pan Handle Railroad, and, without effort to obtain patronage, are almost overtaxed with business. Colonel Steele is not a member of any secret society. He is somewhat independent in his religious views, but is more in sympathy with the doctrines of the Campbellites than with those of any other denomination. He was brought up in the Baptist Church, with which his parents were connected. September 5, 1838, he married Miss Louisa Wadom, a native of Indiana, daughter of Wilson and Lois Wadom, early pioneers of this state. This marriage was blessed with seven children, of whom five are living: Major George W.; Richard G., a lawyer; Asbury E., prosecuting attorney for the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit; Theresa L., wife of Doctor George W. Daniel, of Sweetser, Grant County; and William Douglas, deputy auditor of Grant County. Their mother died in 1869. Colonel Steele married again, June 7, 1870, his second wife being Miss Nellie N. Connor. Colonel Steele, though not a polished orator, is a powerful man before a jury in criminal courts. Blessed with a very retentive memory, he has at ready command the necessary facts and principles, and marshals them in logical array; he possesses a force of mingled pathos and scorn that makes him almost irresistible. He does not confine himself, however, to criminal practice, but also engages successfully in civil cases. In the Senate, as already seen, he at once became a leader, and rendered the state invaluable service. In the army, he was proved to be a man of indomitable will and utter fearlessness; and his necessary resignation was deeply regretted by both officers and men. He is unassuming without diffidence, and resolute without rashness—a man of strong likes and dislikes, and yet a general favorite. He is very genial and agreeable in society, and is possessed of lasting faithfulness in friendship.

STUTT, GEORGE WASHINGTON, attorney-at-law, Huntington, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 6, 1843. He is the son of Joseph (and Harriet) Stutt, a wealthy farmer. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Whitley County, Indiana, where he attended the graded and normal schools, and received a good sound education. March 4, 1863, he,

with his parents, removed to Huntington County, where he immediately entered the law-office of the Hon. D. O. Dailey, where, after a two years' study of the law, he was admitted to practice February 9, 1865. He at once entered upon his calling at Huntington, in which he still continues, enjoying a large and lucrative practice, and being acknowledged as one of the heads of his profession in the county. He is a man of great study and research, and thoroughly versed in all matters of law. In early life he was always of a studious nature, and given to discussion and debate. Although designed by his parents for a physician, he adopted law from choice and natural inclination. He has been three times elected mayor of Huntington—first under the old town corporation, and afterwards when it became a city corporation. Mr. Stutt is a man of great personal popularity, which is evinced by the fact of his having been thus chosen in a strongly Democratic town, he himself being a Republican. For three terms he was deputy prosecuting attorney, under Judges Dudley H. Chase, B. F. Ibach, and Judge Hess. During the term of his office he took a very active part in street improvements, and his influence and earnest service in the matter enabled the corporation to entirely pay off its debt, amounting to some twenty-seven thousand dollars. Some four years since he became a member of the Masonic Order, in which he has advanced as far as chapter and council. He has been an Odd-fellow for something like sixteen years, and in that society he has taken every degree, including encampment. At the age of ten he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is still a member, and has been one of the trustees of the Church in his town for some two years. He formerly took an active part in the Sunday-school, of which he was secretary and treasurer for nine years. He is a Republican, always taking a responsible part in the canvass. December 26, 1872, he was married to Mary A. Purviance, a most estimable lady, daughter of James Purviance, a prominent merchant of Huntington. Mr. Stutt is of fine personal appearance and impressive presence, a bright, intelligent, and courteous gentleman, of fine language, speaking readily, and is honored, respected, and beloved.

SPENCER, JACOB W., an eminent citizen of Marion, Grant County, was a native of Somerset, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 19th of March, 1808. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Armstrong) Spencer. His father was engaged in mercantile business, in which he obtained good success and accumulated a handsome fortune. Riches, however, bring no exemption from many of the disasters of life, as was experienced by him. Being out riding one day, his team became frightened at some object on the road



Jacob W. Spencer

and ran away, throwing Mr. Spencer out, and inflicting such injuries upon him that he shortly after died. The estate became involved in litigation, the heirs quarreled, and the result was that the whole was swallowed up in lawyers' fees and expenses of court, with the exception of a half section of wild land in Perry County, Ohio. To what lucky accident it happened that this was not also devoured by the disciples of Coke and Blackstone we can not tell; it may have been that they regarded it as worthless. Land was frequently given away at that time by owners rather than pay the taxes. Here the widow, with a sad heart, prepared to emigrate. She had ten children: James, Jessie, George A., Thomas, William, Benjamin M., Jacob M., Olive, Robert, and Jane, all of whom are now dead with the exception of Benjamin, aged seventy-four, and his sister Olive. Immediately upon reaching the new home the trees were to be girdled and cut down, the soil plowed as well as it could be, Indian corn and a trifle of wheat raised, and some pigs fattened. The operation of reclaiming wild land is by no means easy, and it presents for many years a desolate appearance, from the multitude of stumps still remaining. He and his brothers and sisters toiled assiduously on the farm at this work, and the place gradually improved, both in looks and in the quantity of its crops. He was not allowed to attend school except in the winter time, and indeed there generally was no instruction given in summer. The edifice in which the children were taught was of logs, roughly hewed, and plastered with clay at the interstices. Huge crevices admitted the cold air in the winter time, chilling the room so that not even the capacious fire-place could warm it. A sheet of greased paper made the window, and the seats were the rudest kind of benches. There were few branches taught, and there was no uniformity of text-books. Such knowledge as was there imparted in reading, writing, and arithmetic he obtained, and was able to make use of ever after. In his twenty-third year he had attracted the attention of an enterprising merchant, Judge Hood, who invited him to take a place in his establishment. This he did, and he made such rapid progress, and showed such good business qualifications, that he was subsequently admitted as a partner. This relation continued a couple of years, when he moved back to the home farm, which he subsequently purchased. He did not, however, return alone, but took a young wife with him. She was Miss Eleanor L. Moeller, and belonged to the same neighborhood. She continued a faithful consort to him for forty years, and until his death, bringing up a large family, and giving him counsel and aid when needed. She still survives. His mother remained with them, and he supported her till her death. Mr. Spencer immediately began to improve his farm, making new fences and out-buildings, and putting up a large brick house, which took the place of an old log one.

He remained there until 1849, when he removed to Grant County, buying a place near Marion, the county seat. Fortune had smiled upon him, and, in 1855, he left his residence in the country, settling in the city of Marion, where he had previously erected a large brick hotel in a modern style. The timber was all cut for him, and he manufactured all the brick used in its construction. Here he resided until his decease, which occurred on the 29th of August, 1873, being then sixty-five years of age. It was the result of a fall from a haymow. The distance was about twelve feet, and he sustained such severe internal injuries that his death followed eight weeks after. He left a family of six children, two daughters and four sons. The oldest daughter is the wife of Isaac Van Devanter, a prominent lawyer of Marion. (See sketch.) The second married F. A. Line, a wholesale merchant of Cincinnati, who died in 1876. Henry J. entered the army as a private at the beginning of the Rebellion, served faithfully during the entire time, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He died May 24, 1879. Otto B., now living in Chicago, has been engaged in buying and selling stock. George W. is an enterprising and successful farmer in Grant County, and also deals in stock. Robert J., the youngest of the family, now twenty-seven years old, is the proprietor of the Spencer House, which his father built twenty-four years ago. Jacob W. Spencer was a man highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. He was quiet and unostentatious in his manner, but kindly and genial. Honest poverty was always aided, and he assisted many who had no claims upon him. In public enterprises he was foremost. Churches, railroads, turnpikes, and benevolent societies were helped by him to the full extent of his means, and he also devoted much time to their furtherance. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but of no secret society. He voted the Republican ticket. With his abilities and popularity, it would have been easy enough to have been elected to office, yet he would not allow his name to be used for such a purpose. He was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and an obliging neighbor. Mr. Spencer was a man of sterling integrity, and his death was lamented by all who knew him. He was one whose opinions were his convictions.

TUDABAKER, PETER, banker, of Bluffton, Indiana, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, of which his parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Studabaker, were the first settlers. They removed there in 1807, while the wolves and bears were still to be seen, and while the country was almost an unbroken forest. Peter was born long after this, when the original wilderness had been subdued, on the 26th of February,

1833. He attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, receiving such instruction as it was in the power of the country pedagogue to give, when he removed to Bluffton, Indiana. There he entered the store of his brother, John Studabaker, as clerk, to whom he feels under obligations for his business training in early life, remaining in the business for ten years, and gaining a thorough knowledge of human nature and of the ways of transacting business. On leaving, he engaged in farming and stock-raising. His success and financial probity were so well known that in 1858, when only twenty-five years old, he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1860. In 1862, at the call of his country, he enlisted in the 101st Indiana Volunteers, and was commissioned captain the 15th of August of the same year. In 1863 he became major of his regiment, which saw much active service. It was engaged in most of the battles of Thomas and Sherman, and marched with the latter down to the sea, one of the most remarkable military movements recorded in history. After this he proceeded, with his regiment north to Washington, through the Carolinas and Virginia, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out with his men. During all this time he never lost a day from sickness or casualty. He immediately went back to Bluffton, resuming his old pursuits of farming and stock-raising. In 1866 he accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Bluffton. In 1869 he became a partner in John Studabaker & Co., a banking institution, since reorganized as the Exchange Bank of Bluffton, in which he has had eminent success. In 1874 he was elected commissioner of his county, and re-elected in 1876. In politics he is a consistent Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and the Masons hail him as a member; he joined them in 1864, and has taken the third degree. Major Studabaker was married, on the 28th of October, 1852, to Sarah Morgan, a lady of great worth, the daughter of John Morgan, an extensive miller of Ohio. They have five children living, three boys and two girls. He is highly esteemed in the community in which he lives, and, in fact, throughout the state, as an honorable, upright gentleman, who has won his position by integrity and industry, and whose naturally pleasing manners have been supplemented by extensive travel throughout the United States.

TEELE, MAJOR GEORGE W., of Marion, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, December 13, 1839. He is the oldest living son of Colonel Asbury and Louisa (Wadom) Steele. The family moved, in 1843, to Marion, where he attended a common school for several years, and then entered the Wesleyan University, in Delaware, Ohio. On leaving

college he commenced the study of law in his father's office, in Marion; he was admitted to the bar in February, 1861, and began practice in Hartford, Blackford County, April 11 of that year. But he was to figure in other and far different scenes. The office was to be exchanged for the camp, and the court for the field of battle. The long conflict of interests between the North and the South had culminated in an appeal to the sword, and Indiana, with her sister states, was arming for the struggle. Hearing that a company was forming in Marion for the 8th Indiana Volunteers, Mr. Steele went to that place, April 24th, and enlisted as a private. On reaching Indianapolis the company was found to be too large; and the surplus men, with the addition of others, were formed into another company, which was made a part of the 12th Indiana Infantry, with Mr. Steele as their first lieutenant. He took part in all the engagements of that year in the Ohio and Shenandoah Valleys and the Upper Potomac, in which the regiment was engaged. It was discharged at the expiration of its term of service, May 19, 1862. The following summer he raised a company, becoming second lieutenant, and joined the 101st Indiana Volunteers. September 6 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and, the same day, captain of Company I, which was immediately sent to join the Army of the Cumberland. January 8, 1863, he was elected major, by the officers of the regiment. Major Steele spent nearly two years in active service in the field, including the fight at Perryville and the severe engagement at Milton, Georgia, besides a number of minor battles and skirmishes, and proved himself a brave and competent officer. Recognizing this fact, the officers elected him, in June, 1863, lieutenant-colonel, but, the regiment having been depleted by battle and exposure to less than the minimum, Major Steele could not thus be mustered in. The regiment's next encounter with the enemy was at Hooper's Gap; then followed Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and Taylor's Ridge in Georgia, after which came that series of victories that culminated in the capture of Atlanta. In all these, Major Steele, acting as lieutenant-colonel, fought at the head of the gallant 101st, winning unfading laurels. Under his direction a bridge eleven hundred feet long was built in twelve hours across the Chattahoochee, the men pulling down houses to get lumber for that purpose. He then hurried on with the army in pursuit of Hood, tearing up and destroying the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad on the way. In the march to the sea the 101st bore a conspicuous part. They captured horses and mules and mounted them till few of the regiment remained on foot, and it had become, as the major facetiously remarked, the "largest bummers squad of the war." They secured also an ample supply of provisions; the animals numbered over seven hundred, all of which were turned over to the

quartermaster. Marching through the Carolinas, Major Steele pursued a Confederate force and captured thirty prisoners. The next day, while acting with twenty men on detached service, near Fayetteville, North Carolina, supposing that town in possession of our troops, he came suddenly upon the Confederate outposts. "Halt!" was the command, and a dozen muskets were leveled upon him. Being in advance of his men, he must rely upon his wits for escape. He resolved to deceive the enemy, and the resemblance of his dress to that of a Confederate officer, and his knowledge of the hostile commander's name, favored his purpose. Riding boldly up, he asked, "Where is Butler?" "Over there," answered the man addressed, pointing to a not distant camp. "No; Butler's men have different horses from those," replied the major; "I must see him, or write him a note; have you any paper?" He knew they had none, and, on their replying in the negative, said, "Well, I have some myself," and returned, as if to get it. Dividing his men into two squads, and directing them to feign drunkenness and advance irregularly, but so as to outflank the Confederates and prevent their retreat, he rode directly up to the one in command, as if to hand him a letter, and said, "I've been fooling you;" then, drawing a revolver, added, "I am a Union officer, will you fight or surrender?" "I surrender," replied the astonished and discomfited Confederate. Major Steele hurried his prisoners, twelve in number, to headquarters, then marched back to his command. The following day he was appointed to lead the skirmishers, because of his knowledge of the country, and before night he entered Fayetteville; a few days afterward he engaged in the battle of Bentonville. He was at Pond's Springs, near Greensboro, when Johnston's army surrendered at the latter place. He then went, via Richmond, to Washington, where the regiment was ordered to Louisville, thence to Indianapolis, where it was discharged, July 5, 1865. Major Steele served through the entire war, in every Southern state east of the Mississippi, having engaged in nineteen battles besides many skirmishes, a proud record to hand down to posterity. On laying by the sword he returned to the arts of peace, to farming and the real estate business. The following year, October 11, 1866, he married Miss Marietta, daughter of Hon. A. C. Swayzee. But his military career was not yet ended. He was commissioned, February 23, 1866, first lieutenant in the 14th United States Infantry, and ordered to Governor's Island, New York harbor, and thence to David's Island. His faithful wife accompanied him thither and through all his subsequent service in the regular army, for months at a time, while in the West, she did not see a white woman. In the spring of 1867 Lieutenant Steele was ordered by sea to San Francisco, and remained there until June of that year, when he was directed to

join his company at Camp Grant, Arizona. Here he served until July, 1868, when he was made regimental quartermaster, and ordered to Fort Yuma. Remaining there till April, 1869, he was then sent to Drum Barracks, California, and afterward to Tennessee. The headquarters of the regiment were established at Ash Barracks, near Nashville. At this place his daughter Meta was born. The Indians along the Upper Missouri becoming hostile, the regiment was transferred in May, 1870, to that region, and distributed at various points between Forts Randall and Thompson, with headquarters at Fort Randall. Lieutenant Steele endured the monotony of life on the far frontier about four and a half years, until, in October, 1872, he returned home on leave of absence. While there he was ordered to report to General Davis, New York City, for recruiting service, and, on obeying, was intrusted with the duty of conducting a detachment of troops to Austin, Texas. This done he was stationed at Indianapolis, having previously resigned the position of quartermaster. While in that city in the summer of 1874, he built a pork-packing establishment at Marion, and, receiving leave of absence, carried on that business during the following winter. February 19, 1875, he rejoined his regiment at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, and was made depot quartermaster at Ogden, where he remained until August, 1875. He then received a six months' leave of absence, accompanied with a tender of his resignation, to take effect at the end of that period. Thus Major Steele added to his war record an experience of nearly ten years in the regular army, making a military career of fifteen years, during which he traveled through nearly every state and territory in the Union. In February, 1876, he again engaged in the pork-packing business, in which he is still successfully employed. In building the pork-house and starting the business he used, besides his own, a borrowed capital; but such was his ability in management that the debt was paid the first season. He attributes his success in great measure to the assistance of T. R. Jenkins, of Baltimore, and the late James Sweetser, of Marion. The transactions between himself and these gentlemen form a rare exception to most others in exhibiting a perfect faith of man in his fellow-man. Major Steele was at times indebted to either one or the other in sums of from seventy-five thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, without any contracts or writings; and they never had reason to regret the trust placed in him. No greater evidence than this of a man's integrity could be given. Major Steele is a Republican, and at the district convention in June, 1876, received a large vote for nomination to Congress. Few have lived so eventful a life, and, before the age of forty, accomplished so much both in war and peace. Considering his capabilities, his justly earned wealth, and his honorable military services, Major George W.

Steele fully merits, as he enjoys, the confidence and respect of the people of Grant County. June 19, 1879, George Steele, junior, was born.

SHUNK, COLONEL DAVID, of Marion, was born at Tarrytown, Carroll County, Maryland, September 23, 1822; and died in Marion, Indiana, at the residence of Mr. Samuel McClure, in February, 1865. He emigrated to Cardington, Ohio, when fifteen years of age, remaining there until 1844, during which period he served an apprenticeship at the wagon and carriage making business, and, in October of that year, removed to Marion, Indiana. While our country was involved in war with Mexico, he organized a company of volunteers, and, entering the United States' service in the 5th Indiana Infantry, proceeded to the City of Mexico. At the conclusion of the war, on being mustered out of service, he returned to Marion, and resumed his peaceful occupation of carriage building, which he followed until 1850. He then established himself in business as a merchant, in which he was engaged at the breaking out of the Civil War. The echo of the guns of Fort Sumter had scarcely died away when Mr. Shunk again forsook his home for the tented field, and, in two days after the Governor's proclamation was issued, he arrived at Indianapolis with a company of one hundred and twenty men, partially armed and equipped. In the organization of the first six regiments, his company was assigned to the 8th; he was appointed major, and was with the regiment in that capacity during its campaign in Western Virginia, taking a prominent part in the battle of Rich Mountain, where he acquired great credit for his coolness in the engagement. At the expiration of the term for which the regiment was mustered into service, he returned with it to Indianapolis, and at the reorganization was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Colgrove appointed colonel of the 27th Indiana, and accompanied the regiment in its campaigns under Generals Fremont, Halleck, and Pope. At the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, being ordered to attack the enemy with the left wing of this regiment, he displayed, during the two days' engagement that ensued, so much coolness as to win the admiration of all his men. At Sulphur Rock, Arkansas, in April, 1862, he was appointed colonel, *vice* Benton promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers; and, in command of the regiment, shared the toils and privations of General Curtis's command in that memorable march, through the wilds of Missouri and Arkansas, to Helena, in the latter state. On the organization of General Grant's army for the reduction of Vicksburg, his regiment having been assigned to the Fourteenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Colonel Shunk, with his command, participated in the

battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, distinguishing himself in all these engagements by his gallantry and presence of mind. At the close of the Mississippi campaign, the Thirteenth Army Corps being transferred to the Department of the Gulf, Colonel Shunk, in command of the First Brigade, First Division, proceeded to Carrollton, Louisiana. In that capacity he accompanied the Teche expedition, and thence went to Texas. Colonel Shunk was a brave soldier, a benevolent man, and a genial friend, winning the love and respect of all with whom he came in contact. Had all our commanders equaled him, the Union cause would have been more speedily triumphant. Before his death he was made a brigadier-general by brevet.

STUDABAKER, JOHN, president of the Bluffton Exchange Bank, was born in Darke County, Ohio, August 15, 1817. He is the son of Abraham (and Mary) Studabaker, who was county commissioner for some twelve years. His education was received in an old log school-house, educational advantages at that time being but few, and to his indomitable pluck, energy, and perseverance, added to his native talent, is to be ascribed his success in life. He began his commercial career in a small store in Greenville, Ohio, where he remained until 1838, when he removed to Wells County, Indiana, bought a stock of goods, and went into mercantile business there, opening on the site of the present city of Bluffton in a small log-cabin, the country at the time being occupied by Indians, with whom he did most of his trading. He is a man of great physical as well as mental activity and resources, having in those days frequently walked from his home to Fort Wayne and returned in one day, a distance of fifty miles, and he still retains in the most remarkable degree his health, activity, and power of endurance. He continued his business, in which he was highly successful, until 1856, when he started the Exchange Bank. In 1863 it was organized as the First National, of which he was the president. At the expiration of five years it withdrew from its position among the national banks, and, in company with his brother and nephew, Mr. Studabaker organized the present "Exchange Bank," which is doing a large and general banking business, being the bank of the town. Mr. Studabaker is also extensively engaged in the produce business, Mr. Waring and David E. Studabaker being members of the firm, one of the most extensive in their part of the state. Its sales amount to about five hundred thousand dollars a year. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1844. In politics he is a most ardent Greenbacker, and in 1878 was the Greenback candidate for Congress, and polled eight



John. Studabaker

thousand eight hundred and fifty-one votes in his district. He has for a long time been a most active worker in the temperance cause, his first efforts in that direction dating back as far as 1840. He was married, July 7, 1839, to Rebecca Angel, daughter of David Angel, formerly sheriff of Darke County, Ohio, having served two terms, and also at one time a Justice of the Peace. They have had ten children, four only of whom are now living. Five died in childhood. One daughter, the wife of Mr. Waring, is dead, leaving behind her two children, who are still thriving. Mr. Studabaker is a man of fine personal appearance, enjoys good health, and is a man of high integrity, indomitable perseverance, and social virtues. He is pleasing, affable, and courteous in manner. In him we have one who is honored, esteemed, and respected as a Christian gentleman, and most eminently a "representative man."

WAYZEE, AARON C., merchant, of Marion, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 8, 1817, and died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, April 12, 1878. His father, Amos Swayzee, a native of New Jersey, was of French descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Henrietta Mary Crisfield, was born in Maryland. He received instruction in the common English branches, but, losing his father at the age of fourteen, he was unable to acquire a superior education, his time being chiefly employed thereafter in manual labor. His mother, on the death of her husband, in 1832, removed to Adams County, Indiana, near Fort Wayne, and, three years later, to Grant County. Aaron Swayzee had learned the trade of shoemaking in Ohio, and this occupied his attention till 1843, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Marion, where he had gone in 1835. Mr. Swayzee was connected with the Republican party, and was elected in 1876 to a seat in the Legislature, as joint Representative from the counties of Grant and Blackford. The Marion *Democrat*, of April 19, 1878, has the following, with reference to the course taken by Mr. Swayzee in that body:

"During the last session of the Legislature he boldly attacked the members in debate for accepting passes over railroads, which, he argued, would tend to influence their action whenever an issue was to be decided between these corporations and the people. It was a little matter in dollars and cents whether he paid his railroad fare or not; but in this case, as all through his life, he was governed solely by his conscience. There was none of the demagogue in his character. Every-where he was looked up to as a man whose life was spotless, both politically and morally."

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined in 1832, and of which he remained a faithful and consistent member, Mr. Swayzee held a number of official

positions—trustee, Sabbath-school superintendent, class-leader, and steward. For several years he was a member of the board of trustees of Asbury University, and was elected lay delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Baltimore in May, 1876. Zealous and efficient, he traveled over Grant County, organizing Sabbath-schools wherever needed, and, as president of the County Sabbath-school Association, visiting and aiding those already established. In 1877 Mr. Swayzee, being in poor health, went to Northern Georgia, hoping that the salubrious climate and beautiful scenery of that region would reinvigorate his enfeebled frame. But the sands of life had too nearly run; and a few months afterward, while on his homeward journey, he expired at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He died as he had lived, in the faith of the Gospel, saying, "Blessed Jesus, take my spirit." The religious fervor that characterized Mr. Swayzee is illustrated in the following lines from his pen:

"Lord, I hear thy welcome voice,
That calls me now to thee,
For cleansing in thy precious blood,
That flowed on Calvary.

I come, though weak and vile,
Thy saving grace to prove;
I come to seek thy precious smile
And know thy perfect love

I come to do thy will,
And walk in wisdom's ways;
Thy pure commandments to fulfill,
And serve thee all my days

I come to work for thee.
Lord, teach me how to serve,
That dying men in me may see
The light of Christian love.

And, coming, I am blessed—
Yes, all renewed I am;
My ransomed soul has perfect rest,
Through the atoning Lamb."

The Republican joint Representative Convention at Hartford, Blackford County, in April, 1878, paid a tribute to the memory of Aaron Swayzee, in these resolutions:

"Whereas, The late joint Representative in the General Assembly for the counties of Blackford and Grant, Hon. A. C. Swayzee, has recently deceased; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That his late constituents have learned of the sad event with painful regret, and that this convention tenders his sorrowing family its sincere sympathy.

"Resolved, That the conscientious and able manner in which Mr. Swayzee discharged the duties of his position has met with the cordial indorsement of his constituents, and given him an honorable standing among his fellow-members and among the citizens of the state."

Aaron C. Swayzee possessed a lofty moral purpose that was at once the distinguishing trait of his character and the motive power of his life. He sought the ap-

proval of his conscience, rather than the patronage or the praise of men; righteousness was more to him than either wealth or popularity. His convictions, once formed, became fixed, and all of his courage and strength of will was exerted in their defense. But in this there was no malice; for he labored to promote the lasting good of others, employing the gentlest means available to attain his ends, and whenever he found himself in error frankly confessing it and making due reparation. He was a strong pillar in the Church, a stern guardian of religion, and an exemplary and kind-hearted teacher of its principles. He was evidently a man of much natural capacity; for, though he began in poverty, with a limited education, he acquired, by diligence, wise management, and just dealing, an ample competence, and fitted himself to fill with credit responsible positions in both Church and state. None who knew and appreciated his pure motives and exalted aims could be his enemies; and his death was widely felt, as a loss to moral and religious interests not easily repaired. Mr. Swayzee married, February 16, 1841, Miss Minerva Hodge, who survives her beloved husband. She is a native of Randolph County, Indiana, to which place her parents removed while it was yet a wilderness. Her father, John Hodge, was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother, whose name before marriage was Elizabeth Barnes, was a native of Delaware. Three sons and two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Swayzee are now living: Louise, wife of Doctor W. C. Harrington, of Oakland, California; Marietta, wife of Major George W. Steele, of Marion; James Watson, a merchant in that city; Frank Crisfield, also of Oakland, California; and Mark Lincoln, a lad of fourteen, still at home.

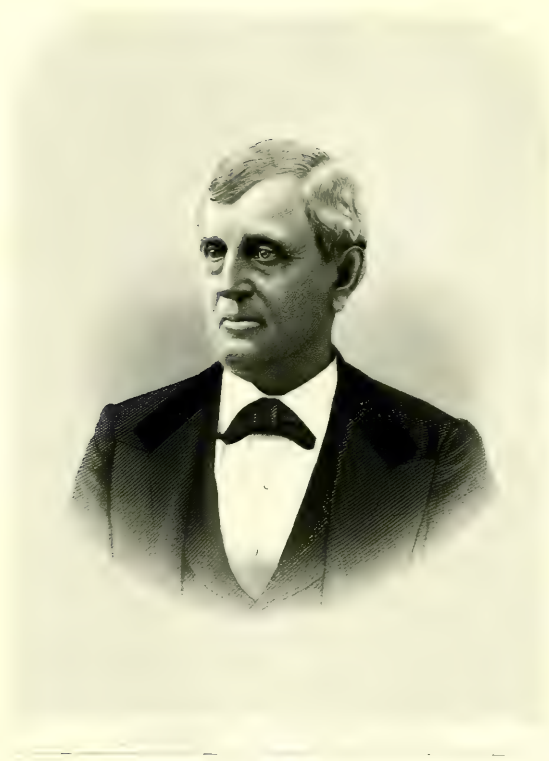
SWEETSER, JAMES, merchant and banker, of Marion, Grant County, was born in Dummerston, Windham County, Vermont, February 22, 1815, and died in Marion, Indiana, June 2, 1878. He was the third son in a family of nine children, whose parents, William and Delight (Pierce) Sweetser, were natives of Massachusetts, and of Scotch descent. The mother's brother, Gad Pierce, built the first bridge across Niagara River. Mr. Sweetser's only educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of Ohio, to which state the family removed in the year of his birth. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm. In 1832, at the age of seventeen, he came to Indiana, and engaged as a clerk in a general store in Anderson. After two years he removed to Wabash, and became business manager for Hugh Hanna, one of the founders of that city, acting in that capacity about two years. On July 23, 1837, he was married to Miss Ann, daughter of Edward and Joanna Vermilyea, and sister of Jesse

Vermilyea, one of the prominent men of Fort Wayne. His wife possessed rare talents, and always manifested the most gentle sympathy and practical charity toward the poor and afflicted. Her death occurred October 13, 1877, but a few months previous to that of her husband. In the spring of 1837 Mr. Sweetser removed to Marion, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, in the sale of general merchandise, under the name of Vermilyea & Sweetser. At the end of one year his brother William bought Mr. Vermilyea's interest, and the business was conducted by "William Sweetser & Brother" until 1847, when William retired from the firm, leaving James the sole proprietor. In 1854 he associated with J. N. Turner and George N. Winchell, as James Sweetser & Co., and in 1861 his two sons, D. B. and George, assumed the management of the concern, uniting with it the grain and pork-packing business, which they conducted until 1868. They then retired from this business and established a private bank. Sweetser's Bank withstood the panic that followed in 1873, and the burning of its building in 1875. A new structure was erected by Mr. James Sweetser in 1876, which is at present occupied by two of his sons, who are now the proprietors. Mr. Sweetser was a zealous Democrat, and though he never sought political favors his services were demanded, and he was required to fill the positions of county commissioner, member of the Democratic State Central Committee for ten years, and Representative in the Legislature. Mr. Sweetser was naturally a leader. His counsel was often sought after in matters of grave moment. He not only gave advice, but furnished pecuniary assistance for the material and educational advancement of the people. He was upright and generous in all his dealings, and had few equals in business ability. He held decided views in politics, and was independent in his religious opinions. Socially he was hospitable, and in conversation entertaining and instructive. The high esteem with which he was regarded is expressed in the following resolutions, adopted at a public meeting of his fellow-citizens:

"*Whereas*, In the mysterious and inscrutable dispensation of an overruling Providence, our fellow-citizen, James Sweetser, has been suddenly, and without premonition, called from the scenes of an active, valuable, and honorable life; and, *whereas*, his death has left in the social and business circles of this community a void deeply felt and scarcely to be filled; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of James Sweetser the business interests of this community have lost an invaluable friend and supporter, his friends a wise and safe counselor, his business firm a leader and head in whom was cherished a profound confidence, his sons a father whose words of counsel and wisdom will be sought in vain in the years as they come and go.

"*Resolved*, That as a citizen he was upright and liberal, as a business man he was without reproach. Possessing a commendable public spirit, he gave of his large means to such enterprises as in his judgment would



James Smith



Yours truly
John P. C. Shanks

redound to the general welfare. He was kind to the poor, but not ostentatious in his charity, dispensing with a liberal hand to the needy of the generous store with which Providence had intrusted him.

"*Resolved*, That in his business life and character young men may see a model, safe to pattern, safe to follow.

"*Resolved*, That the profound sympathy of this meeting is hereby tendered to the family of the deceased in this their great bereavement."

SWEETSER, WILLIAM, retired merchant, Wabash, was born in Dummerston, Windham County, Vermont, April 6, 1806, and was the second son of William and Delight (Pierce) Sweetser. In 1815 his parents removed to Delaware Township, Ohio. The country was then an unbroken wilderness, but most of the savages had gone, and all had been compelled, by the victories of the recent war, to desist from hostilities. His father was an industrious and able farmer, and at once employed all his energies in clearing and improving the farm. In this the assistance of his sons was needed; and therefore Mr. Sweetser's early education was confined to the course pursued in the common schools of that day. The years of his boyhood were uneventful; but he had many brilliant dreams of a successful business career. He remained at home until he had reached the years of manhood. He then engaged in farming in Ohio until 1838, when he went West and established himself in the mercantile business in Marion, Indiana, in partnership with his brother James. The firm was William Sweetser & Brother; and it existed until 1847, when the senior member sold out and removed to Wabash, the capital of the county of that name. There he engaged in the same business in partnership with William B. McKay, a relative. At the end of one year, Mr. Sweetser assumed entire control, and conducted the business alone until 1877. In that year he retired from active life, leaving the management of the establishment entirely to his sons, Robert, Oscar, and John Quincy, who constitute the firm of "The Sweetsters." Mr. Sweetser is not connected with any Church, nor with any secret society. In politics he is a Republican. He married, February, 1833, Miss Sarah K. Brown, a native of Ohio. They have had nine children. Four sons and one daughter are living: the three sons above named, one other, and Emma Amelia, wife of Frank Hall, of Marion. The secret of Mr. Sweetser's prosperity lies in his steadiness of purpose. For forty years, despite all panics, depressions in trade, and enticing schemes of speculation, he has unswervingly pursued the object of his early ambition—mercantile success. This he has attained, and has established his sons in a position which he himself gained only by long years of patient endeavor. Energy, capac-

ity, and fair dealing have made him first in the business circles of Wabash County, and, together with other commendable qualities, have exalted him in the estimation of all his fellow-citizens.

SHANKS, GENERAL JOHN P. C., was born in Martinsburg, county seat of Berkeley County, (now) West Virginia, June 17, 1826. His father, Michael Shanks, was a native of Hampshire County, Virginia, and was of Irish descent, his parents having emigrated from County Down, Ireland, to Pennsylvania about the year 1765, and from that colony to Virginia after the Revolutionary War. Joseph Shanks, the General's grandfather, entered the Continental army from Pennsylvania, immediately after the battle of Lexington, and remained in the field until the close of the war, taking part in the battle of Yorktown, Virginia. Though badly wounded while in the service of his adopted country, he recovered, and was eighty-seven years old at the time of his death. He was a Scotch Presbyterian. General Shanks's father was by trade a mill-wright, and worked at this business for a long time in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In 1816 he invented and put into operation the first toothed machines, either in cylinder or concave, that threshed grain. The original model of this valuable improvement was selected, by the commissioner of patents, as one of such general importance and great utility as to merit a place in the list of those most deserving special exhibition at the late Centennial. Michael Shanks was married, at the town of Martinsburg, Virginia, on the 20th of September, 1821, to Martha B. Cleaver, a member of the society of Friends. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the third child. The eldest son lost his life in the army, as a soldier in the War with Mexico, and a younger brother served through the late Rebellion. Michael Shanks, the father of the General, was self-educated. He was a man of strictly moral habits, charitable to a fault, well informed in history, versed in mathematics, and thoroughly read in the Scriptures and a firm believer in them. He was a general student, of a philosophical turn of mind, a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, and an honest man. He served in the War of 1812. Opposed to bondage and oppression, he left the state of Virginia in 1839 on account of the existence of slavery there—believing that it debased the character of man, and that the laborer, whether white or black, could not rise above his avocation where human servitude existed—and removed with his family to the free state of Indiana. He said: "I can not abolish slavery in Virginia or prevent its baneful influences on those who remain, but I can take my family to a free

state, where they may prosper and be happy, if they are virtuous; and I shall discharge that duty to them." There being at the time no railroad west of Point of Rocks in Maryland, a slow and toilsome journey by wagon was the only method of traveling. Arriving at Richmond, Indiana, and making a brief halt at that place, in early April, 1840, he finally settled in Jay County. This region was wholly covered with forest, and was unimproved. He soon cleared the farm, residing there till his death, and as a matter of course he experienced the usual hardships incident to frontier life in a densely wooded and sparsely settled region. On the day, in June, 1839, on which he left his old Virginia home for the West, while walking with the subject of this notice, then a lad of thirteen, near where poorly clad slave women were working in a field, while a well dressed white man with whip in hand directed their labors, he called his son's attention to the repulsive scene. These slaves were of that class of stout, robust slave women who were specially selected by farmers, in the more northern and healthier slave states, from which to raise a supply for the regions further south; as farmers in the North chose the finest specimens of breeding animals from which to improve the stock by which the market demand for cattle, horses, hogs, mules, etc., was supplied. The General's father, addressing him, said: "My son, do you see those slave women toiling in yonder field for a heartless master and without reward? They are kept for the product of their bodies, like cattle, and made to labor for the support of themselves and their unhappy children, whom they are compelled to raise for market; their persons and those of their offspring being subject to sale on the auction block, as you have often seen, or secretly sold to the heartless task-master for gain to their legal owner. The relations of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, are ruthlessly severed for sordid gain to the owners of slaves; and, with other crimes that enter into the general degradation accompanying human slavery, we are thus presented with a view of this foul blot on our age and in a land of Bibles, of churches, and among professed Christians, who build their altars of worship with the price of the bodies and souls of their neighbors and fellow Church members. That this state of things should exist in this boasted age of civilization, and under the teachings and privileges of a professedly free government, is not encouraging. My son, I believe, and I desire that you should believe, in the justice of God as taught in the Holy Scriptures. I am now fleeing with my family from this moral Sodom before it is too late. You will live to see these fields drenched in human blood over this great crime. It may not come in my day, and yet it may." It did come in his time. Twenty-two years from that period, July 21, 1861, at the first battle of Bull Run, in which General Shanks was engaged, there fell

on the rebel side many of the schoolmates from whom he parted in June, 1839. The General says that these words of his father, uttered when leaving their early home on account of slavery to go among strangers, burned into his brain and have been ever present with him since, controlling him to an abhorrence of slavery and every form of oppression, and have made him the friend of the negro, the Indian, and the poor and wronged of all lands and races. Michael Shanks died, April 21, 1867, at the ripe age of eighty-five. His last words were, "My God, protect my family. Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." He is believed not to have had a personal enemy. Martha B. Shanks, the mother of the General, had been brought up as a member of the society of Friends, and was of German and French descent. She was born December 22, 1800, and was well educated, but had lost much interest in her studies through her devotion to her family, the manifestation of which on any real or fancied danger was notably apparent. Her anxious personal solicitude for her children, and her anxiety for their personal welfare and instruction were as continued as her waking hours. From her the General has inherited that energy and self-reliance which have enabled him to meet successfully the obstacles and embarrassments that have crossed him in his checkered life. She died February, 1879, aged seventy-nine. General Shanks's opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to Virginia subscription schools, and even this means ceased at the age of thirteen, after which time he studied under the instruction of his father. He was cheerful and mischievous at school, but received correction as justly merited. He was a diligent reader of all subjects that came within his reach. From necessity he was compelled to encounter the severest toil in clearing land, farming, and other similar drudgery of early frontier life, but his desire for information was such that he carried his books along as he drove his team, when plowing, making rails, in camp, chopping wood, or when the family slept. In season and out of season he had his volumes of study, and, as occasion afforded, received instruction from his father and recited to him. He did most of his reading by fire-light, oil not being common in those days. His father was at one time in good circumstances, but a too generous liberality often made him the victim of designing men. He was frequently compelled to pay notes which he had indorsed through kindness. From a similar disposition his son has also suffered grievous wrong. The General's early life was one of the severest hardship, but one also well fitted to develop and fix habits of industry, self-reliance, and self-denial. From the obvious necessities consequent on the settlement of a forest home, the able-bodied members of the family were often compelled to labor for others, to obtain the means of livelihood, and at the same time im-

prove their own clearing. The trials and deprivations of such a life can better be imagined than described, but they have their compensating benefits, in begetting self-confidence and self-dependence, in arousing latent energies, and in forming a useful character. Much time in his early life was spent hauling logs with an ox team, he often sleeping in the woods. When a boy he broke cattle to the yoke for the use of them while breaking. In teaming from his home to Fort Wayne, though the distance is less than fifty miles, the ordinary time occupied in going and coming was from five to seven days of the severest toil. In making the trip, if overtaken by night, he camped in the woods, his cattle feeding in the forest, while he studied his books and manufactured baskets by the camp fire, for sale in the market to which he was driving. Nothing living was in his neighborhood but his oxen and the wolves, which were abundant and noisy. His cattle frequently wandered too far from camp, and had to be driven back. It was not an uncommon occurrence for his young and untamed animals to break from the yoke, and the task of recapturing them was a labor of no small effort, as he had no one to aid him. He would lasso one and tie it to a sapling that stood near another small tree, putting the yoke on this ox, and then set out in pursuit of the other animal, which would sometimes be found two miles distant. Having headed him toward the first, he ran with him through the brush wood, over fallen timber and through the water, until obliged to halt for the purpose of changing direction. This could only be effected by throwing the lasso around a tree and looking out for consequences. When ready for another run the driver proceeded until the yoke was reached. Whenever his team stalled, he carried the loading to a log or other safe resting place in advance, and then drove the empty wagon to it and reloaded. He took jobs of clearing land, and to save time camped in the center of the tract, to be near his work. His mother said of him that he was encouraged by opposition and strengthened by misfortune. He early adopted a rule for guidance in life, never to succumb to difficulties or misfortunes, believing them necessary and proper to his education. He was very fond of horses, and soon became an expert in handling them. In his long and frequent journeys with the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and other uncivilized Indian tribes, he was as wild and reckless a rider as they are. They often tested his nerve, skill, and endurance in hunting and over mountains, across plains, and through deep and rapid rivers, and no white man was ever more popular with them or enjoyed more fully their confidence. It was his custom after gathering his father's grain, to go to North-west Indiana and labor there through the larger and longer harvests. These trips were made on foot, stopping at night under the trees, and returning the proceeds of his labor to his

mother for the family use. During one of these journeys he took up a farm in Lake County, under the government pre-emption laws, intending to remove the family there, but was frustrated by a failure of crops. The result of this hard labor and careless exposure was rheumatism, and sometimes for months he was unable to walk. At such times, not to be idle while he had the use of his hands, he made and sold baskets. In the year 1847 he worked at the mill-wright trade in the state of Michigan, and as a carpenter in the construction of bridges on the Michigan Central Railroad, earning money with which to pay his father's debts. He began the reading of law in November, 1847, teaching school during the winter months to enable him to prosecute his studies, and while doing this exercised the strictest economy, indulging in neither spirituous liquors nor tobacco. While he was thus engaged he gave to his father one-third of his time, in manual labor on the farm, and once a year paid his father's debts, until the decease of the latter. He studied closely and improved rapidly; his will was strong, and he had a good memory. He forms opinions quickly, and requires good reasons for changing them. He is a good judge of human nature, though his kindness and sympathy often lead him away from the dictates of his better judgment. He concentrates his thoughts and actions well, and has the power of condensing the matter of a long speech into a few sentences. In earlier life he was timid in appearing before an audience, often becoming confused, and was frequently compelled to stop speaking, and sometimes to dismiss his audience. He is now a bold and strong speaker, and, as he always utters his well-matured and honest convictions, he holds his hearers without difficulty. He began and completed his law studies with Hon. N. B. Hawkins, of Portland, Jay County, near where he now resides. In 1848 and 1849 he was deputy county clerk, and in 1850, after an examination by a committee of the bar, he was admitted to practice in his profession. In the same year he was appointed deputy auditor of the county and postmaster at Portland, and in the fall of the same year he was elected, by the votes of both political parties, prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court. On the 11th of August of that year he was married to his first wife, Miss Deborah Wilson, a member of the society of Friends. By this lady he had one child, a daughter, who is now living. From severe exposure during his absence from home, in her endeavor to save their home from destruction by fire, she took a violent cold terminating in a bronchial affection, of which she died March 2, 1852. In the years 1850 and 1851 he owned and conducted a hotel in Portland, and in the latter year, in company with James Bromagen, printed and published the first newspaper in the county of Jay. His wife, a woman of energy and capacity, during her brief married life gave him material assistance

in the discharge of the duties of the offices he was filling. He engaged in the practice of law in partnership with James N. Templer, an able and successful attorney, with whom he remained for many years. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of his state and the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, and on the 10th of March, 1863, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1854 he was elected, over a strong opposition, to the Lower House of the Indiana Legislature for two years, where he served on the Judiciary Committee with much credit. He urged the injustice of taxing the property of the colored people of the state for school purposes, with no provision for giving instruction to their children, and was active in support of a prohibitory liquor law. His advocacy of these measures caused his defeat, by a small majority, for the same office in 1856. From 1855 to 1860 he had a successful law practice. In 1856 he engaged vigorously in the political canvass for General John C. Fremont, with whom he subsequently formed a warm personal friendship. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, as a Republican, from the then Eleventh District of Indiana. His term of office commenced March 4, 1861, his first service being in the special session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, called by President Lincoln, which met on the 4th of July, 1861, to provide means for protecting the integrity of the Union against rebellion, then organized. He warmly supported all measures necessary to supply men and means to carry on the war against armed rebels. His first experience in active service was at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, while he was a member of Congress. During the battle he fought under the command of Colonel Corcoran, in the ranks of the 69th New York Regiment, in General Sherman's brigade. He was with Colonel Corcoran when the latter was wounded, and, after the retreat began, succeeded in rallying a number of straggling troops, and made a stand near Cub's Run, covering the retreat. He did not reach Washington until the following day at noon, and was supposed to have been captured. The President asked him how many men he had lost during the battle. His reply was, "Five hundred killed and one thousand wounded." To the President's rejoinder, "The estimate is much greater," Mr. Shanks answered that the "rebel loss is as great as ours, and a thousand dead men on a field might seem to be more than they really were, but my estimate is near the truth." The true report made our loss in killed five hundred and sixty-one and about eleven hundred wounded. For his services volunteered on the battle-field the President appointed him brigadier-general, a position declined by him, with the remark to Mr. Lincoln, "No man should be promoted in the army till he earns the promotion by efficient services in the field. Human life and a great

cause are at stake, and Bull Run battle demonstrates that promotions should be withheld until men prove themselves competent to command." After this, however, at the President's urgent request, he accepted an appointment on the staff of General Fremont, and served with him through his Missouri campaign, rendering valuable service in organizing the forces there. He was with Fremont at the time when he issued the proclamation of August 30, 1861, emancipating the slaves of those in active rebellion, and General Shanks cordially indorsed and sustained the justice and the policy of that announcement. The following is a copy of the first manumission paper issued under this proclamation. It was drafted by General Shanks, and is the form of all those thus issued. They were printed for use as occasion required, but the President's revocation of the proclamation, September 11, 1861, rendered them useless:

"DEED OF MANUMISSION.

"Whereas Thomas L. Sneed, of the city and county of St. Louis, state of Missouri, has been taking active part with the enemies of the United States in the present insurrectionary movements against the government of the United States; now, therefore, I, John C. Fremont, major-general commanding the Western Department of the army of the United States, by authority of law and the power vested in me as such commanding general, declare Frank Lewis, heretofore held to 'service or labor' by said Thomas L. Sneed, to be free, and forever discharged from the bonds of servitude, giving him full right and authority to have, use, and control his own labor or service as to him may seem proper, without any accountability whatever to said Thomas L. Sneed, or any one, to claim by, through, or under him. And this Deed of Manumission shall be respected by all persons and in all courts of justice as the full and complete evidence of the freedom of said Frank Lewis. In testimony whereof, this act is done at the headquarters of the Western Department of the army of the United States, in the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri, on the 12th day of September, 1861, as is evidenced by the Department seal hereto attached by my order

[Signed]

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-general, Commander."

Other certificates of manumission, of similar import, followed, under the general proclamation. General Shanks was at Springfield, Missouri, with General Fremont at the time the latter was relieved, and remained with General Hunter until the troops retired under that general's command. During the time General Shanks was with General Fremont, the question of the return of fugitive slaves to their masters was submitted by the commanding general to Colonel Owen Lovejoy, Colonel R. N. Hudson, and Colonel Shanks. None were returned. General Shanks entered again upon his Congressional duties in December, 1861, taking prompt steps to prevent the return of slaves to their former masters by the army. He again served on the staff of General Fremont, in the Mountain Department in Virginia, beginning March 31, 1862, taking his seat in

Congress at its session, December, 1862. After the expiration of the Thirty-seventh Congress, General Shanks, under authority from Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, under date of June 12, 1863, raised, at much expense to himself, the 7th Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was appointed colonel, being mustered in October 9, 1863. This regiment took the field December 6, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky; and he served with his regiment and in command of a brigade and division of cavalry, the 7th always forming a part of his troops, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, and Texas. He was breveted a brigadier-general, December 8, 1864, for meritorious service in the field, and he was, on the special recommendation of Secretary Stanton, on March 13, 1865, breveted a major-general for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Secretary Stanton accompanied the commission to General Shanks with the following autograph letter:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
August 4, 1867."

"DEAR SIR,—Inclosed you will find a brevet appointment, which has been well merited, and it would have been long since conferred if your own modesty had not restrained you from calling my attention to the matter. It affords me great pleasure to bear this testimonial to your faithful services. Yours, truly,
[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON.

"To Brevet Major-general Shanks."

He was mustered out of service at Hempstead, Texas, September 19, 1865. In 1862 General Shanks was defeated for Congress, owing to his advocacy of the draft, which took place a few days prior to the election of that year, and to the further fact that in the early part of the war the volunteers were very largely Republicans, and of course were absent from their voting-places. In the political campaign of 1862 a mob in the town of Hartford, in Blackford County, in the Congressional District represented by General Shanks, and where he was then a candidate for re-election, destroyed the draft-box, caused serious disturbance in the place, and threatened his life, should he attempt to speak as was announced. Friends sent him word not to come, as large numbers of his political enemies were armed and threatened his life; but in company with Joseph C. Maddox, a gentleman who was a true and tried Republican and a personal friend, the General started for the scene, and they decided to proceed. The turbulent crowd which had caused the trouble during the day forbade his speaking; but he armed himself and, despite noise and protest from them, uttered his thoughts freely and with emphasis. He said, "It is no time to hesitate before those who are counseling treason and denying assistance to the soldiers in front, and refusing to go themselves." He spoke in the bitterest and most unsparing terms of the conduct of the mob, denounced the treason that inspired it and

the persons who composed it, and concluded, "The soldiers are fighting in front, and need help; open treason in the rear must be condemned and punished." Troops were sent to the place and quiet restored. At the close of the General's service in aiding to suppress the Rebellion, he was returned to the Fortieth Congress in 1866, to the Forty-first Congress in 1868, the Forty-second Congress in 1870, and the Forty-third Congress in 1872—closing his career in the House on the 4th of March, 1875, after serving in that body ten years, during which time he contributed his full share of efficient service to the government, and made a record alike honorable to himself and to his constituents. Without prejudice to truth, and with a disclaimer of any purpose to detract from the merits of others, it may be said that Indiana has never had a member of Congress in either chamber who labored with more unselfish devotion to business, was more watchful and attentive to his duties, performed greater or more valuable services, or left a brighter record, than has the subject of this sketch. On the 15th of July, 1861, General Shanks introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, having for its object to secure a record of the names of all persons who had held, or thereafter should hold, office under the national government, having previously bound themselves by oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and then engaged in rebellion against it, with the view also of guarding against such persons holding office under the government thereafter. He believed that the "roll of traitors" contemplated by the above-named resolution, perfected in official form, would have served a valuable purpose, as preserving in historical permanence a much-needed evidence of the kind of civilization that was bred of Southern slavery; and it would have been a fit accompaniment of "The Treatment of Union Prisoners by the Rebel Authorities during the Rebellion," a document that owed its origin and completion also to General Shanks. Thus early in his Congressional career the General manifested a just appreciation of the crime of treason, and proposed chronicling all its striking enormities, in order to omit from record no feature of the barbarism of human slavery, and vindicate the truth of history in after times. On the 20th of December, 1861, in the House, he offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the constitutional power to return fugitive slaves to their masters rests solely with the civil department of the government; and that the order of the Secretary of War, under date of December 6, 1861, to General Wool, for the delivery of a slave to a Mr. Jessup, of Maryland, as well as all other military orders for the return of slaves, are assumptions of the military power over the civil law and the rights of the slave."

This was the first movement touching the return of slaves to their masters that resulted in Congressional action. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary

Committee of the House, and eventually it was in substance made an Article of War. On the 4th of March, 1862, General Shanks, in a lengthy and able speech delivered in the House of Representatives, after his service with General Fremont in Missouri, vindicated the general and his military administration of the Western Department, and sustained his proclamation confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of persons in active rebellion against the United States government, a portion of the proclamation in question being in these words: "The property, real and personal, of all persons in the state of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or shall be proven to have taken active part with the enemies of the government, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men." This speech of General Shanks was a bold attack on slavery and its allies, and on the enemies of General Fremont and his proclamation; and his devotion to his principles and to his commanding general called forth the warmest expressions of approbation from members of the House and Senators, as well as from President Lincoln, who personally thanked him for the valuable information he gave in this exposition of Fremont's surroundings. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I now approach with hesitancy to attack the cordon of fortifications thrown by experienced hands across the pathway of an honest, devoted, and pure patriot, for his destruction, to satisfy the ambition of base and corrupt men, who, instead of supporting him, have seized upon the wisdom of his recorded councils, and the armies and fleets by him spoken into existence, from which to gather laurels, his rightful victories, to wreath their brows, while he wears a crown of thorns. . . . I know the combination is a strong one, and that General Fremont, because a friend of freedom, is the sacrifice to be offered on the altar of his country as a peace-offering to the slave power. It is but the first step of that march to degradation which you will all soon recognize; for the want of nerve and manhood to repel the aggressors and to sustain Fremont in his proclamation will come upon us from this same combination, which is one of power and place; and when the war shall be ended, with rebel slavery protected by the government, those slave-holding rebels will turn upon you in these halls, denounce your brave soldiers as a rabble, and rejoice at the blood they have spilled. Under the protection of the flag they have desecrated and torn, they will lash their slaves to daily toil; protected by the laws they have violated and denounced, they will scorn the widows and orphans their treachery has made, and again will they strike down any Representative who, in these halls, dares to point out their crimes. You will talk of the high mission and glory of the nation, while rebels stand by your permission—nay, with your sanction; ay, with still more, your protection—with one hand on the throats of their slaves, who are patriots, and with the other tear the flag which is the emblem of our national honor. You see this, you know it; the world sees and condemns it; all civilized men pity you, and scorn the imbecility which permits it. You indorse the proclamations of generals in favor of protecting

slavery. At this moment we are asked to indorse and make a law of the late jubilant repetition of General Halleck's Order No. 3. You send your sons to fight in this war, brought on by slave-holders for the purpose of establishing slavery on the ruins of our government. Slaves aid their rebel masters in every species of the labor of war, and procure supplies for their armies. You listen to and indorse the proclamations of those generals who aver that this relation of master and servant, even of rebels, shall not be molested; protecting, by this means, the very forces you are warring with, and holding the enemy's weapons at the heart of our friends. Not only so, but the slaves themselves are loyal, and would be true to our flag and people. To indorse slavery is a mark reckless enough in this age of civilization; but for freemen to aid in holding those persons in bondage to the traitors of the country, men whom we despise and loathe, is a degree of ingratitude which the negro himself will pity in us, and feel proud that he is a slave. It is not enough that the nation has lost over twenty thousand of her brave sons by death in hospital and battle-field; that Rachel is weeping for her children, and will not be comforted, because they are not; that the blood of those four hundred and eighty brave young men stained the ensanguined field of Manassas; that the disgrace of that struggle has severely rebuked our wonted prestige in war; that we have spent in this causeless rebellion over six hundred millions of dollars, and with the inevitable necessity before us of spending hundreds of millions more; that the Ball's Bluff murder is but a part of this accursed tragedy, where treason and treasonable blunders murdered, by the hands of slavery's maddened demons, a brave and loved officer and a thousand pure patriots; that at Springfield Lyon and his men struggled against a fearful and hellish power, until, outnumbered, he and hundreds of his soldiers lay down for the last time, and their dead and mangled bodies became prisoners to traitors, who could not conquer them when living. It is not enough that at Rich Mountain, Carnifax Ferry, Belmont, Frederickton, Lexington, Springfield, Roanoke, Forts Henry and Donelson, our brave brethren fell, murdered by traitors for slavery; but these same traitors are to be protected and apologized for here; and the man who dared to proclaim their property confiscated to the public use, and their slaves freemen, is hunted down through every avenue which human ingenuity can invent, prompted by the most remorseless desire to fasten on us, and continue, this cause and origin of our woes. Of history we learn nothing; our own we do not study; we blindly sit here while the vortex is opening again to receive us. The blood of our own people, the tears of our widows and orphans, the sword of the army, and the Congress of the nation, all fail to do a simple act which God has warned us, through lamentations and sorrow, is our duty to mankind and to him; but in face of all this we support those who, with vulture eye, have hunted the friend of freedom to his fall and have divided his garments."

In the Fortieth Congress General Shanks served on the Committee on Militia, as chairman, and also as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. On the 10th of July, 1867, General Shanks offered in the House the following important resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, It is expedient that the subject of the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens, held

by the Confederate authorities during the recent Rebellion, should be thoroughly investigated; therefore,

"Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this House be appointed to make such investigation, and to record the facts thereby obtained, and to report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper.

"Be it further resolved, That such committee, for the purpose of this investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk and a stenographer, and to sit during any recess of the House; and that the expenses of the investigation be paid from the contingent fund of the House."

The General was made chairman of the committee, which, after a most patient and exhaustive investigation, made a report of over twelve hundred pages, in which the subject of the treatment of prisoners of war was considered from the earliest periods, as governed by the laws of nations from the time: First, when prisoners of war were murdered on capture; secondly, when they were enslaved, with the right of the captor to kill them; thirdly, when they were held to ransom, with the right in the captor to either enslave or murder; fourthly, when they were exchanged, under cartels established between the combatants, without the right in the captor to either enslave or take life; and, fifthly, when there was adopted a partial system of paroles, but which is at the discretion of the captor, who may hold them for exchange under cartel; together with the treatment of prisoners of war in the late Rebellion. The final report was made through the chairman, third session Fortieth Congress, March 2, 1869, and by resolution of the House it was ordered printed. This report, much the larger part of which is the production of the General, shows his characteristic energy, his conscientious love of truth, his abhorrence of injustice and oppression, and his firm resolve to expose the abuses of prison life, with a view to their correction. He has shown that the recorded evidence of the purposed cruelty and inhumanity of the rebel treatment of Union prisoners points unmistakably to the low civilization wrought by slavery; and he further shows that, eliminating from it the facts brought to light by the testimony of Union and loyal citizens, and accepting only the proof furnished from rebel sources, official and personal, collected by him, however hard the lot and cruel the suffering of the slave, the degradation of the white oppressors, their insensibility of crime, their callousness and indifference to the demands of common humanity and the ordinary precepts of morality, did even greater injury to the dominant race, thus, as ever, illustrating the beneficent lessons of retributive and inexorable justice, in its balancing influence; and that whenever, among any people, labor is dishonored, and is stigmatized as suited only to menial serfs—in communities in which all the power in Church and state is assumed by a select few, and totally denied to the masses; in the low condition of humanity that tolerates caste and enforces

social distinctions based solely on the will of the accidentally governing class, and in which all authority is arrogated by one division of society, and servile submission required of the other—the inevitable result is the introduction of the dry rot of moral and physical ruin among the oppressors, even more than among the oppressed; and the truth of this remark applies to the sexes as well. Such in brief are the views and reflections of the subject of this biographical notice, and their correctness is clearly evident to all rightly ordered and properly informed persons; and these sentiments have recorded expression and most emphatic illustration in the volume thus cursorily sketched. The following extracts from the report are given by way of summarizing the evidence embodied in its pages, and as enforcing its conclusion:

"As a subject closely connected with the treatment of prisoners, your committee call attention to the conduct of the colored people of the South, as described by the evidence before them. We have shown, as we think, very clearly and emphatically, who were the inveterate and implacable enemies of the prisoners; and we are now to speak of those who were, through all their persecutions and woes, his faithful and steadfast, though poor and humble friends. The course and conduct of these people during the War of the Rebellion will be a study of deep interest to the historian of the future. Slaves as they were, they passed its ordeal without revolt or insurrection. They seem the calm, waiting spectators of the great struggle in which the interests of their race were so deeply involved. It is not now claimed that this seeming indifference was the result of love for their masters, or of a want of appreciation of the blessings of freedom. The African race of the South had inherited a bondage which for nearly two centuries and a half had been the condition of their ancestors in America. Their oppressors were white men, who, discarding for them the spirit and the claims of liberty, had intensified and strengthened the system of slavery by laws of the greatest rigor, and the advancement of material interests which seemed to demand its perpetuity. To the black race their captivity could but appear a hopeless one. Their servitude became day by day more abject in mind and body. They were the property of the master, and passed by the laws of inheritance; the privileges of education were denied them under the severest penalties; the marriage relation was abrogated; they were denied the rights of property, and were bred and sold like beasts in the market. Their poverty and degradation, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, seemed indeed to have reached the most profound depths, and to foreshadow for them, in the midst of the terrible struggle raging around them, nothing but utter destruction and annihilation. But Providence, in its care and mercy for the oppressed and helpless, preserved them from the horrors of such a fate. They were neither plunged by their passions into the terrible vortex of insurrection and bloodshed, nor seduced into a voluntary support of the war upon the Union. There can be but little doubt that, if they had possessed the elements and knowledge of organization, they would have been the active and effective enemies of the Rebellion. Still they were, after all, in some respects, our true and faithful auxiliaries. Without the spirit of revenge they nursed the spirit of

loyalty. Bound hand and foot in slavery, large numbers managed to escape and swell the ranks of the Union army. They fled from bondage to fight for liberty. These sons of poverty and oppression proved faithful to the last to the cause of liberty and Union.

. . . But the character and magnitude of the cruelties exercised by the rebels precluded a general retaliation in kind. A resort to such retaliation would have produced a brutal demoralization or justifiable mutiny. The officer or soldier of the Union, while he remained worthy the name of a man, would not have stood guard over a camp in whose limits the worms and maggots were reveling in the wounds and sores of thirty thousand starving men. The subject is too terrible for speculation or thought. Let us dismiss it, with the congratulation that the United States has no cause to reproach itself with having visited on the brave but misguided prisoners in its hands the awful doom of Andersonville or Salisbury. Let us rejoice that by us civilization and Christianity were not forgotten nor outraged, and that the light of humanity was not eclipsed by a retaliation for the horrors endured in Southern prisons.

We, therefore, proceed to group together the violations of public law of which the Confederate government was guilty, and of which it to-day stands condemned by the judgment of mankind. We find them to be: 1. The murder of prisoners of war after capture or surrender, and by shooting and other means while confined in prison. 2. The enslavement of persons mustered into the military organizations of the United States. 3. The search of prisoners, and the robbing and plunder of their private property and effects. 4. The unnecessary confinement of prisoners in crowded, unhealthy rooms and stockades, in pestilential localities, and in numbers inconsistent with good treatment and due regard to health and comfort. 5. The exposure of prisoners to infectious and malignant diseases. 6. The wanton and cruel neglect of the sanitary condition of prisons and prisoners. 7. The continued confinement of prisoners without a sufficient supply of clothing, fuel, water, and food, and without shelter. 8. The employment and retention of harsh, cruel, and incompetent prison commanders. 9. The unnecessary infliction of corporal punishment for slight and imaginary violation of unwarrantable prison rules. 10. The cruel use of dogs or hounds in the pursuit and recapture of escaped prisoners. 11. The illegal punishment of prisoners for attempting to escape. 12. The issue of unwholesome provisions, and the reduction of rations without just cause. 13. The retention in confinement of prisoners of war, when by its own confession, if true, it could not properly care for and maintain them, thus compelling their death by exposure, disease, and starvation. 14. Wanton and disgraceful treatment of the dead. 15. The arrest, persecution, imprisonment, and murder of non-combatant Union citizens. And all, with the guilty knowledge of the Confederate authorities. . . . In the broad field of investigation to which this report must in the nature of things invite the attention of the American citizen, he will find ample scope for reflection on the causes and results of the Rebellion; he will find underlying its pretenses the charm of despotic power and the allurements of human slavery, and, as the cause of its continuance, ignorance, and its kindred vices—credulity and disregard of human rights. With these the conduct of the rebels is consistent, without them their course is madness. They beheld slavery and its kindred crimes staggering before the advance of Christian civilization and the genius of a republican gov-

ernment, which was gathering new light under the influence of universal education. The aggressive powers of liberty and oppression here found their battleground and measured their strength. Slavery sought nothing short of supreme power, and the intelligent republicanism of the Union would be satisfied with nothing less than the integrity and preservation of the Republic. But the triumph of civilization and republican principles has also left in its train most sad and mournful recollections of the character and consequences of the great contest. Your committee, in closing their connection with this subject, can not leave it with the impression which arises only from a contemplation of the public character and results of the Rebellion. Profound as is the interest which surrounds the moral and political questions involved in this investigation, there are others more personal in their character, and laden with sad and mournful memories. It is not alone of the living that they have been called upon to speak. The suggestive forms and presence of witnesses who brought from the sufferings of their prisons, and from the torture of their confinement, shattered health and the seeds of mortal disease, might well awaken the strongest sympathy of the beholder. To these men, the suffering survivors of a terrible captivity, who came at the invitation of your committee to aid them in their investigation, our earnest thanks are extended, with the assurance that the deep sympathies awakened by their condition will not fail to follow us through life. Toward the surviving friends of those who perished in prison or returned only to meet an early death, the eyes of a nation saved from destruction and dissolution are turned with condolence and affection. To the memory of the fallen who perished in the depths of their imprisonment a sacrifice upon the altar of their country, the victims of the ineffaceable cruelties of the Rebellion, the gratitude of a grateful people, whose country was saved by their heroism, will raise a monument of enduring proportions and grandeur, while their devoted patriotism will adorn the pages of history and win for them a garland of future fame and glory."

On the 20th of March, 1867, General Shanks introduced in the House the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to investigate the cause of, and any facts connected with, the imprisonment for life in Canada of Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Anderson, Indiana, and pastor of a Catholic Church at that place, and what means, if any, should be taken for his relief; and for such purpose have power to send for persons and papers; and that said Committee report the result of their investigation to the House as early as possible."

It had been claimed by the British authorities that McMahon was a Fenian, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life as a British subject, though he had been an American citizen by adoption under our naturalization laws. These proceedings in Congress brought about an investigation of the facts, and consequently a release of the prisoner. In a speech in support of the resolution mentioned, he considered the duties of the right of expatriation—the right of all persons to choose their own place of residence. On the 31st of October, 1861, General Shanks's attention was drawn to the acts of the English, French, and Spanish governments, which he

believed to desire that the free government of the United States should be destroyed, and were willing to aid in that destruction. Soon after the rebellion of 1861 had assumed tangible form these governments entered into a written agreement to seize, and did seize by force, and establish an empire over, the republic of Mexico, on our southern border; and through the entire war military and other supplies were admitted through Mexico into the United States, under the Maximilian government, which was only the creation of this intervention. The compact was entitled, "Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French;" and the written agreement was "to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast." And this was done while our hands were tied with the war of the rebellion, and Maximilian, a foreign-born prince, was thus made emperor over the Mexican republic by the power of foreign bayonets. After a severe and protracted struggle the Mexican people wrested their government from foreign rule, and executed Maximilian and his principal coadjutor. General Shanks had been sent with his cavalry force to Texas in September, 1865, to look after our national interests in that direction. In support of Mexico, and against this foreign rule, July 8, 1867, he introduced in the House, and asked to have referred, the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, 1. That the people of every nation of right have the control of their own governments, respectively, and in their sovereign capacity, to create, maintain, or alter their principles and workings in accordance with their own judgment.

"*Resolved*, 2. That this right includes that of quelling insurrections and repelling invasions, with the right to punish treason at home and usurpation from abroad.

"*Resolved*, 3. That all people have the right to choose their own officers; and that all orders of nobility, and all assumed right to rule based on birth or accident, are in opposition to republican government, and obnoxious to a free people.

"*Resolved*, 4. That we look with anxious hope for the prosperity of all republican governments, and at this time especially for that of our sister republic of Mexico, and that we view with pleasure the restoration to power of the government of her people over the self-styled emperor, Maximilian.

"*Resolved*, 5. That, waiving all expression of opinion as to any particular acts of the government of Mexico, it is the opinion of Congress that the attempt recently made to establish an empire in Mexico on the ruins of a republic would not have been made had not the United States at that time been engaged in a civil war of great magnitude; and that said effort was part of a gigantic attempt to overthrow and destroy the republic of the United States, in which the slave power of America and its natural ally, the aristocracy of Europe, labored with preconcerted and united interest; and that the overthrow of the usurper Maximilian was necessary to the

success of republican principles and government in Mexico and elsewhere, and was eminently right and proper.

"*Resolved*, 6. That the people of the United States can not look with unconcern upon an attempt to control the destinies of Mexico by a power or by powers in antagonism with republican government."

On the 28th of November, 1867, General Shanks submitted in the House of Representatives the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, instructed to examine into the expediency of providing by law for procuring through the Pension Bureau all necessary artificial limbs and other supports, at the expense of the government, to the soldiers and seamen from time to time, when needed, during their natural lives, who are now or may hereafter be disabled from the effects of wounds received or disease incurred in the service of the United States."

This measure afterwards became substantially the law. On the 11th of January, 1870, in considering this subject, he said: "There are five thousand and six persons who have lost one arm; thirty-three have lost both arms; four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven have lost one leg; forty-two have lost both legs; twenty-one have lost one arm and one leg; twenty-five hundred and sixteen have been afflicted with hernia, caused by service in the army,—a total of twelve thousand two hundred and forty-five persons who would be recipients under the substitute I have offered. When the soldier entered the service of his country he had limbs that under ordinary circumstances would have lasted him his life-time." He favored the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The impeachment measures had been before the House for some time, when he took the floor and said: "Mr. Speaker, my opinion is that in this grave emergency this House should speak but one word and strike but one blow, and I desire that the blow should come first. I am tired, sir, of this protracted discussion, which postpones an hour that which the people have long desired to see. I am in favor of the official death of Andrew Johnson, without debate. I am not surprised that one who began his Presidential career in drunkenness should end it in crime." Crete, once a part of the great Greek confederacy, had partially maintained with modern Greece its emancipation from Turkish rule in the general insurrection of 1824 to 1828, and in 1830 it was by English intervention transferred to Egypt, and finally to Turkey; and in 1866 it revolted and secured a limited independence, with a provisional government. General Shanks, anxious to maintain the Christians against the oppression of the Moslem, and desirous of emancipating the grain trade of the country of the Black Sea from English, French, and Turkish control, so that American grain could come in free competition with the trade of the Levant, wisely sought to secure free navigation of the waters near and adjoining

Crete, and connecting the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, by making that island free and independent, and in December, 1868, introduced in the House of Representatives the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to recognize the existence of the provisional government of Crete as an independent political state, and to treat with it as such."

He desired by this means to moderate the financial revulsion that he saw must come upon the country, as a consequence of the shrinkage of values and overtrading due to the inflation of prices during the war, by opening a wider market for our grain trade. The wisdom and foresight of General Shanks in his advocacy of this measure are fully justified by the logic of events. Russia having by force opened those water-channels of trade to commerce, no longer under the control of England and France, the enterprise of our merchantmen has utilized these increased facilities for distributing our surplus grain product, and is at this time successfully competing in the markets hitherto supplied by England and France, as well as by Russia herself, with the general result of a large balance of trade, secured in large degree by our exports of cereals. On the 7th of January, 1869, in a speech in the House of Representatives, he advocated the adoption of his resolution for the recognition of Cretan independence with such ability that the Greek government and the Cretan provisional government tendered him a vote of thanks for his resolution, his speech, and sympathy in their behalf. In the opening of his remarks on the occasion General Shanks said, "I do not rise to defend the provisional government of Crete, but to vindicate its cause and to demand its rights." He believed his government should avail itself of all proper occasions to express its sympathy for all persons, wherever situated, in their struggle to throw off the oppressor's yoke and free themselves from tyranny; and he believed in this case that the best interests of the country were in harmony with our duty, by endeavoring to utilize a wider commerce for our grain trade, and to assist in freeing the market in question from the exclusive control of English, French, Russian, and Turkish nations. He advocated the bill to declare forfeited the lands granted to certain Southern railroad companies, and he favored the forfeiture of all similar grants that had lapsed in default of the conditions not being observed, maintaining that as the vital object of the grants—namely, to precede and favor settlement of lands—had failed, it was not right to allow the corporations to await settlement, and then speculate on the opportunities afforded by their own non-compliance with the terms of the franchise accorded them by the grants in question, and thus to defraud those who had borne

the burdens of frontier life and made their settlements without the aid of the railroad companies. He opposed and spoke against the treaty conveying to a railroad company, through its agent, J. F. Joy, the neutral lands of the Osage Indians, by which over two counties in Kansas were transferred to a corporation, in violation of the rights of settlers and without reservation of school lands. In a speech in the House of Representatives on the suffrage amendment of the Constitution, he declared it as his opinion that an act of Congress would be sufficient to give full power of the ballot to citizens. He said: "I have long thought that it was not only the constitutional right, but that it was the duty of Congress to protect the elective franchise to all the people against any attempt by state or local legislation, or by force or fraud, to abridge, embarrass, or defeat the free exercise of the right of suffrage by all adult citizens." He urged a strict conformity to law in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad as a condition precedent to the payment to it of the subsidies granted, and that they be withheld until the road was completed in strict conformity with the terms of the law. He also opposed the granting of lands to railroad companies, as a measure fraught with injustice and danger to the interests of the people. January 18, 1869, he introduced a bill to apportion equitably the government employes in Washington City among the several states and territories, and in a speech in the House, accompanying its introduction, he showed the inequality of the distribution of these appointees, and urged that the representative character of these employes was as legitimate a source of information and of interest to the people as was any other branch of the public service. He favored the reduction of the number of army officers to the regulation standard. He uniformly sustained the Freedmen's Bureau, believing it a measure of simple justice to the freedmen, and a means of aiding to secure progress, education, and good order among a class of people long and unjustly oppressed and grievously wronged, and to make them self-sustaining citizens, by inculcating a knowledge of freedom and the benefits and duties arising from that situation. He denied that the treaty-making power of the government could, under the Constitution, dispose of any part of the public lands, and that the sales already made of these lands, by means of treaties with Indian tribes, were frauds and without warrant. In a speech in the House, July 2, 1870, he said: "I have investigated this question very carefully, and I do not believe that, under the Constitution of the United States, there is any power granted in the treaty-making provision of that instrument to dispose of one foot of the public domain to any person or corporation. That power is vested in Congress alone, and its exercise in this relation is not merged in the general treaty-making prerogative of the Executive and Senate." The people's Repre-

sentatives in the House are entitled to a say on a question of disposing of the people's property. General Shanks was opposed to the pardoning of those persons who engaged in rebellion against the government, till they should severally ask for that pardon. When the subject was before Congress, February 1, 1871, he said in the House: "As I understand this bill it works a pardon, and it works that pardon without any request from the parties to be pardoned. Christianity, in the school in which I learned it, taught me to grant pardon only when it was asked for. I believe, sir, that He who should be the standard in such matters never granted pardon until it was asked for. Even as he expired on the cross he forgave the man who asked his pardon, while the other culprit went not into paradise, because he did not ask the pardon;" and he insisted that written applications for pardon, by the person or persons desiring it, should alone have consideration. On the 11th of February, 1871, on the subject of restoring those pensioners of the War of 1812 who had at any time adhered to the enemies of the government, he said: "When we are forgiving those who never did any thing for the support of the government in war, I think we ought to forgive those who at some time have done something in defense of the country. I hope that no voice will be raised against extending this measure of forgiveness to those who in their old age may have sympathized with the rebellious acts of their children, but who did not themselves participate in treason." February 22, 1871, on the motion of Fernando Wood, of New York, to strike out of the deficiency bill a provision "for the support of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington City, District of Columbia, five thousand dollars," General Shanks said:

"The gentleman from New York tells us that this Bureau, the Freedmen's Bureau, has cost us twenty million dollars. Sir, for what purpose was this Bureau established? It was to take care of five millions of people who had been robbed from their cradles to the hour when the American people set them free. But, sir, accepting the statement of the gentleman to be true, though I believe the amount overstated, what does it show? That these people have been transferred from slavery to freedom, have been placed upon their feet and are to-day living, acting citizens of the Republic, and this has been done at a cost of four dollars for each individual, on the estimate stated. I call the attention of the country to the fact that but five thousand dollars are asked to take care of the remnants of five million slaves, whom the gentlemen on the other side of the House sought to keep in slavery, and who were rescued by the strong arm of the people."

General Shanks is opposed to every phase and semblance of royalty, and on the 27th of March, 1871, he introduced a bill providing for substituting the words "The People" in all writs issued from the United States Courts, in place of the words "The President," now, and ever since the organization of the government,

used, a practice doubtless copied from the old English writs containing the words "The King." Raised to hard labor himself, he has always taken a deep interest in those who toil for a livelihood, and seeing a growing want of confidence and a proper understanding between labor and capital, the employed and employer, that would work an injury to both, he sought to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics, as a division of the Interior Department of the government, so that the people could at all times be supplied with means of knowing the true relations and mutual dependence of capital and labor; and, December 11, 1871, and January 26, 1874, he introduced bills in Congress for the purpose named, providing for carefully prepared reports from every county, and also from every town of five hundred inhabitants and over, showing the price for land and labor, the price of grain, rents, interest on money; local and through railroad fares, freights, through and local; the amount, kind, and value of general merchandise, cost of clothing, food, and general supplies, and all matters connected with industrial interests, as amount, kind, and value of all stock, as cattle, sheep, swine, horses, etc. All these and similar statements should be tabulated and published at stated intervals, and disseminated among the laboring masses, thus awakening an interest and affording the means of diffusing information on subjects of general concern, and doing what all just governments should do, manifesting an active, practical sympathy with the wants of the producing classes. The General holds that there is no necessary antagonism between labor and capital, and that they are two complementary parts of a healthy whole; and that if the dictates of exact justice were duly observed, and impartial legislation only were had, giving no industry or commercial interest precedence, the current of material prosperity would run smoothly. When a young man, in 1847, he was employed in making rails on an island in the Kankakee River, a wet overflowed country, and was compelled to wade one mile and a half from the main-land to the island, carrying his tools and supplies. He then formed the opinion that a ship canal could be constructed across the country from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, thus connecting the lakes with New Orleans by water communication. In after years, as a member of Congress, March 14, 1870, and again December 18, 1871, in support of this measure in the House, he said: "I believe, from observations I made in my younger days, when traveling, working, and wading through Northern Indiana, that the waters from the north once passed, through Lake Michigan, across the country south into the Mississippi River. I believe that the obstructions in that direction are only temporary, and that by the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money a ship canal can be constructed connecting Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River at the mouth of the

Ohio." On January 22, 1872, he introduced a bill in the House to repeal the laws granting lands and certain privileges in the Indian Territory to railroad companies. April 5, 1872, he introduced a bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory, in accordance with treaty stipulations, and thus relieve the Indians from the oppression that attends the appointment of marshals from adjoining and unfriendly states. April 15, 1872, he introduced a bill, which became a law, and a much needed measure, to protect Indian tribes and individuals against exorbitant contracts made by them with attorneys and sharpers, who took advantage of them and succeeded, through the Indian Department, in getting the moneys and lands of the Indians. In submitting to the House his able and exhaustive report on the treatment of prisoners of war, February 12, 1872, he introduced a joint resolution authorizing and requesting "the President of the United States to open friendly correspondence and negotiations with any or all civilized nations, with the view to secure the adoption, in the laws of nations, of a provision that captives in war shall not be personally retained as prisoners, but shall, under flags of truce, be returned at the earliest possible time to their own lines or vessels, and be paroled until duly exchanged; so that the registers of the commissioners of exchange of the respective belligerents shall determine the relative numbers of captives, and thus the onerous burdens and sacrifices consequent on prison life would be prevented;" and on the 8th of June, 1872, he supported the measure in a speech showing great research and a thorough knowledge of the subject, which was ably and fully elucidated. Disclaiming any disparagement of others, it may be truthfully said that no other person has studied this subject more thoroughly or treated it more clearly. The researches necessitated in the progress of preparing his report, and the official evidence proving the horrors of Southern prison life, appealed strongly for the demands of humanity in this relation, and in a peculiar manner qualified him for discussing the matter intelligently. As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House, having labored zealously and with much success to correct the abuses that had become a part of the Indian management of the country, he determined, so far as possible, to expose the authors of the frauds which had seriously tended to retard the Indians in their progress in civilized habits, and, by betraying their confidence in the white man, had greatly lessened our influence over them. On the 8th of January, 1872, he introduced in the House a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the condition and management of Indian matters, touching annuities, pensions, bounties, bounty lands, and moneys due and paid the Indians under treaties and laws of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers, and make a report

to the House. In obtaining material for the report he traveled extensively among Indian tribes, visiting their reservations from the Indian Territory and New Mexico, through the states and territories, to British Columbia, and on the 3d of March, 1873, on behalf of the committee, he laid before the House the most comprehensive showing of Indian affairs ever presented to the government, in a document (House document No. 93, third session, Forty-second Congress) of eight hundred closely printed pages, giving fully and in detail every phase of Indian management, with a recommendation for the correction of its errors and frauds. It was widely circulated, and created a sensation among the guilty parties. The demand for the report largely exceeded the supply, and it soon became known that great numbers of copies had been destroyed, doubtless by persons interested in its suppression. A large number in the room of the clerk of the House mysteriously disappeared at one time. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs informed the General that he was compelled to keep his copy under lock in order to preserve it. With a persevering industry and tenacity of purpose that challenged the approval of members of the House, Republican and Democratic alike, he gave the devious ways of the Indian rings an airing from which they never recovered, and he received the complimentary execrations of the human land sharks who had been fattening, like cormorants, on the spoils and depredations of the Indian. He opposed the proposed appropriation of sixty-five thousand dollars asked for to reimburse William and Mary's College, in Virginia, for damages said to have been done it during the Rebellion; and on the 13th of December, 1872, he offered the following amendment to the bill:

"Resolved, That no part of said sum of sixty-five thousand dollars shall be paid or delivered, or warrant or order issued therefor, under the provisions of this act, until a regular meeting of the stockholders or corporate authority of said William and Mary's College, after proper consideration, have adopted, and caused to be entered upon the records of said corporation, a resolution declaring said college to be open, and that it shall be for all time thereafter open, for the admission on equal terms of all persons, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and that a copy of said resolution, duly certified by the proper authorities of said corporation, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and entered upon the records of his office."

In support of this amendment he said: "It is admitted that this is a donation." And again: "The money in the Treasury of the United States, which we are asked by this bill to donate to this institution, comes from three or four different sources. It comes from the tariff duties, which the negro helps pay as well as the white; from internal revenue from whisky and tobacco, which he pays, as well as others do, if he uses these articles; from the proceeds of the sales of public lands,

which belong to him in common with other citizens; from whatever source the money is derived, it is the money alike of the whole people." On the 5th of March, 1872, he succeeded in having passed an amendment to the bill appropriating money to Indians, prohibiting any agent or attorney from receiving any part of said money for any services or pretended services to them, and making such receipt a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than an amount double the sum so received. On the 6th of March, 1872, he offered an amendment, which was adopted, to the bill granting privileges for depot grounds to the Central Pacific Railroad on the island of Yerba Buena, in the bay of San Francisco, California, securing to any and all other roads that might desire depot grounds on said island the same privileges granted to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the intention being to prevent an exclusive monopoly by the latter company of this island. He steadily opposed granting public lands to railroad companies and selling lands to speculators, and he as uniformly favored the grant of public lands to actual settlers only, and without cost to them. The General's services as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs were so highly appreciated by the House and the committee that, when he was kept from the chairmanship by reason of his seat in the Forty-third Congress being contested until after the committee was appointed, the committee asked, and the House unanimously granted, the request, authorizing the Speaker to add him to the committee, thus increasing its membership to thirteen. This was a high testimonial to the value of his services, especially as coming with unanimity from his political friends and opponents. February 1, 1873, General Shanks reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs a bill that had been introduced by him in the House, and which was passed, to secure a more efficient administration of the Indian office, requiring full records to be kept of all documents and transactions of agents and other employes connected with Indian matters, the same to be duly and promptly reported to the Indian Bureau. February 4, 1873, he reported a bill, which became a law, protecting Indians and Indian tribes from exorbitant contracts made with them by attorneys and others, requiring a certificate from the Secretary of the Interior, and also from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approving the contract as not exorbitant, indorsed on the contract in writing, thus perfected, filed in the Interior department. January 23, 1873, he procured in the House the adoption of a provision in the act for the admission of Colorado as a state, securing to the Ute and other Indian tribes, whose reservations were situated in the said territory, the full possession of their lands, as provided in their treaty stipulations. The cause of the difficulty with the Modoc Indians, a small tribe residing in Southern Oregon, by which General Canby and more

than one hundred officers and men lost their lives, demanded an explanation, and on the 3d of February, 1873, he introduced the following resolution of inquiry:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, instructed to inform the House, at his earliest convenience, of the cause of the difficulty with the Modoc Indians."

Before a reply to this resolution was received a move was made in the House to appoint a commission of three army officers to ascertain the losses sustained by citizens of Southern Oregon and Northern California by reason of Indian depredations in 1872 and 1873. General Shanks opposed this proposal, as it was improper to let the officers of the army that had been so severely punished by the Indians pass upon the question of damages committed by the latter. He charged that the settlers had murdered five Modoc prisoners of war before General Canby was killed by them. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, we have heard of wrongs being done to white settlers, which I deplore as much as any other man can; but I wish to call the attention of the House and the country to a provocation as terrible as ever struck the heart of mortal man. Some years ago—I believe in 1847, though I am not certain as to the exact date—this Captain Jack, who has become a character of national notoriety, if not of national fame, had a father, who, though he may have been an Indian, was as near perhaps to Jack as the father of the gentleman from Oregon is to him, or mine to me. A man, Wright, and some other citizens, had some difficulty with the Indians. The provocation was charged to be murders committed by Indians prior to that time, which murders, however, the Indians charged upon whites. Be that as it may, I now come to the statement I desire to make. This man Wright—Ben Wright, I believe he is called—had charge of some troops, then perhaps improvised for the occasion. Wright invited Jack's father, who was then chief of the Modocs, to come to the camp of the former, which invitation was accepted; and with him came forty of the leading men of his tribe. Wright, after thus inviting Jack's father, the chief of the tribe, and the other Indians, under a flag of truce to his camp, laid a plan to poison the men thus invited. He poisoned the beef which he invited them to his table to eat, poisoned it with strychnine, that he might kill the very men whom he had invited under a flag of truce to his camp. But a rumor reached the ears of the Indians that it would not be safe to eat Wright's beef, and in consequence they did not partake of it. And what did Wright then do? These gentlemen, whom the member from Oregon [Mr. Nesmith] eulogizes so much, what did they do? Why, sir, under that flag of truce, they shot down the chief of the tribe and forty of its members. Jack himself, then a mere child, saw the murder of his father and the sacrifice of his people under the flag of truce. Recognizing the atrocity of the crime that was committed on his father and his tribe, from that day he was no longer the friend of the white man. Mr. Meacham, who was present at the murder of General Canby, and was himself wounded, told me that from the very spot of this murder Chief Jack could plainly view the very place at which his father and forty of his tribe were shot under a flag of truce."

The enacting clause of the proposed bill was struck out, and it did not pass. He opposed the several attempts made to organize the Indian territory lying south of Kansas into a territorial government. He desired it made the asylum of the remnants of Indian tribes, when driven out of their old homes by the advancing settlements and shrewd management of a heartless Christian civilization, which has manifested more avarice than humanity. He holds that under the treaties with these people they should be protected from encroachments on their lands, which the five civilized tribes there hold by patent deed from the government; and he believes, both from observation and information, that the object of this movement is to seize and wrest from them their grounds by the force of overpowering numbers, thus unjustly depriving them of lands which they have purchased of the government and paid for, and for which they hold deeds over the seal of the nation. On the 20th of January, 1874, General Shanks introduced a bill to organize a United States court in the Indian Territory, in conformity with the provision of the treaty of 1866, to take the jurisdiction in that territory now held by a similar court at Little Rock, Arkansas. On the same day he introduced a bill, the second one, to provide for a survey for a ship canal from the southern part of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, at or near the mouth of the Ohio, at Cairo, Illinois. On the 16th of February, 1874, he introduced a bill to divide the state of Indiana into two United States judicial districts, the court for the second district to be held at Fort Wayne. He believed that the Indians were citizens of the United States; that they could not be aliens, being born in the United States; nor could they be a foreign power when existing as tribes within our national limits; that treaties made with them as foreign powers were a solemn mockery as treaties, but that as contracts they were binding in good faith, though they should have been made in pursuance of a law of Congress, and not by the Executive, to be only confirmed by the Senate, but binding on the government, because it got value received for the treaty stipulations. We are strong; they are weak; and we owe it to ourselves to abide by our agreements with them. And they are, beyond question, citizens of the United States, by the terms of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. Speaking in the House, in 1874, in support of a bill in relation to contracts made with the Indians, he said: "In drawing this bill, I drew it in such a way as distinctly to avoid the question of the validity of contracts. I drew it only in reference to the character of these contracts, to prevent them being either exorbitant or fraudulent; and I did so because I believed that the Indians of this country, under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution, are citizens of the United States." And so believing them, on the 24th

of February, 1874, he introduced a bill in the House, granting homesteads to Indians as well as to other citizens; and on the same day he introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate and report to the House the status of the Indians within the limits of the United States and territories as to citizenship under the Constitution. On the 23d of March, 1874, he introduced a bill in the House, conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the United States Courts over Indian reservations. April 6, 1874, he introduced a bill making Indians competent witnesses before the United States Courts, and repealing all conflicting laws on that subject. On the 18th of June, 1874, he introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the status of the negroes and their descendants who had been slaves to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and of free negroes and their descendants who had resided with these nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, with the view to secure to them equitable interests in the lands and moneys of these Indians. He, having been duly appointed by the President, as provided in the bill, thoroughly investigated the subject in person and reported the facts, and recommended that the government provide by law such recognition of the rights of these colored people as justice demanded. Having severely condemned the practice in the Indian Department of paying white claimants out of Indian tribal funds, on *ex parte* showing for damages done, if done at all, by individual Indians, and having succeeded in securing the repeal of the law of 1802, under which this practice had grown up, and which had impoverished many Indian tribes and wasted their energies, throwing them on the charities of the government and subjecting them to the ill-will of the people, on the 13th of June, 1874, he introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, instructed to report to the House early at its next session a detailed statement of the amounts of money paid out of the various funds belonging to Indians, on claims for depredations committed by Indians, with the names of the claimants, the amounts of the claims and the amounts allowed and paid, and the dates of payment."

The resolution was not answered. He is strongly opposed to polygamy, and in his travels through the territory of Utah, in visiting the Indian tribes therein, he had noticed the coarse vulgarity of the men and the sadness and dependency of the women. He saw among these people but few cheerful female faces. The cheerful women exhibited the levity of carelessness, while the better class of women wore the saddest countenances, and the men highest in the Church were most sensual and disgusting in appearance. On the 11th of December, 1873, he presented to the House a petition of three hundred citizens of Alta, Utah Territory, setting forth their grievances, and asking relief from the

despotism and wrongs of Mormon theocracy. On the 6th of May, 1874, General Shanks addressed the House in favor of making the Centennial Exhibition a national and not a local affair. He claimed for it a nationality, and that the expense of it should be defrayed by the nation; that the invitation extended by the President to other nations and peoples implied a welcome to the world in the name of our national sovereignty; and in opposition to the original plan of making it only the act of the state of Pennsylvania and of its leading city, in which the Declaration of Independence was first announced. To provide a substitute for the practice of filing private claims, for money or property, against the government before Congress, where they can not be safely considered, but where great injustice may be done either to the claimants or the government, on the 22d of February, 1875, he introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby instructed to report to the House a bill providing for local jurisdiction in the United States Courts of all claims against the government held by any citizen thereof, and prohibiting the filing or consideration of such claims before Congress."

His experience was that bills of this class are generally passed in the hurry and confusion of business at the close of a session, when due consideration can not be given them. When the bill to secure civil rights to all persons, under the Constitution and its amendments, was under consideration in the House, it was persistently opposed by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives. General Shanks offered as a preamble to the bill the very words of the fundamental principles announced in the first plank of the Democratic platform of 1872:

"Whereas, We recognize as essential to all just government the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of all legislation to enact laws in strict conformity with great fundamental principles; therefore," etc.

His amendment, and the Civil Rights bill itself, gave rise to an angry and dilatory debate, lasting several days, and leading ultimately to a continuous session of four days, causing what was known as the dead-lock. The General made twenty-five unsuccessful efforts to secure the adoption of his preamble; but he finally obtained a vote on it, and it was carried by a vote of two hundred and eighteen to twenty-six. He claimed that the preamble was obviously germane to the bill; and as it embodied eminently just principles, adopted by the Democracy itself in national convention assembled, the General, with characteristic determination, insisted upon its adoption; his motto being, "Do right, and let the consequences take care of themselves." On the 10th

of February, 1868, he opposed the revival of lapsed railroad land grants; and in support of giving the benefit of such lands in the Southern states to the colored people, recently set free, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, in the brief time allowed me I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that there never has been a time before at which four millions of poor people have been turned out on society. There never before has been a time when four millions of people, men, women, and children, by a single act, have become outcasts on the country. Prior to this time these people were unable to own lands, because the accursed doctrine of slave-holders is that all property of the slave, as well as the slave himself, belongs to the master. They have only been for the short space of two years allowed to buy and own lands at all. Here, then, are four millions of people seeking homes, and asking them at the hands of the government, and it is of the utmost importance that we keep open the avenues by which we may enable them to procure lands for themselves. Every human being should have a home. It is a cold, bleak, desolate thing to say, 'I have no home.' Every nation is weakened when its citizens have no home."

He introduced a measure to provide for planting and cultivating trees in national cemeteries. He opposed the transfer of lands by the agency of a treaty with Indians, or from the Indians to individuals or corporations, believing that the treaty-making power could not dispose of title to lands—that power vesting under the Constitution solely in Congress—and holding that in the extinguishment of Indian title, by treaty or other contract, the lands fall directly to the United States, and come under the exclusive control of Congress. Among the various matters that came before Congress for its action during his ten years' service in that body, General Shanks gave his earnest support to the laws authorizing the issue of treasury notes, commonly called "greenbacks," and to make and maintain them as legal tender. He advocated bills authorizing the issue of bonds, on which to raise money to carry on the war to suppress the Rebellion; all measures for raising volunteers for the army, whites, colored, and Indian. He voted for and supported laws providing for drafting men into the service needed; to raise the pay of soldiers; advocated laws passed for paying pensions to wounded and diseased soldiers. He actively supported in Congress, in his political canvassing, and when on duty in the army, the proclamation of President Lincoln abolishing slavery, January 1, 1863; the law of April 16, 1862, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; the various laws granting bounty and extra pay to soldiers; the laws enacted for the collection of income and other taxes to carry on the war, and then the reduction of taxes after peace was declared; to investigate every and any department of the government, when there was reasonable ground for believing that either neglect or fraud attached to any officer or employé in government service.

He zealously advocated measures having for their object the adoption, by Congress and by the people, of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth Constitutional amendments; the act to enforce the right of all citizens to vote in pursuance of said amendments, May 27, 1870. He favored measures designed to recruit our armies by colored soldiers; he opposed all rebel cotton claims; he opposed pardoning rebels, at least until they should in writing ask for remission of sins; he advocated the confiscation of the property of armed rebels, or of those actively favoring rebellion, to the public use; the repeal of the fugitive slave law; all measures adopted by Congress for the reconstruction of the states in rebellion, after its close; favored the freeing of the slaves of rebels, as a measure of confiscation. And at all times and on all occasions, as a member of Congress, as a private individual, and as a soldier on duty, he favored the maintenance of the Union of the states, at every hazard, at every sacrifice, and to the utmost limit of its resources in men and means; believing that a severance of the nation by a force organized in armed rebellion to perpetuate human slavery was an utter and unconditional overthrow of republican government, not only in America, but elsewhere, and would go far in effect to place a monarch on a throne in all governments on earth. He favored and voted for the bill passed March 3, 1873, to adjust fees and salaries of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments of the government, which act, by the repeal of the laws allowing stationery, mileage, the franking privilege, and other perquisites to members and Senators, was a large saving to the government, as more explicitly shown by the following extract from the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House (made February 7, 1873, under resolution of the House, passed January 27, 1873), directing this committee "to investigate and examine into the pay and emoluments of the several officers of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the United States government," etc., etc.:

Increase of President's salary,	\$25,000 00
Increase of Cabinet Ministers' salary,	14,000 00
Increase of salary of Judges of United States Supreme Court,	18,500 00
Increase of salaries of Senators, members, and delegates,	972,000 00

Total increase,	\$1,029,500 00
Saving to the government, according to the official statement of the Postmaster-general, per annum, by the abolition of the franking privilege,	\$2,543,327 72
Saving to the government by the abolition of mileage, stationery, postage, and newspaper account (estimated),	200,000 00

Total increase,	\$2,743,327 72
	1,029,500 00

Total net saving	\$1,713,827 72
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There was a considerable saving, not included in the above estimate, in the matter of large boxes to each member, Senator, and delegate, with flowers, roots, etc., all of which were excluded in the readjustment of salaries made by the law in question. He favored all measures for improving the falls of the Ohio, and thus facilitating the commerce of that stream; the appointment of a commission to examine and report all facts connected with the proposal to secure San Domingo as a desirable point for furnishing coal and other supplies for our commercial marine, and for hospital and similar purposes for the accommodation of our seamen; the law to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to protect the nation from what he believed to be the danger of a political decision of that tribunal against the validity of the "greenback" or treasury notes during the war. He supported the act of July 14, 1870, to refund one billion of dollars of the national bonded debt at a lower rate of interest, the new bonds not to be disposed of at less than par; the act to compel railroad companies having land grants to keep their lands in market at not above a maximum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and to provide for the reversion of the lands to the government in default of the conditions of the grant being complied with; favored the repeal of internal revenue taxes, except on spirits and tobacco, they being luxuries and not necessities; supported the act giving the net proceeds of the sales of public lands to the several states, as a permanent common-school fund; an act to appoint a commission to fully examine and consider the question of railroads as a channel of commerce between the states, with a view to the adjustment of all matters connected with the subject; advocated the act for the admission of women to practice law in the United States Courts. He opposed the so-called civil service reform, in so far as related to the appointment of a permanent committee to pass upon the qualification of applicants for office, believing, as he did, that the heads of departments could make better selection of employés for their several services, and one on all accounts preferable in advancing the interests of the government; and for the further reason that really meritorious and well qualified applicants would not have to wait for places, while persons of inferior ability might secure position under the proposed arrangement. General Shanks was elected, October, 1878, for two years to the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, and was made a member of the Judiciary Committee, a position he held in the same body twenty-five years ago, and in which he has taken a leading and active part on all important measures, and, as always, bringing to the discharge of his duties his accustomed industry, zeal, and energy. The General's career from boyhood has been one of continued action, and few persons have lived a life of more

incessant labor or have had a more varied experience, or have been crowned with more generous success. In 1848 he took an active part in the establishment of a high school of education for instruction of youth irrespective of race or sex. In its behalf he gave an earnest and efficient support, in means and in counsel, both as an individual and as an officer. The institution is known as Liber College and is situated a few miles south of the county seat of Jay County, Indiana. It has been a success, and reflects honor on the enterprise of the public-spirited citizens who aided in its location. About the year 1851 he spent nearly all his means in an unsuccessful attempt to have constructed a railroad through his county, but at a later date he was enabled, by his greater experience and more general personal acquaintance, to contribute materially in aid of securing the location and building of two railroads, now in successful operation, through the place of his residence. He is an active member of the Masonic Order, to which he is closely attached, and before which, at different times, he has delivered able and well received addresses. Both as chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and under appointment of the Interior Department, he has spent much of his time among the Indian tribes of the United States, from New Mexico and Texas to British Columbia, both civilized and wild. Of the former, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, are the best types; while of the latter, the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Sioux, Bannocks, Osages, Shoshones, Modocs, Crows, Utes, Piutes, Cayuse, Nez-Perces, Spokones, Kickapoes, Okinekones, Cœur de Lion, Lakes, and Methows are the best representatives, and include all the more savage and dangerous tribes within the United States. He entered upon his duties in this behalf with a singleness of purpose to learn by personal inspection the actual condition, the rights and the wrongs, of this much-abused race. It is more than doubtful whether there is in the United States any person more practically acquainted than General Shanks with the Indian service in all its details; better versed in its abuses, and more intimately conversant with the civilized devices for many years employed for swindling, and practicing wrong and inhumanity upon, these uncivilized wards of an intelligent and Christian nation, by bad officials and persons. By his personal presence on the ground and the certain knowledge thereby acquired, while armed with adequate powers, he has been able to ferret out, expose, and redress acts of refined cruelty and injustice perpetrated by trusted agents of the government, under the protection of rings of organized villainy, and by individuals—acts that would have reflected dishonor even in a barbarous age. His many successful efforts in securing to the red men their homes, moneys, and supplies, and in protecting them from the false repre-

sentations and the depredations of designing white men, have inspired the Indians with full and unreserved confidence in him. General Shanks is peculiarly fitted for this missionary work. From his inherited hatred of oppression, and his sympathetic kindness for the wronged, he is deeply interested in the welfare of the Indian, and, as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House, during the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and as a member of that committee in the Fortieth and Forty-third Congresses, as special commissioner by appointment of the Interior Department, and as chairman of an investigating committee of the House on Indian frauds, he has traveled among these people, mingling freely with them at their camps, on the plains, and in their mountain fastnesses; and, by his association in a friendly manner with them, he has seen and learned every phase of Indian life—their wants, necessities, wrongs, grievances, and sorrows—and gives his best ability to better their condition, and as far as possible to save them from outrage, robbery, and annihilation. The abolition of the treaty system, the law to protect them against private fraudulent contracts, the law for the better administration of their affairs, the comprehensive report of the committee on Indian frauds, the guards thrown around the purchase and distribution of their annuity goods, the appointment of inspectors, the safer and more prompt payment of moneys due them, and the successful efforts at inducing the wilder tribes to abandon their roving habits and devote themselves to agriculture, were all in a large degree due to the persevering labors of General Shanks. In a speech delivered in the House, April 13, 1872, in advocacy of protecting the Indians against the design of seizing their lands, under the false pretense of organizing a territorial government for the Indian Territory, among the points urged, he said:

"No day is to a nation so bright as that which reflects the splendor of its moral triumph in the faithful discharge of every duty of protection and obligation to its people—in the scrupulous fulfillment of all its contracts and agreements with all its people, and with the world; and no night is so dark to a nation as that which closes upon its moral default, shrouding it in degradation and shame. Let no American forget the quick and terrible lessons taught us in this country, when the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, the court of last earthly appeal for our people short of the people themselves, decided, in the face of day and our Christian civilization, that there was a race of people within our government who had no rights that white men were bound to respect. These words, so unjustly and recklessly uttered, had scarcely gone forth until the contest between the truth which condemned such a decision and the folly that sustained it flashed into fury the people who were wronged and misled, which was followed by a rebellion and contest of arms that maddened and murdered a million of men, disrupted the moral and political, and wasted the social, financial, and commercial, interests of a nation of forty millions of people,

resulting in the liberation of over four millions of slaves, and their citizenization and equalization before the law, thus burying that ill-advised decision beneath the contempt of the people and the ruins of a war, and cleansing the nation's responsibility from it in the blood of a revolution. The oppressed may be weak, but God is their friend. The oppressor may be strong, but God is never with him in his oppressions."

The speech was a lengthy one and closed as follows, and the bill was defeated:

"The condition of the Indian tribes in this country is faithfully presented in the spirit and intention of the Chickasaws in the second article of the treaty of June 22, 1852, made at Washington City, and which, after arranging the transfers to the United States of all the lands owned and held by them east of the Mississippi River, provides 'That a tract of land, including the grave-yard near the town of Pontotoc, where many of the Chickasaws and their white friends are buried, and not exceeding four acres in quantity, shall be, and is hereby, set apart and conveyed to the said town of Pontotoc, to be held sacred for the purposes of a public burial-ground forever.' Here was a people once numerous and powerful, and the possessors of a vast domain, now so reduced and pressed upon by the surrounding white settlements that they sold all their lands and homes and agreed to move West, to a place new and strange to them; but with kind hearts, and love for the memory of their fathers and their friends, stopping in the consideration of the sale of all their national domain, in order to secure this one spot, sacred to their dead and the dead of those who had driven them to this extremity, but without malice, solemnly dedicating their grave-yard to the use of their white oppressors for a public burial-ground forever. How soon this people will again be compelled to the sore trial of preserving and dedicating a grave-yard to their fathers and their white friends forever, remains to be seen through the legislation of this House. I trust in the strength of the cause of these Indians because it is just, and submit it to the House in full faith that they will be protected in their treaty rights to their lands. I close in the language of Marshall, in the case of *Fletcher vs. Peck*: 'For a party to pronounce its own deed invalid, whatever cause may be assigned for its invalidity, must be considered as a mere act of power, which must find its vindication in a train of reasoning not often heard in courts of justice.'"

He is a Republican in politics. Having aided in the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he has assisted in maintaining it since, and believes its continued existence and success essential to the perpetuity of free institutions, so long, at least, as it is opposed by the men who used their best endeavors to destroy the Union. He does not claim infallibility for his party, admitting freely its mistakes, which are mostly of omission. His democracy does not limit the full enjoyment of human rights, and the full and free possession of all the agencies necessary for their maintenance, to persons of a particular color, race, or sex, or to individuals blessed with education and the smiles of fortune. He believes, and the logic of events abundantly proves the correctness of his faith, that with rare

exceptions the late leading rebels are not Union-loving, in so far, at least, as they fail to accept in good faith and in their entirety the Constitutional amendments rendered absolutely necessary by the legitimate results of the Rebellion; and if any evidence were wanting of the insincerity and unrepentance of the late rebels, it is supplied by the exhibition made from time to time of a purpose to repeal laws necessitated by the changed order of things effected by the Rebellion. He voted against all bills for the removal of political disabilities, demanding that pardons should be asked before being granted, and that fruits meet for repentance should be shown as a condition precedent to being reinvested with the power to repeat treasonable acts. The General was married, October 31, 1852, to his present wife, whose maiden name was Huldah Hearn, daughter of John Hearn, a farmer residing near Portland, Jay County. She is the mother of five sons, three of whom died in infancy. She is remarkable for clearness of judgment and firmness of purpose. Her home is the home of all. She spent much of her time with her husband during the sessions of Congress of which he was a member, and traveled extensively with him among the Indian tribes in the Western states and territories, as well as among the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas; and, whether at the house of the President of the United States or in the tent of the wild Indian, she is the same cheerful, calm, resolute, kind, and dignified woman. Her devotion to her children has caused her to brave dangers and bear up under trials before which stout men would hesitate. In 1874 their eldest son, John C. M., then in his seventeenth year, joined the expedition of Doctor Hayden, United States geologist and surveyor, then entering on duty in the Rocky and Elk Mountains, in Western and South-western Colorado, in the capacity of assistant topographer. July 14, 1874, the General, his wife, and younger son parted company with his elder son at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, who then entered upon active duty with Professor Hayden and party; the General and remaining family, after visiting Indian tribes in California, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, returned to Denver August 13th of the same year. Professor Hayden and party were then supposed to be at Granite, a small mining town on the Upper Arkansas River, nearly two hundred miles south-west of Denver. While at Denver, Mrs. Shanks became so impressed that her absent son was sick in the mountains that she insisted on going to see him; but the General, attributing her fears to her anxiety for her son, induced her to return with him to their home in Indiana, where they had been about a week, when a telegram from Doctor Hayden—sent by way of Denver from a point three hundred miles from that place—informed them of the dangerous sickness of young Mr. Shanks, in a camp ninety miles from any dwelling—the

last one being at Twin Lakes, east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains; their son being on the bank of Capital Creek, west of the main and Elk ranges, on the head waters of the Colorado River, beyond road or track to reach him, except over the most rugged and broken part of these wild and almost impassable mountain gorges that concentrated into the celebrated cañon of the Colorado, the deepest and grandest gorges in the world, and which have been so well described by that intrepid explorer, Major Powell. The General and his wife, after a continuous railroad journey of about four hundred miles to Denver, left that place in the stage, on the morning of the 10th of September, 1874, by way of Fairplay and Granite, to Twin Lakes, at the eastern base of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, being the last habitation for several hundred miles, when they met Major Stevenson, of Doctor Hayden's party, who had returned from the invalid to meet his father—not supposing that Mrs. Shanks would undertake such a trip—and conduct him to his side. Doctor Hayden and his party, except four men, had gone on with their work, leaving the detail to attend to their prostrate companion. Major Stevenson, Mrs. Shanks, and her husband left Twin Lakes, passing up the Lake Creek to the pass at its source, and then crossed the main range, climbing over bold, steep rocks, Mrs. Shanks's pony occasionally going upon its knees to keep itself from falling down the steep cliffs, and Mrs. Shanks being obliged to throw her arms around her pony's neck to save herself from falling off. The first night out from Twin Lakes they camped between the main range and Elk Mountain, on Taylor River, a branch of the Colorado, where they overtook Hovey, one of the detail, on his way back with supplies for his companions and the sick. Here they also met some Ute Indian trappers, who expressed surprise at seeing a woman in that locality, they not taking their own women there; and by signs they inquired how the woman was brought to the place, and appeared astonished when informed that she had come over the mountain range, the tops of which were entirely hidden in the clouds. Here they also left a letter in a notch of a tree, informing Doctor Hayden that the party, with Mrs. Shanks, were on their way to her sick son. When, on his return, the Doctor read the letter, he could not believe the intelligence till assured of its truth when he reached Twin Lakes. The party halted during the night, without shelter, in a cold rain and severe wind; but Mrs. Shanks assured the company that she felt perfectly well, though, in fact, she suffered very severely. The second day out the party crossed the Elk Mountains, at an altitude of fourteen thousand and twenty-five feet, the wind blowing heavily, and snow falling on the mountain. This passage was over bleak rocks, far above the growth of trees, the timber line in these mountains being about eleven thousand

five hundred feet. The descent was tortuous and dangerous, through dense forests of firs, which in many places were almost impassable, owing to the presence of rocks and fallen timber. After a severe and extremely dangerous ride the party camped on Castle Fork, near its confluence with Roaring Fork, a considerable stream, so rapid and rough that the noise of its running can be heard echoing through the gorges for a long distance. On the third day of the journey the passage was along this stream, which was difficult, and extremely dangerous, winding over narrow cliffs which overhung the boiling stream below. They reached the camp at four o'clock P. M. of this day, and found their son, for the first time in nineteen days, rational, but emaciated and weak. He recognized his mother, and again relapsed. His grave had been dug and he had been prepared for burial, and even the appropriate passage of Scripture had been selected to be read over his remains, when he showed signs of life. The men and the skillful physician, in whose care he had been left by Doctor Hayden, had watched over him with brotherly kindness; but yet, in a few minutes after his mother reached him, he was placed on a bed of dried grass, and in the tenderness of the attendants' hearts they exclaimed, "We thought we were doing the best we knew, but it now appears we might have done better." The fond mother replied, "Before my God I thank you for what you have done, and I only wonder that men could in this place do so well for my boy; but you need not be surprised that a mother thinks of all things." Doctor Hayden has named the mountain at the foot of which the grave was dug after Mr. Shanks, as a testimonial of his worth and of his misfortunes there. There were no roads leading from that lonely place. Westward it was over five hundred miles to any settlement, and they had only four days' provision, their gun broken, and medical supplies nearly exhausted. Their only alternative was to prepare for leaving; and for that purpose they constructed a *travio*, of two long fir poles kept in place by two cross-bars of wood the length of the young man apart, and secured in position by straps of raw-hide, and for bedcords lariats were passed from pole to pole and strongly tied to them. On these was placed a deerskin, and over that a blanket, the whole constituting a bed for the invalid, who was partially protected from storms of rain and snow by a wicket of willows covered with blankets. Around the sick one heated stones were placed, and he was as securely fastened to the rudely improvised transport as his condition would admit, to prevent his falling off in the rough passage; and between the front ends of these poles a mule was placed, and fastened to them by ropes, with a breast-collar made of gunny cloth. The poles or shafts were further secured by saddle-straps passing around the mule, one or two men holding or carrying the rear ends of the poles, and

one man clearing the way in front by removing stones and bushes. Mrs. Shanks rode her pony, and had charge of the pack-mules and horses of the men engaged in caring for her son. And in this way the party commenced a race for life, in which they had to contend with sage-brush, rocks, gulches, fallen timber, along cliffs and steep hill-sides, across rapid mountain streams, through driving snow-storms and pelting rains, for more than ninety miles, often passing through snow-drifts over fourteen thousand feet above the sea-level, and sometimes more than three thousand feet above timber or living shrubs. When the bleak winds swept the ice-covered rocks, her son still delirious, and showing signs of life only by his sufferings from exposure, Mrs. Shanks never wearied or hesitated in her efforts to save him, though she expected his death almost at every moment. On their first night out on return trip, having camped on the bank of Roaring River, after fording the *maroon*, their mules stamped, thus causing them a whole day's delay; and on the morning of the fourth day Doctor Dobins and Major Stevenson left the party, to procure medicine and supplies at Granite, eighty miles in advance. There remained but three men as an escort, of whom Mr. Seaman led the mule in the *travía*, as in fact he did during the entire journey, it being necessary at times to assist the mule down or up among the rocks, and to pass along steep crags and the banks overhanging the waters of Roaring River and its tributaries, and on the sides of the cañons leading to the streams. They camped one night on the banks of Torrent Creek, and the following evening at the foot of the Elk divide; and on the next day they reached timber, and camped in the snow on the steep side of that mountain. Heated stones were placed near the sick man, and removed every thirty minutes during the night, and the same process was observed during the day. At this time Mrs. Shanks informed the men that the supplies were nearly exhausted, enough only remaining for one short meal, excepting what little was needed for the sick. From this camp they began the ascent of that desolate snow-capped mountain, fourteen thousand feet above sea-level, working their way patiently over rocks three thousand feet above the timber line. They seemed to be in another world, in which their lonely party were the only occupants, weary and without food, and the prospect was any thing but inviting. They had several days' travel before them, including the main range of mountains, with snow threatening to block their way—the season for storms having arrived—with no roads, or even beaten tracks, to guide them safely, or to admit of easy approach of persons in aid of them. The sick one was growing worse, from the severe exposure to the climate, and by reason of the rough mode of travel. They knew not even whether those who had gone for supplies could repass to them. Though not in vigorous health, having

accompanied her husband in his mission among the Indians with the hope of deriving benefit from travel and change of climate, Mrs. Shanks was calm, speaking words of cheer to all. The descent was as serious and perilous as had been the ascent. Mrs. Shanks's pony fell, throwing her among the rocks, and breaking one of the bottles of venison tea which she had prepared and kept by her, having, however, in her thoughtfulness, provided herself with two, for fear of accidents. While making the descent they nearly missed meeting Major Stevenson and the doctor, who were returning with supplies, and were making their way back over the mountain, further south, when, to the joyful surprise of all, the mules set up the wildest braying, in recognition of their mute companions in toil; and these discordant sounds, for once at least, were welcome music, as they were the means of notifying the two parties of their close proximity to each other. They again camped on Taylor River, but the Ute trappers whom they met on their trip out were gone. In crossing the main range it was thought safest to press into service a second mule, and thus have a genuine tandem to their *travía*; and in nine days out from Capital Creek, making in all eighteen days out from Twin Lakes, Mrs. Shanks had the satisfaction of placing upon a comfortable bed her emaciated, almost lifeless, son, a mere skeleton, and manifesting but feeble signs of animation—having been sick forty-seven days, and lain delirious on the ground and on the *travía* transport thirty-seven days. After some days' rest he was again moved down the mountain, but along a road, one hundred and sixty miles, to Colorado Springs, and thence by rail to Denver, where he again had a relapse, and suffered much. Finally, early in December, Mrs. Shanks, with her invalid, reached her home, after three months of almost superhuman endurance and effort to save the life of her son. He has at length, after some years, fully recovered his health, and is now a stout, active man, industrious, and devoted to his mother. The following, from the *Denver Tribune*, is from information furnished by Major Stevenson, who had spent twenty-one years in explorations among the Rocky Mountains:

"Transportation was very limited, but Mrs. Shanks, with heroic determination, decided to visit her son with the party. Although warned of the dangers and difficulties attending such a journey she still persisted in going. She was furnished with a small Indian pony, which she rode astride. Having no stirrups, rude straps were improvised in which she placed her feet. In this manner Mrs. Shanks accompanied the party, telling them to take their own gait and she would surely follow, and she actually accomplished the feat. The road was over two ranges of mountains, and through a country regarded by Professor Hayden as inaccessible to all except mountaineers and the most intrepid explorers. Deep gorges were crossed, high, rough, rocky ridges climbed, immense tracts of fallen timber traversed; and besides all this, frequent and severe snow-storms were

encountered. Yet the party in three days from their departure from Granite, arrived at their camp. Here, in an alkaline locality, in a rude hut, which had been hastily built by the division, young Shanks was found, just barely alive. His condition was somewhat improved from the day before, but still he was far from being out of danger. . . . The members of the Hayden party have become much attached to the young man, on account of his industry, energy, and amiable character, and it is with great pleasure to them, as well as to the anxious parents, that he was safely brought from the wilderness."

Before the party reached Twin Lakes the trusty miners had prepared snow-shoes and closely watched the mountain pass on the main range, intending if it (the pass) whitened with snow, to proceed at once to rescue them. Mrs. Major Stevenson, with a guide, had made her way with supplies to the foot of the main range, and met the company there. There are, indeed, but few similar cases on record in which as great sufferings have been endured with the escape of life. The rescue seems more like romance than reality—a miracle, rather than a fact accomplished by human agency. This same son, C. M. C. Shanks, when only eight years of age, was with his father on the march of the latter, east of Memphis, Tennessee, and after crossing Wolf River, the advance engaged some of Forrest's forces, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The boy was riding with the General at the head of the column at the time, and hearing the firing in the front he dashed off at full speed, refusing to halt, saying he was not in his father's command. He rode into the midst of the firing, cheering and dashing about regardless of danger. There were some of the enemy captured and the boy was allowed the honor of reporting the prisoners to the General, much to the amusement of the Johnny Rebs, who took quite a fancy to the youthful warrior, and the latter reciprocated the kindly feeling. At the conclusion of this interesting incident in personal history, we desire to make an addition to what we have already stated about his war record. The dates and facts were not at hand when the first pages of this biography were printed. As already stated, in June, 1863, by authority of the Secretary of War, General Shanks, mainly by his own exertions, organized the 7th Indiana Cavalry, consisting of twelve companies, aggregating twelve hundred and thirteen men, one hundred and forty of whom were taken from the prisoners in the camp at Indianapolis, having been selected with care by the General in person, and duly mustered into the service. His regiment was well armed and in fine condition. After drilling his command at "Camp Shanks," at Indianapolis, he moved it on the 6th of December, by way of Cairo, Illinois, to Columbus, Kentucky, and thence to Union City, Tennessee. December 14th he sent Major Beck of his command toward Paris, Tennessee, to dislodge the rebel Colonel Faulkner, then holding that town, but learning that the force of the latter was

larger than at first supposed, he moved with three hundred additional men to the assistance of Major Beck; but when beyond Dresden he was, by peremptory order of General A. J. Smith, commanded to return with the whole force to Union City. His regiment was assigned to duty in the Sixteenth Army Corps under General B. H. Grierson. On the 24th of December the regiment moved under General A. J. Smith into North Mississippi, with the view of cutting off the rebel forces under N. B. Forrest. This movement was made during the intensely cold weather known in the army and throughout the country as the cold New Year. The services rendered by the regiment during this march were arduous and valuable. To the utter surprise of the command the order to retreat was given on the morning of the 20th of February, 1864, as Forrest was opening fire across the Bigby, on our advance. The danger of a stampede was imminent. General Shanks called his officers together, and directed them to put their men in line and inform them that he had come to that point to hold the rebel forces from General Sherman, and that having accomplished the purpose object, they would now return, and that the attack that would be made upon the Union forces was only what he expected, and must not cause alarm. It was not an enforced retreat. This ruse by the General saved the army, pursued by Forrest, for twice afterward during the retreat the fate of it depended on the cavalry force commanded by General Shanks. At Okolona, Mississippi, on the 22d of February, the hostile forces opposed each other, and the rear brigade gave way, leaving General Shanks's immediate command exposed to the entire force of Forrest. He at once, and without special orders from his superiors, safely covered the retreat for over four miles in a continuous fight. When it became absolutely necessary for the safety of our forces to check the rebel pursuit, both General Smith and General Grierson asked General Shanks if he would charge, and check the advance of Forrest. He agreed to do so, and with four hundred of his regiment threw himself against Forrest's advance, with the loss of over one-fifth of his men. The charge was successful in arresting the pursuit and thus insuring the safety of our retreating forces. General Grierson complimented General Shanks for his bravery, saying: "That was a splendid charge. I did not expect to see you come out of it; but it was a necessity." General Forrest, on meeting General Shanks after the collapse of the Rebellion, said to him: "That was a sad day to me; my brother Jeffry, my chief of staff, fell there. Your charge was a most daring one. I almost pitied your command as it charged into our fire." In this charge and retreat General Shanks had two horses shot from under him, and had the marks of four bullets in his clothes and on his person. When General Sherman moved from Vicksburg to Selma, General

S. Smith was ordered to join him from Memphis with about seven thousand cavalry. Shanks's regiment was then at Hickman, Kentucky, where he had been placed in command. Under orders he at once marched to join General Smith at Collierville, crossing the Obion River, then very high, with much difficulty. He bridged the Elk River, and succeeded in crossing the Holston with rude boats constructed of railroad ties and doors and boards taken from the railroad stations; and from the latter point he reported to General Smith through a trusty officer, Joseph Skelton, who literally fought his way (eighty miles) to Memphis. Shanks's command moved on to Collierville, from which place he moved forward, under General Grierson commanding the forces, seven thousand strong, to Egypt Station, Mississippi. From this place, on the 20th of February, General Smith ordered a retreat before the threatening forces of Forrest, largely outnumbering ours. The distance to Memphis was one hundred and fifty miles, and, the supplies along the route having been exhausted or destroyed, the retreat was attended not only with danger, as events proved, but with short rations both for men and horses. In this emergency, General Shanks displayed the skill and bravery of a veteran. On the 4th of July, 1864, General Shanks was sent with a cavalry force from Memphis to Vicksburg, and thence across the state of Mississippi, and afterward to Macon, and there ordered to destroy the railroad bridges to prevent the rebel General Adams from joining his forces with those of Forrest, then in march against General A. J. Smith at Tupelo. He did not reach Macon, but meeting General Slocum at Big Black River, where the latter had arrived from Jackson, Mississippi, with their joint commands, a successful attack was made on Adams, who was driven back and his junction with Forrest prevented. General Shanks, now in the department of General Slocum, wished to take fifty picked men and execute the order previously received, by a march of two hundred miles across the state of Mississippi to Macon, and when General Slocum denied the request, on the ground that the country was full of the enemy, thus rendering the march dangerous if not impossible, the former replied: "I came to do that work; General Smith will expect his order executed; I will be in the line of my duty." But being a true soldier he cheerfully obeyed the command of his superior. In February, 1865, General Shanks was sent from Memphis down the Mississippi with a cavalry force to Gaines's Landing, and reached the Washita, in Louisiana, only to find that the rebels had crossed that river and fled. He returned, barely escaping by a few hours the rise in the Mississippi, the overflow of which placed the entire country, for twenty miles, under water. On this expedition he destroyed a large amount of rebel cotton, which was, after the war, under the treaty of Washing-

ton, claimed by British subjects, and for the destruction of which by General Shanks three million dollars was demanded. The General made answer to the commission and submitted the proof that the cotton belonged to the rebel (so called) government, and the claim was not allowed. He never seized and appropriated cotton; he always burned it, thus preventing any charges or suspicion of fraud or speculation. In the fall of 1865, after the close of armed rebellion, General Shanks was sent to Texas to enforce the proclamation of emancipation, by taking military control of all that state, inasmuch as prior to the fall of Richmond the sea-coast only was under military rule. On the consolidation of regiments, by order of the Secretary of War, and as armed resistance to the authority of the government had ceased, the General was mustered out of the service at Hempstead, Texas. With the exception of about sixty days, during which the General was prostrated by sickness, brought on by exposure and active service, he was never absent from his command. He was always on duty in the field, and respectfully declined detail honors, preferring to serve his country by battling at the front, wherever duty called. Such, in brief, is a sketch of the life and public services of a man whose career is a type of the frontiersman, whose education and training consist rather in action and in converse with things than with schools. No one who knows the General will question his unsullied integrity, his ardent patriotism, his unselfish devotion to human rights without distinction of race, color or nationality. Religious observance of truth, unselfish public spirit, warm advocacy of whatever he believes to be for the best interests of mankind; righteous hatred of oppression; intense sympathy with wrongs of all men, wherever located; and love of his native country, tempered with regard for the equal rights of humanity in all nations, are his leading characteristics. He is engaged in the practice of law, but gives much attention to his farming interests. His library, in number and variety of books on almost all subjects, and his cabinet of valuable minerals and curiosities, all collected by himself and family, are perhaps not excelled by those of any other private individual in the state. The General's religious creed is brief, comprehensive, and practical, in close coincidence with the sentiment of the poet—

"For modes of faith let zealous bigots fight;
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

He believes that the only road to future happiness leads by the doors of our neighbors, and he who of mature judgment does not travel in his heavenward journey in the course indicated, will most likely not reach the desired port at all. He is of opinion that no repentance is real which does not include as full and free restitution as is possible to the offender; that our sins of omission as well as of commission are chiefly of

our own make, no more and no less; that Adam of his own volition committed his trespasses and we ours; that the real merit and redeeming virtue of the atonement of Jesus Christ are in our close and honest imitation of the life and lessons he sets before us; that the practical value of Christianity lies in the constant application of its plain teachings in all the relations of life. We can not wrong God. We may and do wrong ourselves and our neighbors by violation of the laws of nature—

"Nature, another name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Every truth agrees with every other truth, but not with falsehood or error. General Shanks is six feet two inches in height, perfectly erect, of light complexion, and has brown hair and gray eyes. He is liberal, kind hearted, and public spirited. He is warm and unsuspecting in his friendship.



TODD, JACOB JEFFERSON, attorney-at-law, Bluffton, Wells County, was born, March 12, 1843, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, being the son of Jacob (and Jane) Todd, a farmer, who removed to Indiana and settled in Wells County in 1851. He was brought up on his father's farm. He received his education first in the common schools of Wells County, and afterwards at the seminary at Roanoke, and at Fort Wayne College. On leaving college, in 1864, he enlisted in the 137th Indiana Infantry, in the one hundred days' enlistment, afterwards returning to his home in Wells County. During his one hundred days' service he was stationed with his regiment at Tullahoma and Duck River Bridge, under command of General Milroy, who had at the time charge of the railroad defenses. In the winters from 1861 to 1865 he taught school in the public schools of Wells County. He commenced, in the summer of 1865, reading law at Bluffton, and was admitted to the bar in May of the following year, entering upon the practice of his profession at Bluffton in 1868, where he has been ever since, doing a large and lucrative business both in law and collections, being acknowledged as one of the leading legal lights in the county. He has been for several years attorney for John Studabaker & Co.'s "Exchange Bank of Bluffton." As a boy he was always of a studious nature, and is now a man of high moral standing, well versed in the law who has been successful in his business career, and is honored and respected by his fellow-citizens and beloved by his family. He is one who has gained an education and the position he at present occupies by his own industry, study, and perseverance. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of seventeen, and has been Church trustee for some ten years, and Sunday-school superintendent at different

periods for several years past. He has always taken an active part in both the Church and Sunday-school, and has also been connected with the "Indiana Sunday-school Union," as vice-president, or as a member of the executive committee from his Congressional District, for some five years. In 1867 he was deputy collector of internal revenue for Wells County, in the Eleventh Indiana District. Mr. Todd became a member of the Masonic Order in April, 1864, and has been worshipful master of Bluffton Lodge, No. 145, for four years, and is a Knight Templar of Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and deputy grand dictator of Bluffton Lodge, and has also been a Good Templar for several years, being for two years past a State Deputy. He was also one of the incorporators of Fair View Cemetery, at Bluffton, and is treasurer of that association. In politics, he is a Republican, and was a delegate from the Eleventh District to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 2, 1880. Mr. Todd's first wife, whom he married April 17, 1866, was the daughter of Nelson Kellogg, a prominent man of Bluffton, by whom he has one son, who is now a bright boy of thirteen. Mr. Todd's second marriage was, August 22, 1876, to Mrs. Mary Jane Klineck, a most estimable widow lady of Bluffton, daughter of John Studabaker, Esq., whose former husband, Dwight Klineck, of Chicago, was lost on the ill-fated steamer "Schiller," on her voyage to Europe. They have one little girl, now eighteen months of age, who is the pride of the family. Mrs. Todd is also the mother of four interesting and accomplished young daughters by her first husband. Mr. Todd is a man of fine personal appearance, agreeable in conversation, pleasing in manner, and in every way a "representative man."



TYNER, JAMES NOBLE, of Peru, First Assistant Postmaster-general of the United States, was born at Brookville, Indiana, January 17, 1826. He is the eldest of the eleven children of Richard and Martha S. W. S. (Noble) Tyner. His father, a native of South Carolina, was a pioneer of Indiana, and for forty years a leading merchant of the south-eastern portion of the state. His mother's brothers were men of ability and prominence. Noah Noble was Governor of Indiana; James Noble was elected to the United States Senate about the time Indiana was admitted to the Union, serving fourteen years, and was a member of that body at the time of his death; Lazarus Noble was at one time register of the land office at Indianapolis; and George T. Noble for a number of years held various local positions in Wayne County. James N. Tyner, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the

Brookville Academy, and in 1846 removed to Cambridge City, where for five years he was engaged in selling goods and in carrying on an extensive grain and provision trade. In June, 1851, he established himself permanently in Peru, and there continued for some time in the same business. Subsequently he entered upon the practice of the law in the firm of Brown & Tyner—a partnership which, with occasional intermissions, was maintained until quite recently. Mr. Tyner was at first a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its most faithful supporters. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Representative to the Indiana Legislature, but was defeated by a small majority, on a strictly party vote. He served four sessions, from 1856 to 1862, as one of the secretaries of the state Senate. In 1861 he was appointed Special Agent of the Post-office Department, having charge of the postal service of Indiana and Illinois, and during part of the time of the entire country. In 1866 he was removed by an order from President Johnson. In 1869 Mr. Tyner was elected Representative to Congress from the Eighth Indiana District, and by re-election served in this position three terms, during two of which he was one of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He was considered the best-informed member of Congress on postal affairs. The increased mail facilities secured by him for his district, with every portion of which he was personally familiar, were highly appreciated by his intelligent constituents. He was also acting chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Public Buildings during his second term; and many important repairs in the Capitol building and furniture were made under his supervision. During his third term he served on the Committee of Appropriations, the most important and powerful of the House committees. At the expiration of his term as Congressman, on the urgent solicitation of President Grant and Governor Jewell, Postmaster-general, Mr. Tyner accepted the position of Second Assistant Postmaster-general, and for sixteen months had full charge of all the mail contracts of the United States. Upon the retirement of Governor Jewell, Mr. Tyner was appointed Postmaster-general, and served as such from July, 1876, to March, 1877, the expiration of President Grant's administration. Upon the inauguration of President Hayes, and the appointment of David M. Key as Postmaster-general, by the continuous solicitation of these gentlemen Mr. Tyner was induced to return to the Post-office Department, as First Assistant Postmaster-general, to take entire charge of the general business of the Department, and of the appointments in the postal service of the Northern and border states. This position he filled to the entire satisfaction of his superior in office and of the country at large; his long experience and excellent executive ability especially qualifying him for the office. Postmaster-general Blair's

expressed opinion, that an energetic and efficient special agent could do the public greater service by expediting the transportation and delivery of the military mails than by serving either as a private or a commissioned officer in the volunteer army, prevented Mr. Tyner from resigning his position in the postal service and entering the army during the late Civil War. Mr. Tyner was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is not now connected with any religious denomination. He married his first wife, Dema L. Humiston, daughter of Lewis Humiston, of Cambridge City, November 8, 1848. This estimable lady died in 1870, leaving one son, Albert H. Tyner—now of Chicago, Illinois—and one daughter. December 24, 1872, Mr. Tyner was married to Christine Hinds, daughter of John P. Hinds, late of Washington, District of Columbia. His business duties are very laborious and confining; hence he is seldom permitted to visit his home, and then only for a day or two at a time. He is a conscientious, systematic public officer; no Representative ever served a constituency more promptly and faithfully. His high personal character has secured the esteem of the community in which he has lived more than twenty years. He is tall, erect, and slender, and enjoys vigorous health.

 VAN DEVANTER, ISAAC, attorney-at-law, Marion, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 28, 1821. He is the sixth in a family of eight children, whose parents were Jacob and Lydia (Fee) Van Devanter, both natives of Pennsylvania. Through his father he is descended from the toiling, liberty-loving Hollanders, and through his mother from the Scotch-Irish. The ancestors of both parents were remarkable for longevity. Peter Van Devanter, his grandfather, rendered important aid in the Revolution by manufacturing gunpowder for the American army, and his father was a captain in the War of 1812. While Mr. Van Devanter was a child, the family emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Lagrange County, where, in the common schools, he received his elementary education. At the age of sixteen he entered Lagrange Collegiate Institute, and remained about three years; he then attended, for one year, the White Pigeon branch of the Michigan University. In these schools he was distinguished for diligence and proficiency, standing high in all his classes. Soon after leaving the last-named institution he entered the office of Joseph Lomax, of Valparaiso, as a student of law, and subsequently read under the direction of Judge Nathaniel Bacon, of Niles, Michigan. Having thus completed his preliminary studies, he attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1848. Being in poor health he did not commence practice until 1850, when, having

been admitted to the bar in the early part of that year, he formed a partnership with Andrew J. Harlan, since a member of Congress from the Eighth District. The firm practiced law in Marion about three years. In 1855 Mr. Van Devanter entered into a similar relation with Hon. James F. McDowell, which lasted until 1875. The following year Mr. John W. Lacey, then a student in his office and a young man of much promise, became and still remains his partner. Endowed with fine natural abilities and thoroughly prepared for his work, Mr. Van Devanter encountered fewer difficulties than most young lawyers, and entered at once upon a successful career. Pursuing a course that won the good will of associates and the confidence of clients, he rose rapidly in the profession. Political honors, such as men seldom attain so early in life, were bestowed upon him. In 1852 he was elected state Senator from the counties of Grant, Delaware, and Blackford, and served four years, during which he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, the Organization of Courts and Elections. In the Civil War he was provost-marshal of what was then the Eleventh Congressional District. Devoting all his powers to the legal profession, Mr. Van Devanter's acquirements became extensive and his reputation enviable. He was retained in the most important cases, and the duties of attorney for what is known as the Pan Handle Railroad were added to his business. At length, in 1871, he had the honor of being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1869, severe labor having impaired his health, he spent a winter in Florida, whence he returned with renewed strength. Mr. Van Devanter is a firm Republican, having formerly belonged to the Whig party, which elected him to the Senate. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, September 20, 1858, Miss Violetta M., daughter of Jacob W. Spencer, of Marion, a prominent man in his day. Of the seven children born of this marriage, five are living: Willis, a student at college; Lizzie, wife of his partner, Mr. John W. Lacey; Isaac, Mary, and Louise. Mr. Isaac Van Devanter stands at the head of the bar of Grant County in both legal and classical learning, and is an able and reliable counselor. In cases requiring profound knowledge of law and great ability in preparation and management, he has few superiors. He manifests a peculiar reticence concerning his work, often preparing a case without making any part of it known to his brother attorneys. He is a gentleman of fine address and appearance, conversant with literary and scientific topics, and his moral character is without reproach. He has practiced law in Marion twenty-eight years, and in that community and throughout Eastern Indiana he is greatly esteemed. He is truly one of the representative men of the state, and is well known throughout the Union.

WALKER, LYMAN, Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, Peru, was born at Peacham, Vermont, January 26, 1837. He was the son of Lyman and Elmira G. Walker. Soon after young Lyman's birth, the family removed to Thetford, Vermont, where the father engaged in mercantile life. Here he laid the foundations of his education in the district schools, and fitted for college at the Thetford Academy. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and, in order to obtain the means for a more complete education, engaged in teaching. He entered Dartmouth College in 1854, and, after remaining there two years, entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1858. Thus did he, in early life, manifest a spirit of determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, and by his own efforts succeeded in gaining a good education. The years 1859 and 1860 were occupied in teaching, and in studying law in the office of Messrs. Cross & Topliff, Manchester, New Hampshire. Early in 1861 Mr. Walker took charge of the public schools at Peru, Indiana, and to him belongs the honor of establishing the first graded school there. After remaining about one year in that position he began the practice of law in connection with Harvey Shirk. This partnership was continued for two years, after which Mr. Walker went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where for the next four years he was in practice with Hon. R. M. Corwine. He then returned to Peru, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative business in the State and the United States Courts. Mr. Walker is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Knight Templar. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in all public measures brought before the people for their consideration. He has usually preferred the quietude of private life, but, such talents as he possesses being needed and demanded by the public, he was elected, in October, 1878, Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, taking his seat in September, 1879. His high qualifications will enable him to perform the duties of this office faithfully and efficiently. He is a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church. In personal appearance he is rather above the average in height and build. Although still a young man, by integrity and persistent industry he has won in an eminent degree the respect and confidence of the community.

WILSON, ROBERT Q., M. D., of Kokomo, was born November 23, 1822, in Concord, Pennsylvania. His father, James Wilson, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Wallace, both came over from North Ireland about the close of the eighteenth century. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, industrious, economical, and thrifty. Their family

of seven sons and one daughter were trained in habits of industry and self-reliance; all accepted and held the peculiar religious faith of their parents, and inherited their frugality and industry. Robert Wilson received in early life a common school education, such as was then available among the mountains in Pennsylvania. Having a fondness for study, and longing for more extended knowledge, he determined to seek better opportunities in the West. In this he was obliged to depend entirely upon himself, as the size of his father's family prevented him from obtaining assistance. Accordingly he went, in 1843, to Lafayette, Indiana, where he had an uncle and a brother, and there attended school until the fall of the next year. His health then failed, and he left Lafayette and went to Wooster, Ohio. After regaining strength he turned again to his books, and commenced the study of medicine under Doctor Bissell. In 1846 he returned to Indiana and studied in Rossville, under the instruction of his brother, Doctor James W. Wilson, now of Lafayette. At length he graduated at Rush Medical College; he immediately commenced practice at Rossville, and continued there until 1866, when he removed to Kokomo. Doctor Wilson's success as a physician has been marked, and during his stay in Rossville he accumulated a competence. Having a good constitution he worked incessantly, fully understanding that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." In religion he is a Presbyterian; in politics, a strong Republican, having been connected with that party ever since its organization. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Doctor Wilson married, in the fall of 1848, Miss Isabella Robeson, of Wooster, Ohio. Of their five children but one survives; he is now a druggist in Kokomo. Though not an office-seeker, Doctor Wilson has been twice elected to the city council without an opposing candidate, a fact that in some degree attests the public estimate of his character. In addition to his skill as a physician he possesses considerable ability as a writer and lecturer. He has written for local papers and medical journals, and has delivered a number of lectures before the Kokomo Academy of Medicine, several of which have been published.



WINTON, HORACE, M. D., physician and surgeon, North Manchester, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, June 19, 1831. He is the son of William R. (and Mary A.) Winton, a physician, graduate of the Ohio Medical College, who practiced at Crawfordsville for some twenty years, and was a man of the very highest position in the medical fraternity, and one of the trustees of Wabash College, toward the building of which he gave most liberally. There are no less than thirteen physicians in the two branches of the family, all of

whom owe their position to his influence. Horace Winton, after attending the common school at Crawfordsville until the age of eleven, entered Wabash College, staying two years, when his parents removed to Ohio, where he became a special student under Doctor Ebenezer Thomas, remaining under his tuition two years, then entering Miami University. He studied there for two years, when he returned, owing to the advantages offered at Wabash College, pursuing his course for two years, at the expiration of which he studied medicine in the city of Wabash for three years, with his father, with whom he entered upon practice afterward. After a twelvemonth he removed to Delaware County, and for a year made his rounds with his uncle, Doctor Robert Winton, and then attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He finally settled down at North Manchester, entered upon his profession, and continued there until the winter of 1864 and 1865. A second course of lectures was then attended, this time at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated with full honors. He returned to his home and resumed practice, but in 1871 removed to Muncie and formed a partnership with Doctor Robert Winton. After fourteen months the partnership was mutually dissolved, he desiring to reside at Wabash to take personal care of his father during his declining years. A year later his father died, and he then returned to North Manchester, where he has resided ever since, in the enjoyment of a large and eminently successful business, standing at the head of his profession in the town. Doctor Winton has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1857, having taken all degrees; and Knight Templar and an Odd-fellow since 1867, in which he has taken all degrees, through Encampment. He has been a member of the Knights of Honor from their inception. He is a member of the Huntington County Medical Society; of the Wabash County Medical Society, of which he is now president for the second year; of the State Medical Society, of which he was assistant secretary for one year; and is also medical examiner for the life insurance companies doing business in North Manchester. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at present one of the trustees. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always been active in the interests of the organization from its beginning. He is a man of great popularity in the county, of the strictest integrity, a most thorough student, and of the highest reputation as a physician. He has a fine personal appearance, is genial and courteous, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. September 3, 1857, he was married to a most estimable young lady of North Manchester, Wabash County, Miss Mary E. Boggs. They have two sons and two daughters, who are now attending school. The Doctor's only brother, Charles H., has been practicing with him for some eleven years.

BAKER, DAVID VAN CLEVE, who, for more than a quarter of a century has been a citizen of Portland, Jay County, Indiana, was born on a farm near Dayton, Ohio, May 30, 1839. He is the youngest child of David C. Baker (late clerk of Jay County), by his first wife, Sarah Sophia Van Cleve, who died October 18, 1839. She was noted for her noble Christian spirit, her excellent qualities of head and heart, and the beauty of her person. She was a woman of rare intellect, and possessed high traits of character not often found in one individual. David V. Baker, the subject of this sketch, was sent to school in Dayton when very young, and at five years of age was making speeches for Henry Clay for President. It is doubtful if any boy in America entered into politics at an earlier age. When the nation shook to its center with the contest over the attempt to extend slavery into the territories, in the year 1854, Baker was attending school at Liber College, in Jay County. His first composition was one in which he plainly and graphically pictured out "the damned curse of human slavery," and declared, "It is the duty of the Congress of the United States to recognize it as a curse—the blackest stain that rests on our land; and, instead of protecting it, it is the duty of the American Congress and the American people to confine it to its present limits, and finally to wipe it forever from our soil." His earnestness brought down hearty plaudits. He often addressed his school-mates on questions of a political nature, receiving from them at all times a close and careful hearing. At the end of his last session of attendance he was selected to deliver the farewell address. This was a great success, and there are those yet living who can recall from memory portions of his speech. Three sessions at Liber College constituted all his schooling in Indiana. At twelve years of age he was working on a farm at five dollars per month and board. His father had met with reverses in business, and the boy left school to go to work. In April, 1853, his father moved from Dayton, Ohio, to Portland, Indiana, and for four years kept the principal hotel of the place. David was his chore boy, to make four fires on winter mornings, and often to have a stable full of dirty horses to curry, feed, and water. For four years he was his father's stable boy. In the spring of 1858 Baker began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. P. C. Shanks. Soon after, he wrote his first newspaper article. It was the first ever printed that named Shanks for Congress, and, as that gentleman was elected five times afterwards to that position, the communication of this young student may have had some bearing on the matter. A consultation was held in the office to ascertain who had written it. At this meeting Baker was present, poring over the pages of Blackstone, when he was astounded to hear Mr. Shanks tell his friends that

"Doctor B. B. Snow wrote that article." Doctor Snow was a man of mature years and the leader of the Democratic party in Jay County, and the student was therefore justly surprised to hear his own preceptor ascribe to the brain of Snow an essay he had never written. Mr. Shanks had taken up his pen to give an answer, when the lad thought fit to undeceive them. It was not Dr. Snow who was to be answered, but his own office boy. Mr. Shanks was not only astonished but highly amused. He had met Dr. Snow many times publicly in debate, and now he had committed such a mistake as to ascribe to him an article written in his own office, and on his own table, by a young student. The lawyer did exactly what he was advised in the newspaper to do, and was elected in 1860 to Congress as the successor of John U. Pettit. In 1862 he was defeated, and his boy student (then a voter) helped to defeat him. In 1864 Mr. Stillwell was elected to Congress. In 1866 Mr. Baker again came to the help of General Shanks, wrote in behalf of his nomination and election, and again he was elected. In January, 1860, young Baker (though lacking about five months of being twenty-one years old) was selected by the Republicans of Jay County, as a delegate to the state convention, soon to meet in Indianapolis. He took an active part in the contest for the nomination. He warmly advocated Colonel Henry S. Lane for Governor, over Oliver P. Morton. Lane was nominated by acclamation, and in the Bates House, at Indianapolis, on the night of his nomination, he was surrounded by his friends. Mr. Baker congratulated him, and was thus addressed by the old soldier of the Mexican War: "Young man, when I am elected Governor of Indiana, my first commission shall be to you. You shall go on my staff with the rank of colonel." The old soldier served but two days as Governor, when the Legislature elected him to the Senate of the nation, but he was as good as his word to the boy who had so nobly upheld him. Mr. Baker did not go to Indianapolis for his commission, but Governor Lane sent it to him. When it was received the young man had too much pride to ask Governor Morton (whom he had opposed) to retain him. It might have been a step toward political promotion if he had done so. Walter Q. Gresham, appointed by Governor Lane at the same time, is now United States District Judge. It can thus be seen that before he was twenty-one years old he was a regular delegate, helping to put in nomination the first Republican ticket that carried Indiana. Baker wrote and spoke for the success of the Republican party in that contest of 1860, and cast his first vote at that election. From that time on up to 1876 he never missed attendance at all the Republican state conventions. He helped to nominate the Republican ticket of 1876. He witnessed the nomination of Governor Hayes. He was a warm admirer of James G. Blaine, and was disappointed at Blaine's

defeat. To this day he says, "Blaine is the boldest and the ablest leader in the ranks of the Republican party." The Republicans in the summer of 1876 nominated Mr. Baker for circuit prosecutor in the district composed of the counties of Jay, Adams, and Wells. It was overwhelmingly Democratic, and there was no possible chance of an election. In view of his long services to the party, Baker regarded this nomination tendered to him as "no less than an insult—a trick." Having been deeply dissatisfied with many acts of the Republican leaders for four years preceding, he now took occasion to write a lengthy letter for publication, in which he declined the Republican nomination, and declared, "The Republican party deserves rebuke at the hands of the people," and that from that time on he would act and vote with the Democracy. He has been bitterly abused for his course, but he stood true to his word. He wrote and spoke in the campaign of 1876 for the success of the Democratic party. In 1878 he was a delegate to the congressional convention at Fort Wayne that nominated Mr. Walpole G. Colerick for Congress, and very likely that gentleman owes his present position more to Mr. Baker than to any other one man. The nomination was equivalent to an election. Several candidates hotly contested for the position. The convention had been in session nearly the entire day, and going over to another day would likely throw Colerick out of the field. Mr. McDonald, of Whitley County, had received Mr. Baker's support for one hundred consecutive ballots, and there was a complete "dead-lock." He saw no chance of getting his first choice, and after that ballot he gave one vote for Colerick that broke the stand-still, and in fourteen ballots thereafter Colerick was nominated; Mr. McDonald, Baker's first choice, came to the support of Colerick with the solid vote of Whitley County, and that settled the nomination. Mr. Baker has devoted the best years of his life in politics working for others, thoughtless of himself or his own interests. In the Democratic State Convention of 1878, of which Thomas A. Hendricks was the honored president, Mr. Baker was one of the vice-presidents. In all his long career in politics (and he is now just past forty years of age) he has but three times sought public favor. In 1862 or 1863 he was up for common pleas attorney, and Jay County gave him over five hundred majority. Every township in the county but one voted for him. In 1872 the Republicans of Grant, Jay, and Blackford Counties, in district convention, came within one vote of nominating him for the state Senate, when a nomination was as good as an election. In 1878 the Democracy of Jay County, in convention, gave him a hearty vote, next to the highest, for clerk of the court, and his name has been mentioned by his friends for a yet higher position. During President Lincoln's adminis-

tration he was for two years postmaster at Portland, then resigning. In that place he has been successively town councilman, town attorney, and town clerk. He served four years as United States mail contractor on all the routes, except one, which entered Portland. For five years he had charge of the clerk's office of Jay County. At the meeting of the Democratic convention in Decatur, Adams County, on the 18th of June, 1880, Mr. Baker was nominated for Representative from the counties of Adams, Jay, and Wells, and his friends confidently expect his election by over a thousand majority. Before he had reached the age of twenty years, by the will of his mother's brother, the late John W. Van Cleave, of Dayton, Ohio, he received (together with several others) some money, and he immediately discharged the few debts he had contracted during the prosecution of his studies. He was married, July 17, 1859, to Miss Jane C. Hawkins, the oldest daughter of the late Judge Hawkins. Like many other young men, he was not as careful and cautious in business as he might have been, and in ten years from the date of his marriage he found himself with a young family dependent on him for support, while almost a bankrupt. There had been much sickness in his family—two children had died, and the sheriff had levied on his little farm. Not only his own debts, but security debts for others, had to be paid; and he did pay them. Not dismayed nor discouraged by the misfortunes that stared him in the face, he went to work and acquired a lucrative practice in one branch of his profession—partition of lands and settlement of estates—a practice which, with his real estate business, now occupies a good part of his time. As a citizen he has performed a good part, and has had the pleasure of eating fruit from the vines and trees of his own planting; has set out and adorned the walks with shade trees; built frame houses, and helped to construct a brick business block, in which is his law office, one of the best in Eastern Indiana. He has not been idle in the last ten years; by work and good management he is now in comfortable circumstances. He has aided, to the extent of his ability, all the enterprises of a public character about Portland. The building of churches, help for schools, construction of railroads and turnpikes, all have received liberal help from D. V. Baker. And no man enjoys the society of his friends more than he. They are ever welcome at his home at all times. And it can be said of him that no poor man, woman, or child was ever turned hungry from his door. It is impossible for him to dismiss from his mind the necessities and the weaknesses of the poor. Such is the nature of the man; he has a heart in his bosom ever in sympathy with those in distress. He has filled nearly all the positions in the subordinate lodge of Odd-fellows. He has twice been Noble Grand, twice a representative to the Grand Lodge, and was for two years district deputy grand

master. At present he is secretary of Jay Lodge, No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The Portland weekly *Sun*, of July 24, 1879, thus speaks of him:

"On Thursday evening of last week the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. David V. Baker united in one grand effort to show them the high esteem in which they are deservedly held by the public. The evening chosen for this showing of their regard was the twentieth anniversary—the china wedding—of the wedded life of that happy and popular couple. It culminated in one of the most notable and pleasant social events in the history of Portland. By their urbanity, generosity, and kindness, together with the irreproachable lives they have lived, Mr. and Mrs. Baker occupy a warm place in the hearts of our people, who delight in doing them honor. Over one hundred and fifty guests were early assembled in and about Mr. Baker's residence, which

had been prepared especially for the occasion. The lawn was splendidly illuminated, and dotted over with chairs, tables, etc. The Portland opera band and the silver band were on hand, and discoursed fine music. After the guests had enjoyed a rich repast of ice-cream, cake, and other delicacies, they were assembled about the bride and groom of twenty years and listened to a well-timed speech by General Shanks. At the close of the general's remarks, Rev. Mr. Morris elicited considerable merriment by inviting the couple to stand up, join hands, and be 'married over,' which ceremony was performed in an eloquent and impressive manner. The presents were numerous and handsome, and of an endless variety. Mr. and Mrs. Baker personally supervised the entertainment of their guests, who lingered until a late hour before they finally disbanded, all wishing the well-mated couple an even more prosperous, if possible, voyage over life's rough sea."



Yours very truly,
R. P. Lowmy

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BARNUM, ABEL, a wealthy farmer of Albion, Noble County, Indiana, was born June 30, 1821, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, and was the fourth of a family of seven children of Platt and Alethea (Barnum) Barnum, who were natives of the same state, and farmers by occupation. Abel was removed in infancy, with his parents, from Connecticut to the state of New York, locating in Sullivan County. His educational advantages were limited. His father died when Abel was but ten years of age; and this, no doubt, lessened his opportunities. He enjoyed only such privileges as were afforded by an irregular attendance at a common district school for about three months each winter during his minority, working at farm labor the remainder of the time. In 1844 he emigrated to Indiana, and located in Noble County, where he purchased a tract of timber land of one hundred and sixty acres, just north of what is now the town of Albion, which he at once set about clearing up and tilling, working as a farmer during the summer seasons, and teaching school in the winters. Having previously taught two terms in New York State, he continued the practice in Indiana for four winters with marked success, commanding the approbation of his patrons and the respect of his pupils. His school-teaching experience closed in 1848, after which he devoted his entire time and attention to his farm. Mr. Barnum subsequently added to his acres, increasing them to two hundred and forty, thus giving him one of the most valuable pieces of property in the vicinity, desirable for its location, and rich in timber, soil, and productiveness. The convenient and substantial dwelling, with its numerous and extensive barns and out-buildings, gives it the appearance of substantial thrift, while the fences, fields, yards, and lanes indicate watchfulness and intelligent care. As a farmer, Mr. Barnum is thorough and systematic, and a worthy subject for emulation. He was educated in the old Whig school of politics, and was a

firm adherent of that party until 1854, when, in consequence of its dissolution, he allied himself to the Republicans. He is earnest in the support of his convictions, but is not an aspirant for office, preferring rather the comforts and pleasures of his well-ordered home. In 1852 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served in that position for five years to the entire acceptance of the people, retaining alike the confidence and respect of his political friends and opponents. In religious belief Mr. Barnum is unorthodox, but not irreligious. Mr. Barnum has witnessed in this county the transformation of the wilds into splendid farms, that yield rich returns to the labor of the husbandman, and a population of a few scores of scattered pioneers increase to over twenty-five thousand souls. Albion but recently sprang from the depths of the forest, and is now a town of twelve hundred people, representing large wealth and extensive business interests, with churches, school-houses, public buildings, and other improvements on every hand, indicating educational and moral advancement. Mr. Barnum is respected by all who know him. He was married, April 30, 1848, to Miss Jane Sweet, of Jefferson Township, Noble County, a daughter of Hon. Jerome Sweet, one of the early settlers, who was born August 11, 1806, in Pompey, Onondaga County, New York. In 1834 he emigrated to Ohio, and lived there for eight years. In 1842 he removed to Indiana, and located in Jefferson, where he died after a residence of twenty-seven years, on August 24, 1869, lamented by his relatives, and respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends, neighbors, and acquaintances. His daughter, Mrs. Barnum, is a lady of culture, prepossessing in appearance, and with many amiable traits of character. She reads much, and observes carefully. Her duties as wife and mother are discharged with self-sacrificing devotion. She is a worthy mistress of her household. They have two children: one son, Orlo P., born January 22, 1851, and one daughter, Alethea, born

December 5, 1852. In private life Mr. Barnum is a genial, courteous gentleman, surrounded by friends endeared to him by long years of kind deeds. His character is without reproach. His position is assured as a neighbor, as a citizen, and as a man. He is yet in the prime of manhood, and his firm health and wiry constitution give promise of many years to be added to a useful and busy life.

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BENOIT, VERY REV. JULIAN, vicar-general of the diocese of Fort Wayne, was born in France, in 1808. He studied in Lyons, and received an excellent education. He was one of the heroic band that renounced all, and accompanied the saintly Bishop Brute, of Vincennes, to America, in 1836. The first four years he labored in the ministry in Southern Indiana, and in 1840 was sent to Fort Wayne, where he acquired the beautiful cathedral property, and built the cathedral church and schools. In 1871 he was the administrator of the diocese. He is a man of eminent virtue, learning, and business capacity; and, royal in his charity, is held in the highest esteem by all.

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BEST, JUDGE JAMES I., a leading lawyer and prominent citizen of Waterloo, DeKalb County, Indiana, was born August 23, 1835, in Waynesborough, Augusta County, Virginia. His parents, Joseph C. and Mary Ann (Caldwell) Best, were also natives of Virginia. The latter was of Scotch and the former of Irish extraction. In the early part of the father's business life he was engaged in selling goods, but afterward turned his attention to farming. James Best, grandfather of James I., emigrated from Scotland to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and settled in the state of Virginia. Judge Best, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed in boyhood, and until seventeen years old, few educational advantages, or only those which were derived from an attendance at a common school during the winter terms, the remainder of the time engaging in hard work on the farm, which his father had purchased when James was about ten years of age. His strength of mind enabled him readily to receive and retain instruction, and insured him the mastery of a thorough education in the English branches. In 1852 he moved with his father's family to Indiana and settled in Huntington County, engaging in school-teaching for four successive winters, after which he began to read law under the instruction of D. O. Daily, at Huntington, Indiana, with whom he remained for about two years and a half. Having previously been admitted to the bar, in 1860 he came to Waterloo and began the practice of his profession alone. In 1863 he associated

with himself Charles A. O. McClellan, under the firm name of Best & McClellan, until 1867, when Mr. McClellan retired. Mr. Best continued the business until the following September, when R. Wes. McBride was received as partner, which connection was dissolved August, 1868, Mr. McBride retiring. The following December Mr. McClellan again joined him, the arrangement closing in 1872, when Mr. Best was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, comprising DeKalb, Steuben, Lagrange, Noble, Elkhart, and Kosciusko Counties. Notwithstanding his strong Republican sentiments, his fitness for the responsible position was readily acknowledged by the Democrats indorsing his nomination, insuring his unanimous election. In consequence of overwork on the bench, his health became impaired, for which reason he resigned in 1876, and returned to practice, Judge Towsley taking his place on the bench. Judge Best holds a leading position among his professional brethren. His is the standard by which the younger lawyers seek to be measured in the field of legal learning, eloquence, and general attainments. His close application to business, his devotion to his clients, his untiring industry and research, his thorough analysis of authorities, combine to enable him to grasp successfully the strong points in his cause. Probably no man in the state, certainly none in North-eastern Indiana, is his superior as an advocate. He possesses a peculiar charm of voice and manner, and that which with some would, in the energy of forensic appeal, seem bitterness, with him is simply pathetic earnestness. While he excels as an advocate, he is no less distinguished as a counselor. His familiarity with the science and principles of law, his independent character of mind and action, his quick perception and sound judgment, and, above all, his well-known integrity, eminently qualify him to act the part of a discreet and trusted adviser. It is a combination of these qualities which secured to him, while occupying the important position of Judge, not only the respect and esteem of the bar, but the confidence and commendation of the public. January 1, 1873, Judge Best, in connection with Judge Charles A. O. McClellan and William C. Langon, instituted the DeKalb Bank, of Waterloo, Mr. Langon withdrawing his interest in 1875. The business has since been conducted by Judge Best and Judge McClellan, and by their discreet, liberal, and fair management they have won the confidence, and a large share of the patronage, of the community. In politics Judge Best is a stalwart Republican, but is not an aspirant for office. He is an honored and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Waterloo, liberal in its support, and by his life's example contributes to its spiritual and social growth. He is a consistent advocate of the temperance reform. He was married, May 28, 1863, to Miss Sarah

C. Nimmons, of Wilmington Township, DeKalb County, an amiable lady of marked ability. Her religious convictions are strong, and she is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, of Waterloo. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. Judge Best is a true type of the eminent self-made men of Indiana. His elevation to an enviable position among men is due to personal effort, and none better merits the standing he occupies, both in professional and private life, than he.

BETTS, DOCTOR HOWARD M., a druggist and prominent citizen of Lagrange, Lagrange County, Indiana, was born August 25, 1823, in Ledyard, Cayuga County, New York. His parents were Zachariah and Maria M. (Mitchell) Betts. They were farmers by occupation and natives of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and were of English descent. The ancestor of the Betts family in this country was Zachariah Betts, grandfather of Howard M., who was one of three brothers who emigrated to America before the Revolutionary War, and settled in New Jersey, subsequently going to Pennsylvania, where Zachariah, junior, was born in 1793. That son, in his migrations westward, removed to the place mentioned in New York, thence to Seneca County, Ohio, and, in 1864, he changed to Lagrange, Indiana. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and acquirements, and a leading man in the communities where he had spent his active life. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace. He was in early life an active member of the Society of Friends, but afterward became connected with the Protestant Methodist Church. He died in 1868 in the seventy-fifth year of his age, deeply mourned by his family and friends. Howard M., his son, enjoyed common school advantages until he was seventeen years of age, when he began as an instructor himself during the winter terms, still continuing farm labor in summer. This course he followed for fourteen years. In 1854 he removed to Indiana, and located in Lagrange County, where he purchased a farm near the village of that name, which he set about tilling and improving. In 1857 he began reading medicine in the office and under the instruction of Doctor Brisco, with whom he remained three years, still teaching winters until 1860, when he engaged in the drug trade, for which he had been qualifying himself. This business he has since continued with an increasing trade and a growing popularity with the community. In his business relations the Doctor is noted for honesty, integrity, and square dealing. In all his affairs he is systematic and prompt, and has acquired an ample competence. He is a good financier. Doctor Betts was educated in the old Whig school of politics, to which he adhered until 1854, when there was no longer a Whig

party. He then became allied to the Republican organization, of which he has ever since been an active member, always ready to defend his political convictions. He has never sought for office. Although he has held positions of honor and public trust, it has been more through the choice of his friends and the public, than by his own seeking. During the Doctor's residence here he has served the people of his town for eight years as trustee and member of the county board of education, and in the discharge of his duties he has been energetic, able, and conscientious. He is an acceptable and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lagrange, having united with it thirty years ago. He contributes liberally to its material necessities. He is a member of its board of trustees. Doctor Betts may always be found with the foremost advocates of progress, if it is really such. September 24, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Selina Valentine, of Seneca County, Ohio, a lady of much worth and highly esteemed by all who knew her. She is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To her sympathetic encouragement and ready co-operation he attributes much of his success in life. Doctor Betts is a true type of the successful self-made man of Indiana. He had energy, integrity, and a determination to succeed, and they proved sufficient. He is a genial Christian gentleman, of dignified but pleasing presence.

BIGGER, SAMUEL, an attorney, of Fort Wayne, and a former Governor of Indiana, was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 29, 1802, and died at Fort Wayne, September 9, 1846. He was the son of Colonel John Bigger (see sketch of Hon. Finley Bigger). He was graduated at Athens University. In 1829 he removed to Union County, Indiana, and thence to Rushville. He there continued the practice of the legal profession, which he had begun in Ohio. The citizens of Rush County elected him to a seat in the Legislature, where he served two years, taking a prominent part in important legislation. Not long after the expiration of his term he was chosen, by the Legislature, Judge of the eastern circuit, a position for which he proved himself ably qualified, and which he held many years. In 1840 Judge Bigger was elected Governor of the state. The following is from an obituary in the *Indianapolis Journal*:

"Of his acts in this exalted station, it is unnecessary to speak, as they form a part of the history of the country. In his official and personal intercourse with the Legislature, and with citizens of various portions of the state, he secured many warm friends, to whose hearts the intelligence of his death will carry a pang. Apart from those collisions that are inseparable from political life, he scarcely ever incurred the ill-will of any one.

such were the urbanity of his manners and the genuine kindness of his heart. At the close of his gubernatorial term he removed to Fort Wayne and resumed the practice of law. . . . Governor Bigger possessed talents of a high order; rather substantial than brilliant. His judgment was remarkably sound, dispassionate, and discriminating, and it was this, chiefly, that made him eminently a leader in every circle in which he moved, whether in political life, at the bar, or in society at large. For the last eight years he has been a member and part of the time a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. . . . The last hours of his life were calm and peaceful, and his conversation with those present indicated, in a remarkable degree, the power of the religion of Christ to sustain the soul in this conflict with the king of terrors. He expressed in the strongest and clearest language his resignation to the divine will, and his humble and entire dependence for salvation upon the Savior of the world. His mental faculties continued clear to the last."

Samuel Bigger was married, May 25, 1830, at Liberty, Indiana, to Miss Ellen Williamson.

BLANCHARD, REV. CALEB H., a pioneer of North-eastern Indiana, and pastor of the Baptist Church of Wolcottville, Lagrange County, was born, December 11, 1817, in Clarendon, Rutland County, Vermont, being the second born of a family of five children of Abel and Polly (Howard) Blanchard, who were farmers by occupation, and natives of that state. The Blanchard family can be traced in this country for six generations, Moses Blanchard, the ancestor of the family in America, having emigrated from France and settled in the state of Rhode Island many years prior to the Revolution. Caleb H. Blanchard's great-grandfather on the paternal side was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought for two years and a half for our national independence, serving in the command of General Greene during his Rhode Island campaign, and participating in many raids and skirmishes and one general engagement. Abel, father of Rev. Caleb H., was a man of integrity, an exemplary citizen, and a consistent and trusting Christian, and for many years was an acceptable member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1852, in the sixtieth year of his age. Caleb H. Blanchard enjoyed in boyhood and early youth the advantages of an irregular attendance of about three months each year at a common district school, assisting his father about the farm work the rest of the time, until he attained his fifteenth year. In June, 1837, he, with his father's family, removed to Indiana, locating at Orland, Steuben County, where he continued his farm labor, to which was here added clearing and improving wild lands, at which he worked until 1841. He married, March 8, 1837, Miss Elizabeth Zerba, then of Jackson, Steuben County, Indiana, but a native of

Pennsylvania. She died July 12, 1841. Mr. Blanchard, at the early age of thirteen years, became a convert and an active worker in the Christian cause. He was baptized at Orland, March 20, 1839, the first baptismal service performed by Joshua Currier, of that place. Forming the determination to pursue the calling of the ministry as his life's labor, with such opportunities as were at hand, he engaged in theological studies and in public speaking, and was, at Orland, on March 15, 1841, licensed to preach the Gospel. But feeling the disadvantages of a limited education, and appreciating the value of a more thorough literary course, he in the fall of 1841 entered as a student (then twenty-four years of age) the Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, where he remained for two years, having previously pursued his studies under private instruction for about six months. He returned to Orland in the fall of 1843, and for one year engaged in missionary labor. February 5, 1845, he was ordained to preach the Gospel as a minister of the Baptist Church, the ceremony taking place at Jefferson Church, Noble County, Indiana. The services were conducted by the Rev. L. H. Stocker as moderator, and Hezekiah Gould as clerk of the council. The following April he received a call from the Baptist Church of Wolcottville, a pastoral charge he has since filled with marked acceptability and success for thirty-five years, and with the lapse of time steadily growing in popularity with his people and favor with the community. During thirty years of his ministerial labors at Wolcottville his time and services have been divided among the following places, in all of which he has been their preacher at stated and regular appointments: Cedar Creek, DeKalb County; Jefferson, Noble County; Albion, Brimfield, and Rome City, Noble County; and at Lagrange Center, Clay, and Milford, Lagrange County. But his home charge having under his leadership grown in numbers and demands, requiring the most of his care and time, his duties outside of the Wolcottville Church have been less frequent for the past six years, although he has still some regular appointments, which he fills with his usual promptness and regularity. As will be readily seen by the early date of his first work in the ministerial field, the Rev. C. H. Blanchard was one of the pioneer ministers of the Gospel in North-eastern Indiana. For many years most of the houses in which he held his religious services were log-cabins. Such was his first charge in Wolcottville; but the structure was in 1848 succeeded by a frame church, in which his congregation increased until that building became too small. In 1876 his people were moved out of the old into the new church, which had been fully completed, furnished, and dedicated December 21st. Pledges were that day received sufficient to entirely relieve it from debt. It cost, altogether, about six thousand dollars. During his thirty-six years of uninterrupted preaching and pastoral

labors, besides filling his charge at Wolcottville and the regular appointments referred to, with all the necessary travel, aggregating many thousands of miles, over the new and unworked roads of a thinly populated and heavily timbered country, he has preached eight hundred funeral sermons, attended by at least eight thousand miles travel, which labor has been almost gratuitous, and mostly outside of those contributing to his support as pastor of his different charges. One year alone he attended forty-five burials, for which he traveled one thousand miles. In the mean time he united in marriage two hundred and fifty-one couples. Few understand and appreciate the toils, hardships, exposures, and privations met and to be overcome by the pioneer ministers of a new and sparsely settled country, often aggravated by so small a compensation that it would dishearten one not supported by a conscientious purpose and a love for the work. Few of the pioneer ministers of the West have done more valuable labor in their calling than Mr. Blanchard. Much of this is due to a high sense of duty and a determination of character made possible by the aid of a native intelligence, purity of purpose, good health, and a robust constitution. Mr. Blanchard is of dignified presence, yet genial and familiar in manner, readily approachable by the humblest individual, and is exceedingly popular, not only with his Church and congregation, but with other denominations and the community at large. He is living in the full measure of love and sympathy of his Church and friends. As a preacher, he is original and suggestive, and possesses many popular elements. His talents are exceedingly versatile, rendering him a good conversationalist, an efficient debater, and a valuable counselor. As a speaker, he may not be classed with the flowery and poetical, but is logical and comprehensive, and speaks with force and dignity, evincing thought and reflection. His advocacy is impressive, his language pointed, his sentences full and complete, his conclusions satisfactory, and his expressions and acknowledged sincerity both honor and advance the causes he advocates. As a pastor, he is attentive, judicious, and efficient. His good sense and sound judgment eminently qualify him to act the part of harmonizer and conciliator of conflicting views and interests, and all regard the interests of the Church as safe in his hands. In addition to his professional labor he often acts as the financial agent of absent persons in his flock, and as administrator of the estates of deceased members of his Church and congregation. These benevolent acts are usually performed without compensation. As a citizen, he is always with the foremost in advocating moral reforms and public improvements. Mr. Blanchard is a stout-hearted Republican, of strong political convictions. November 12, 1844, he was married to Miss Sarah Whitney, of Van Buren, Lagrange County, Indiana, a lady of education and native endowments, an

earnest worker with her husband in the furtherance of Church interests, and in all matters pertaining to the advancement of religion. In all ways she aids and supports her husband in his ministerial and pastoral labors.

BOND, CHARLES D., of Fort Wayne, eldest son of Stephen B. and Adelia L. (Darrow) Bond, was born at Lockport, New York, October 13, 1831. His father, having met with heavy losses as indorser for others, decided, in the year 1842, to go West with his family and endeavor to better his fortune. They arrived at Fort Wayne during the same year. After remaining there about two years they departed for Wisconsin, where they remained until 1846, when they returned to Fort Wayne. In the following year the father died, and at the age of sixteen Charles D. Bond was left with the care of his mother and three younger brothers, without friends and without means. Previous to his father's death Mr. Bond had obtained employment with Hon. Peter P. Bailey, who, at that time, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city. He remained with Mr. Bailey but a short time, and soon after leaving him accepted a position in the post-office, the late Samuel Stopplet being then postmaster. After remaining in the post-office several years, he gave up that position to become book-keeper in the branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Evansville, of which Mr. Rathbone was president. In about a year he became desirous of returning home, and succeeded in obtaining a place in the branch of the State Bank, at Fort Wayne, of which Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was at that time cashier. He entered upon his duties as book-keeper and assistant teller, January 4, 1853, succeeding his brother, Stephen B. Bond, who had resigned to accept a position as cashier in the banking office of Allen, Hamilton & Co. September 25, 1855, Mr. C. D. Bond was elected teller in place of M. W. Hubble, who resigned, and continued to hold the place until October 26, 1856, when he was appointed cashier of the branch of the Bank of the State. This institution succeeded to the business of the branch of the State Bank, and opened for business January 2, 1857. During that year Mr. Bond was elected a director, succeeding Hon. P. Hoagland, who was disqualified, having been elected to the state Senate. In the year 1865 the Fort Wayne National Bank was organized under the national banking act. The business of the branch having been merged into that of the Fort Wayne National, Mr. Bond was elected president, and continued to hold this position until his death. Being a man of strict integrity and economical habits, with no dread of hard work, and with a ready insight into human nature, he had thus advanced step by step, until, at the

age of thirty-four, he stood at the head of the financial business interest of Fort Wayne. He was recognized as the leading banker of Fort Wayne, and one of the ablest financiers of the state. The Fort Wayne National Bank became one of the prominent institutions of the West, owing to excellent management and the upright nature of its dealings. And this enviable reputation was largely due to Mr. Bond's high abilities and untiring devotion to its interests. Many public and private enterprises received his hearty approval and support, among which may be mentioned the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company, the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, the Fort Wayne Organ Company, the Citizens' Street Railroad, etc. He was one of the four partners of the banking house of Bonds, Hoagland & Co., of Peru, Indiana, and later of the Citizens' National Bank of the same place. Mr. Bond was one of the original incorporators of the Lindenwood Cemetery Company. He had always taken a deep interest in its prosperity, and was a member of its board of trustees until his death. Mr. Bond at one time during the early part of his life, in the year 1858, was a member of the common council of Fort Wayne, but he seemed to realize that a thorough business man could not be also a politician, and from that time devoted himself to his business. He was a man of deep religious convictions, which extended into every part of his life. He early became a member of the Trinity Episcopal Church, and ever took a deep interest in its well doing. He had been for many years a member of its vestry, and also superintendent of its Sunday-school. His heart was in the good work, and he was always ready and willing to assist with his means not only his Church, but other worthy objects. He was, indeed, a friend of the fatherless and the widow. His charity was dispensed in a quiet manner, not for applause, but for the good it would do, and out of a heart in sympathy with suffering and wretchedness. Mr. Bond's manner was courteous and agreeable to all; rich and poor, high and low, were uniformly treated kindly, and to those who were fortunate in obtaining employment with him his memory will ever be dear. Mr. Bond was married, March 27, 1854, to Lavinia Anna, daughter of the late Charles W. Ewing. This very happy union was blessed with seven children, six of whom survived him. In his suburban home, with its beautiful grounds, and a house furnished with every thing that could be suggested by his excellent taste, he sought relaxation from business cares, and gave himself up to the enjoyment of his family, to whom he was most indulgent; and it was there, surrounded by those he loved and by whom he was loved in return, that he appeared at his best. But this happy life was cut short in its prime. When he seemed to have just begun to perfect his work he was taken away. One evening in

November, 1873, while on his way home, he was exposed to a heavy rain storm and contracted a severe cold; he was confined to his bed and gradually grew worse, his sickness developing into pleurisy, and later into typhoid pneumonia, and after an illness of only eleven days his sufferings were ended. He died Sunday evening, December 7, 1873. The last few days of his sickness his sufferings were very acute, but, during his last moments, he was unconscious and passed quietly away. To this brief sketch of the pure and useful life of Charles D. Bond may be appended with propriety the following tributes to his memory from friends and associates whose opportunities were abundant for knowing his true character and worth. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Fort Wayne National Bank, in December, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, An inscrutable Providence has removed from the active duties of life our highly esteemed and much beloved president, Charles D. Bond, Esq., in the prime of manhood and at the zenith of usefulness; therefore, *Resolved*, That the board of directors hereby express their profound sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by the bank in the death of its president; they unhesitatingly testify to his high moral character, strict integrity, and extensive usefulness as a citizen, and his superior business qualifications as a financier. Trained from boyhood to the business of banking he was thoroughly acquainted with its entire routine, and attained the highest rank among the financial leaders of the state; his knowledge of men and discrimination of character were peculiarly accurate, and his intercourse with all classes was dignified and general. His correct knowledge of banking and his untiring devotion to the welfare of his institution, which had his fostering care from its earliest existence, placed it among the most influential banks in the state. As a citizen his place will long remain vacant. He was identified with almost every enterprise of a public character connected with the city of his adoption, the prestige of his name gave character and credit to any enterprise so fortunate as to enlist his sympathy and interest. His was a beautiful character and challenged the unqualified admiration of all his acquaintances. He was a man of high moral sensibilities, of instincts pure and elevated, of sympathies warm and active, of judgment singularly comprehensive and accurate, of industry unflinching and persistent, a friend in whom all felt confidence and firm reliance. His Church has lost an unswerving supporter, the community a most useful citizen, this bank a valuable officer. To his afflicted family we tender our heartfelt sympathies and condolences, and yet how utterly futile are words of comfort or consolation to hearts bleeding and broken by such an overwhelming calamity.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing be spread upon the records of this bank and a certified copy be transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased president.

"P. HOAGLAND, *Vice-President*.

"JAS. C. WOODWORTH, *Assistant Cashier*."

At a meeting of the wardens and vestry of Trinity Church, December 11th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"While the vestry of Trinity Church accept with reverent submission the dispensation of divine wisdom

which, with brief warning, has called from mortal life to his eternal reward our beloved brother and associate, Charles D. Bond, we desire to place upon our record, as a memorial for those who shall hereafter fill our places, our tribute of love and sorrow for our departed friend, and our testimony to his eminent worth; therefore,

"Resolved, That the death of Charles D. Bond in the early maturity of his manhood, whose already abundant usefulness was rich in promise of greater usefulness to come, is an event which has impressed us, in common with all who knew him, with profound sorrow, and a consciousness of irreparable loss. He was one of those rare and admirable characters whom to know was to respect and love, and of whom it may truly be said his best eulogy is the language of simple truth. Living in the city of Fort Wayne from his early boyhood to the age of forty-two years, and working his way from poverty and privation, with but limited advantages of education, to one of the most responsible financial and fiduciary positions in the state, which he filled with great ability, and to an even affluent fortune, no word of slander ever presumed to stain the purity and integrity of his character. His prosperity begot neither envy nor enmity, for its foundation was undisputed merit, and he never invited censure nor criticism by any indulgence in false show or pretenses. His nature was truthful. He was worthy of trust, and was therefore trusted with unquestioning reliance. Of delicate physical organization, and of a refined and sensitive nature and modest almost to diffidence, he was nevertheless a man in the true sense of the word, and commanded the respect of men of seemingly far more robust and powerful natures than his. His marked characteristics were a clear, intelligent, and thoroughly practical judgment, a strong and active will, untiring industry, a large-hearted and free-handed benevolence, a manner genial and kind to all, and a Christian conscience and piety which ruled and harmonized his life. To know his duty was with him to do it, earnestly, faithfully, practically. In no field of his usefulness were these, his marked characteristics, more clearly shown than in his relations and service as a member of the parish and vestry of Trinity Church. The public and business life of Mr. Bond was known and approved of by the whole community, and years will pass before his peer can be found in all things to fill his vacant place. To all, and especially to young men, self-dependent and poor, seeking their way to fortune and position, his example is a light and a way-mark, but the moral and social virtues of the man most illuminated his domestic life. Within those sacred precincts where he had garnered up his heart, his virtues were best known and will ever dwell as a memory and an inheritance. He was a reverent, dutiful and affectionate son, a faithful and loving brother, a true and devoted husband, a father loving his children with the fullness of a father's love, and ever seeking their well-being by the example of a pure and Christian life, ruling his well-ordered household in the fear of God.

"Resolved, That this vestry tender to the bereaved family of our departed associate our sincere sympathy and condolence. We know the inadequacy of words to remove the sorrow of wounded hearts, but we are conscious that, in the example of him whom they have lost, and in the promise of the faith he cherished, those who loved him best will find their surest hope and consolation.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow and family of the deceased."

BRADFORD, CAPTAIN SAMUEL P., clerk of the County of Lagrange, and a prominent citizen of the town of the same name, was born, April 11, 1832, on English Prairie, Greenfield Township, and was the first white child born in Lagrange County, then an almost unbroken wilderness. His parents were Elder Samuel and Elizabeth (Compton) Bradford. They were from New Hampshire and New York states, of English ancestry, and of the old Pilgrim stock. Their name is one of the most honored and noted in New England. Samuel Bradford, father of the Captain, was in his active life a minister of the Freewill Baptist Church, and, in connection with the pursuits of his farm, labored for many years as a servant of the Church. He was an earnest Christian, an exemplary citizen, and a kind and considerate neighbor and friend. He was a man of more than ordinary education and acquirements, possessing many leading traits of character, and was an influential and representative man in the Church and community in which he lived. His political sentiments were of the old Garrisonian school of Abolitionists, and he was an earnest advocate of the cause of the down-trodden slave. To his precepts he added the force of consistent personal example. He was born in 1800, and died in 1845, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His wife, the mother of Captain Bradford, was a woman of marked worth, and was respected for her exemplary life and moral and intellectual excellence. She was an earnest and faithful co-worker with her husband in his labors; and to her sympathetic encouragement was due much of her husband's success. Captain Samuel P. Bradford enjoyed in early boyhood and youth good common and select school advantages until twelve years of age, when his father died, which closed his attendance. In spite of this, he was enabled to acquire a thorough common school education. After the death of his father he assisted his elder brother, William C., in conducting and working the farm; then engaging in school-teaching in winter. He was then only fifteen years old. He also learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed during his minority. In 1853 he engaged as clerk in the store of Comparette, Hubbell & Co., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, remaining with them about eighteen months. During this time Captain Bradford, with others, participated in the work of removing from a canal-boat and placing on the track the first railroad locomotive brought to Fort Wayne, constituting a memorable event in the history of that city. From Fort Wayne he returned to Lexington, Indiana, taking up his residence with his mother, with whom he remained until her death, which occurred in 1858, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. The following spring he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Milford Township, Lagrange County. He disposed of it in 1861: and on September 22d of the same

year enlisted as a private in the 44th Regiment, Company H, Indiana Infantry. It rendezvoused at Camp Allen, Fort Wayne. December 25th they arrived under orders at Henderson, Kentucky, and soon after went into camp at Calhoun; thence proceeded to South Carlton, and back to Evansville, where with many comrades he was left sick. Again he joined his regiment in front of Corinth, two days before its evacuation by the enemy. Three days after this, although a private soldier, he was given charge of the quartermaster's department of the regiment. His forward movements with the army were from Corinth to Battle Creek, Louisville, Nashville, and thence to Murfreesboro in 1863, where the regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy, many of its members being killed or wounded; thence to McMinnville, Jasper, Bridgeport, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, where the regiment was put on post duty. January 19, 1863, Mr. Bradford was commissioned as regimental quartermaster of the 44th Regiment, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1864, when he was detached, and assigned to duty on the staff of General J. B. Steadman, as chief quartermaster of the district of Etowah. January 11, 1865, he was commissioned captain of Company H, of his regiment, still remaining on duty in General Steadman's staff while he commanded the district; and when, July 4, 1865, General Steadman assumed command of the district of Georgia, Captain Bradford was retained as the quartermaster at the headquarters of the department until October 1st, when he was relieved from duty to be mustered out of service. But not receiving the order sent, he remained in business in Augusta until the spring of 1867. During his long and varied service in the commissary department of the army, he was efficient, correct, and conscientious. His accounts gave evidence of care, method, and integrity. On leaving Augusta, he went to Greenville, Tennessee, where he engaged as superintendent of a blast furnace until the following year, when the pressure of the times closed the business. From there he went to Litchfield, Illinois, and accepted the situation of assistant superintendent of bridges and buildings on the western division of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, remaining until the spring of 1870, when he returned to Lagrange, Indiana, and settled on a farm on Pretty Prairie, being a farmer until 1877, when, having been elected to the office of county clerk, he removed to Lagrange, where he has since resided, that he might give it more thorough personal attention. His administration of that position is regarded by all as being able, prompt, and courteous, and so conducted as to be commended alike by his political friends and opponents. His legal education, which he attained by reading and practicing law in the office of Hendry & Gale, of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, in 1861, and his subsequent successful practice of the profession, at Lima,

Indiana, from 1875 to 1877, is perhaps the key to his ready efficiency as clerk of the court. When the county authorities decided to build a new court-house at Lagrange, Captain Bradford was selected by the commissioners as the superintendent of construction. It is the model county building in Northern Indiana, and is complete in all its appointments, magnificent in its architectural beauty and perfection of finish, and it stands as a monument of pride and honor to the enterprise of the people of Lagrange County. The part he took in securing its successful completion is a source of gratification and satisfaction to Captain Bradford. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and an active and influential member of his party. His intelligent and judicious management secures the confidence and respect of his own party friends, giving no occasion for bitter feelings on the other side. In religion he is conservative. As a citizen, he is public spirited and liberal, and is foremost in advocating any enterprise calculated to promote the interests of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Odd-fellows' Fraternity, and of the Order of the Knights of Honor. He was married, September 3, 1858, to Miss Sue E., only daughter of William Hern. She is also a native of Lagrange County, and a lady of education, personal attractions, and native endowments.

BROWN, ELI W., editor and proprietor of the *Columbia City Post*, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 19, 1836. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Wise) Brown, were descendants of Hollanders who settled in Pennsylvania. They were all members of the religious sect of Dunkards. His mother was a descendant of the Wise family, now well known in Virginia. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of ten children. He removed with his parents, in 1847, to Holmes County, Ohio, and, in 1852, to Whitley County, Indiana, settling on a new farm within one mile of Columbia City. He received his schooling, as did most farmers' sons in those days, by working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in winter, until he was seventeen years of age. From that time until he was twenty-two he taught school during the winter seasons. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor for Whitley County, and November 4th, of the same year, was married to Miss Nancy Douglas, sister of A. J. Douglas, present county superintendent of schools. He served in the capacity of surveyor until 1863, being twice re-elected, and resigning before his third term expired. He then engaged in the woolen manufacturing business about six months; and, in April, 1865, started to Montana to hunt gold; but injuries received at the mouth of the Yellow Stone River obliged

him to return, which he did by the same boat that had carried him up the Missouri. The following winter, in company with E. Zimmerman, now of the Valparaiso *Messenger*, and former proprietor of the Columbia City *Post*, he purchased the Fort Wayne Daily *Sentinel*, the Democratic paper of that place, and conducted it from January 1, 1866, until the following July, at which time he sold his interest to Hon. William Fleming, present state Treasurer of Indiana. November 1, 1866, he bought the Columbia City *Post*, the leading Democratic journal of Whitley County, which he has since published in a creditable manner. Mr. Brown has always been a member of the Democratic party, and, since entering upon journalistic life, has been very active in state and county politics. From 1870 until 1876 he was a member of the State Central Democratic Committee from the Twelfth Congressional District, and for the last ten years has been Chairman of the Whitley County Democratic Committee. He held the office of county clerk from 1871 till 1875, and during that time made many necessary improvements, which add much to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. In 1874 he received the unanimous nomination, but, on account of the Granger movement, which was then at its height, the entire Democratic ticket was defeated. He built one-fourth of the Central Block, in Columbia City, in which he has his printing-office, having constructed it expressly for that purpose. It is one of the finest and most convenient offices in any place of three thousand inhabitants in the state; and indeed, though some may be larger, none are neater or more convenient. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and the Independent Order of Red Men at Columbia City. His family consists of three daughters. In all public improvements he takes a prominent part; and to any thing that will help the prosperity or add to the beauty of Columbia City he gives favorable influence through the columns of the *Post*, as well as liberal contributions of his means.



BORDEN, JAMES WALLACE, Judge of the Allen Criminal Court, of Indiana, was born February 5, 1810, on Newport River, about five miles from Beaufort, Carteret County, North Carolina. His paternal ancestors were from the County of Kent, England, and located at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Richard Borden was the emigrant from England, and arrived in America in 1635. The grandfather of Judge Borden, William, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, and while a boy, about the year 1732, removed with his parents to North Carolina. The father, Joseph Borden, was born May 5, 1769, and was a wealthy planter, belonging to the society of Quakers. In 1823 he came

to Indiana, and purchased lands in Hendricks County, near Indianapolis. He died in 1825. His wife, Esther (Wallace) Borden, was of Scotch descent. James W. Borden was next to the youngest of seven sons, and the fifth of eight children. His guardian, Benjamin Borden, sent him to Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, to attend an academy, under charge of Rev. David Chasell, D. D. Among his classmates who have since become prominent were, General Halleck, of the United States Army; Professor Gray, author of "Gray's Botany;" and James Hadley, LL. D. He subsequently attended the Fellenberg school, in Connecticut. Governor Morgan, of New York, was one of his classmates. He read law with Hon. Abijah Mann, junior, of Herkimer, New York, and in 1834 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of New York. Afterwards, in the fall, he removed to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. In 1837 he was elected mayor of the city of Richmond; and in 1839 was appointed to take charge of the land-office at Fort Wayne, and at once removed to that city. He held the position of register of the land-office until 1841, when he resigned, and the same year was elected, by the Indiana Legislature, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1850, when the state Constitution was revised, he was elected a delegate from the Senatorial District of Allen, Adams, and Wells Counties. He introduced a resolution providing for a reformation of practice in the courts; and was appointed chairman of the Committee on the Practice of Law and Law Reform. He drew the article, and reported it, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to reform the practice of the courts. The convention on the banking question was divided into two parties, one in favor of the state bank system, and the other preferring free banks. Mr. Borden participated in the debate, taking the ground that the subject of banking belonged to the state governments and the currency, or circulating medium, was a subject belonging to the general government. This, at the time, was thought a new and peculiar idea. After the organization of the judiciary, by the new Constitution, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until 1857; when he was appointed minister resident to the Sandwich Islands, being absent until January, 1863, making a trip entirely around the world, seeing China, India, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland, and visiting the native country of his ancestors. Upon his return to Fort Wayne he was again chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and before his term of office expired he was elected Judge of the Allen Criminal Court, which office he now holds. He has uniformly supported the political views of Jefferson and Jackson, and has always admired the principles and character of Nathaniel Macon, of his native state (North Carolina), and of Silas Wright, junior, of New York. He believes that the

science of government has been considered too much a mystery; that this idea should be dispelled, and, when done, government will be found to be a very simple thing. All just rule, according to his theory, consists in protecting man against wrong from his neighbor; or, in other words, governments are instituted to protect persons and property; and every step beyond this is apt to lead to tyranny; therefore, that administration of affairs is best which is merely sufficient to insure safety to life and property, and all attempts to do more than to guard the rights of those over whom its power extends must result in the enactment of partial and unequal laws. He is a State Rights man, and believes in decentralization of power, and home rule. He particularly admires the wisdom and foresight of Jefferson and Jackson in their efforts to preserve the public lands for the use of actual settlers. Mr. Borden has been twice married. February 21, 1831, he was united to Emeline Griswold, daughter of William Griswold, of Middleville, Herkimer County, New York; and by her had five children, two sons and three daughters, both sons being officers in the Federal army during the Rebellion. The youngest is still in the 5th Infantry, under General Miles. August 15, 1848, he was again married to Jane Conkling, daughter of Brewster Conkling, Esq., of Springfield, Otsego County, New York, and by her has one son, Henry D. Mr. Borden was reared a Quaker, but is now a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church. His speeches on the question of Law Reform, and his views on a Constitutional Currency, were considered able and effective. While a law student, he compiled a very valuable and complete work, entitled, "The History of the Federal and Democratic Parties, from their Origin till the Present Time."



BUNYAN, WILLIAM, druggist, and leading citizen of Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, was born October 20, 1833, in West Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, and is a son of Robert and Helen (Russell) Bunyan, who were farmers by occupation. The maternal parent was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and emigrated with her parents to America when a child of five years of age. She was born in 1811, and lived an exemplary Christian life as an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church. She was an honored wife, and an indulgent and self-sacrificing mother. She died, December, 1856, in the forty-fifth year of her age. His father was a native of the state of New York. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland in the early history of this country. He was born in 1803, and was in life a sincere Christian and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived a pure and honorable life. He died in 1864, in the sixty-first

year of his age, lamented by his family and friends. William Bunyan enjoyed in boyhood and youth limited educational advantages, his opportunities being confined to the common district school. At the age of twenty he removed with his father's family to Indiana, and located on a farm near Lima, Lagrange County, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Kendallville, and in company with his younger brother, James R., engaged in the drug business under the firm name of W. & J. R. Bunyan. They have ever since continued the same line of trade. Commencing trade with extremely limited means, their capital consisted chiefly of a liberal stock of pluck, energy, and ability, with unquestioned integrity, and a determination to make business and life a success among men. For twenty-one years their business has been uninterrupted by change, except in its extension and magnitude; and with their constant growth of favor and confidence with the public, and a continued volume and variety of sales, they are to-day regarded as the oldest firm, and among the substantial ones in trade at this time in Noble County. Their success is due to their trust and confidence in each other, their joint fidelity to the interests of the company, and their industry and knowledge of the business, combined with their ability as financiers. Their judgment seldom is wrong in matters of financial policy. William Bunyan, with his brother, is an active and useful member of the First Presbyterian Church of Kendallville, to which he is a liberal and generous contributor, and by his example adds much to its spiritual advancement, and is strenuous in advocating temperance and other moral reforms tending to ameliorate and better the condition of the community. In politics Mr. Bunyan is an uncompromising Republican, ready and earnest in the support and defense of his political convictions, in which he is actuated purely by a conscientious sense of principle. He is not a candidate for political preference. Although he has held positions of honor and trust, it was more through the desire of his friends than from his own seeking. In 1872 he was elected by his party to represent his district, comprising the counties of Noble and Lagrange, in the state Senate, serving four years. In the discharge of his duties he was industrious, efficient, and conscientious, and took a high position among the useful members of the Senate. He won for himself the esteem and commendations alike of his political friends and opponents. During this time he was chairman of the Committee on Roads; and among the various committees on which he served was that of Banks and Banking, County and Townships. He was also United States deputy collector of revenue for Noble County from 1869 till 1872, in which his administration was marked for its ability, courtesy, and correctness. Mr. Bunyan was, August 24, 1870, united in marriage with Miss Cornelia R. Hudson, of Lagrange County, Indiana.

She is a direct descendant of the celebrated navigator, Henry Hudson, who in 1609 discovered and sailed up the waters of the Hudson River as far as the point now occupied by the city of Albany, and from whom the river derived its name. Mrs. Bunyan is a lady of personal attractions and native endowments, a sincere and conscientious Christian, and a worthy and consistent member, with her husband, of the First Presbyterian Church. They have had one daughter, Mabel, who was born October 18, 1874. She died November 21, 1879. Mr. Bunyan is a true type of the successful self-made men of Indiana. Beginning life's battle in a field of adversity, with the aid of only a meager capital and less mercantile and commercial experience, wholly dependent upon personal effort, his good sense, sound judgment, and discreet management have forced success out of what to many others would have been certain defeat, and at the same time secured him a prominent position among the leading merchants of Noble and surrounding counties. The house of W. & J. R. Bunyan is extensively and favorably known, not only in the business circles of their own state, but at the commercial centers of other parts of the country; and none better merit the enviable position they have won for themselves among their fellow-men. William Bunyan is conspicuous among the representative men of Kendallville, and is respected and trusted by all. He is now hale and hearty, and is still young. We may expect from him still greater achievements in the future.

BURNELL, SAMUEL, farmer and banker, of Lima, Lagrange County, Indiana, was born, December 24, 1809, in Yorkshire, England, and is the son of William and Ann (Horler) Burnell. They were farmers by occupation. Samuel emigrated from England to America in 1829, and was for about one year at White Pigeon, Michigan, where, in 1830, he was joined by his father and family. William Burnell settled in that town, where he died in 1837 in the seventy-third year of his age, and three years after was followed by his wife, who was sixty-five. Samuel Burnell enjoyed in boyhood and youth but little opportunities for instruction. In 1831 he went to Greenfield Township, and pre-empted a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on English Prairie, and began its improvement and tillage. The lands came into market in 1832, when he located one hundred and sixty acres more, giving him three hundred and twenty in all, which he still owns, and for twenty-five years has occupied as his homestead, with the exception of the years 1836 and 1837, which he spent as contractor and builder in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1858, with S. P. Williams, John and James Howe and others, he organ-

ized the Indiana State Bank, of Lima, in which he was a stockholder and director. It was afterward chartered as the First National Bank, of Lima, and subsequently converted into a private institution with Mr. Burnell, John and James Howe, and S. P. Williams as sole owners and proprietors. It is regarded as one of the most substantial and best conducted banks in Northern Indiana, and represents more wealth than any other financial agency in Lagrange County. It commands the confidence of the public, from whom it receives a liberal patronage. In 1862 Mr. Burnell rented his place on English Prairie and removed to Lima, where he located on one of his numerous farms. He is regarded, with perhaps one exception, as the wealthiest man in the county. His success in life has been marked, and to him satisfactory. Landing in New York in 1829 with only twenty-six dollars in his possession, but stocked with a large amount of courage and determination to succeed, he pushed forward. Since that time every business enterprise in which he has embarked has, through his far-seeing judgment, been favored with financial success. In all the business transactions of life Mr. Burnell is regarded as the soul of honor. He is a stock owner and director of the First National Bank, of Sturgis, Michigan. He is also engaged extensively as a dealer in farming real estate, and in loaning money on secured obligation. In politics Mr. Burnell is a pronounced Republican. He was married, April 4, 1839, to Miss Mary Ann Mason, of English Prairie, a warm-hearted and benevolent lady, full of generous sympathies. They have three children, two daughters and one son: Ella, born May 8, 1840; John, born April 20, 1842, and Jennie, September 1, 1849. Notwithstanding his varied business interests, Mr. Burnell has found time for much pleasure travel, both in this country and in England and France, having visited Paris and his native country during the summer of 1878. He is one of the very first settlers of Lagrange County, having located there fifty years ago; is one of the early pioneers of North-eastern Indiana, and has lived to see the forest primeval transformed into rich and well-cultivated farms, and the log cabins and pole sheds give way to spacious dwellings, barns and out-buildings, and the few white settlers surrounded by numerous savages and wild beasts, a part of the empire of civilization. The population of the county has increased to nearly twenty thousand souls. In this magical change Mr. Burnell has been an important factor. And now in his abundance of means, surrounded with comforts and luxuries, he looks back with pride and satisfaction upon the share he has taken in the work. He was one of the number who supplied themselves with meal and flour by the use of the coffee mill and other crude improvised hand contrivances for the purpose of crushing grain. He is of strong physique, squarely and solidly built, with ordinarily good

health and robust constitution. His character is without reproach, and he is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

CARR, WILLIAM, contractor and builder, Columbia City, Whitley County, Indiana, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 30, 1834. He received there a common school education, and learned the trade of stone-cutter. In 1854 he emigrated to America, landing in New York, but went immediately to Guelph, Canada, where he worked at his trade about one year. After spending the next two years in Chicago, he returned to Canada, visited New York, made a tour of the Southern states, and finally settled in Nashville, Tennessee, where for five years, he was in the employ of Maxwell, Saulpaw & Co., contractors. In March, 1861, he removed to Nevada, Ohio; and, after remaining there a year or two, he was put in charge of the stone work on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, then in process of construction, and was in the employment of that company, part of the time as contractor, for about ten years. During that time, namely, in the year 1864, he removed to Columbia City, and since his residence there has put up all the finest buildings in the place. In 1875 he did the stone work for the new bridge at Ypsilanti, Michigan. He belongs to the Democratic party, and has served eight years as trustee of the Columbia City schools. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, has been master of the lodge, in Columbia City, for the last eight years, and holds a membership in the Fort Wayne Council and Commandery. December 21, 1858, he was married, in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Frances Jackson, and has two children, both daughters. Mr. Carr is an honorable and liberal man, of fine feelings and positive opinions, which can be changed only by convincing arguments. He has a large number of friends, but very few enemies. To the former he is true and steadfast, while to the latter he is seldom reconciled, although never speaking harshly of them. Being social and a true gentleman at all times, he occupies an estimable place among the best men of the community in which he resides.

CARVER, DOCTOR LEWIS E., a retired physician and surgeon, of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, was born June 22, 1806, in Hebron, Tolland County, Connecticut. He is the son of David T. and Shirley (Tarbox) Carver, who were farmers by occupation, and natives also of Hebron, Connecticut. They were descendants from English ancestors, who came to this country about 1740. Doctor Carver enjoyed in boyhood and youth the advantages of common

and select schools, which he attended winters, assisting his father at farm and other work the remainder of the year until the age of twenty, when he ceased going. Having acquired a good English education he engaged in teaching during the winter terms for four years. In 1828, when in his twenty-second year, he began reading medicine under the instructions of Doctor John S. Peters, of Hebron, with whom he remained for about one year. He supported himself in his studies by teaching. After leaving Doctor Peters's office he was for two years with Doctor O. C. White, and afterward began the practice of medicine in a drug-store, continuing this until the fall of 1844, when he removed to Indiana, and located on English Prairie, Steuben County. The following winter he taught school on Jackson Prairie, and in the spring of 1845 resumed the practice of his profession at that place, continuing in it until 1850, when, having been elected county treasurer, he closed his business and removed to Angola. At the expiration of the term of three years, in company with Thomas B. Moss, he purchased a saw-mill and embarked in the manufacture of lumber until 1855, when he sold his interest and served as recorder for four years, after which he engaged in the drug business for the first two years as manager and clerk for Drs. Howard and Rice, when he bought the stock in trade, continuing on his own account until 1865, then associating with himself his son Orville as a partner, under the firm name of L. E. Carver & Son, which continued until 1874. He then sold his interest to Orville, who continues the business on his own account. In 1873 Doctor Carver began the building of what is the central part of the splendid brick edifice now standing on the north-west corner and side of the public square, the finest block of stores and offices in the county, a pride and ornament of the city. After the completion of the building in 1874, he retired from activity, occupying his time in looking after his property. Doctor Carver, when in active professional life, occupied a distinguished position among the physicians of his county. In surgery, although the opportunities were small, he was usually successful, but his practice was principally in medicine, in which he won distinction. His labors extended over a large extent of country, and he met all the hardships and privations formerly encountered by the pioneer physician. While in active practice he secured to himself a large income and an eminent position among his neighbors, and at the same time enjoyed a reputation among his fellows much more than local. In his business enterprises he has been no less successful, having by judicious management acquired an ample competence. He has been liberal but discreet in assisting his children in their business undertakings in life. All appear to be on the road to success. Doctor Carver was educated in the old Jacksonian Democratic school of politics, and cast his first



Yours Respectfully
J. B. Casebeer M.D.

Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, adhering to that party until 1854, when in consequence of the Nebraska bill, he severed the connection, and allied himself to the Republican party, with which he has ever since acted. Notwithstanding his activity and the fact that he has held official positions of honor, profit and trust, he can not be regarded as a politician. In 1850 he was chosen, by the Democratic party, county treasurer for three years. His election to the office of county recorder, in 1856, was by the Republican party. The Doctor has also served the people in minor official positions. He was Justice of the Peace for four years in Jackson Township, and also town clerk for the same length of time. In all pursuits of life, professionally, socially, and in business, he has always commanded the respect and confidence of all. He has always wished to see the world bettered and has struggled for it, by helping every meritorious plan brought to his knowledge. He is a member of the Steuben County Grange, and a warm sympathizer and advocate of the temperance reform. In religious matters he may be regarded as a liberal, believing that honor, integrity, and kindness make a good faith of themselves. He was married, September 6, 1840, to Miss Frances A. Porter, of Hebron, Connecticut, a lady of more than ordinary ability and worth. They have had eight children, five surviving. Orville was born August 20, 1843. He is now an active business man and an influential citizen of Angola, engaged in the drug business. He is also a substantial real estate owner, and postmaster of that city. He was among the first to respond to the call of the government for troops for the country's preservation and defense. Enlisting with the expectation of joining the 9th Indiana Infantry, which he was unable to do, as it already had its full complement, he at once went to Adrian, Michigan, and on the 9th of May, 1861, was mustered into the service in the 4th Michigan Infantry, and with his regiment was assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the general engagements of that army from Bull's Run to Petersburg, and much of the time was in service on the skirmish line, which threw him into many of the minor attacks and engagements. He was mustered out May 20, 1864, feeling satisfied with his soldier experience. On returning home he engaged in business, but soon became restless, and partly led by the extra inducements offered by the government for veterans to constitute General Hancock's Veteran Corps, he enlisted April 5, 1865, for one year, and was held as a portion of the regular army, after the close of the war, until the expiration of enlistment. They were honorably discharged April 5, 1866. During his entire service he was ready for action, at all times, and never absent when duty called. Rachel A. was born March 23, 1845. She is the wife of Thomas A. Parsons, of Angola. Oscar P. was born April 13, 1847,

and like his brother, early imbibed a passion for war-like service, and at the age of fifteen enlisted without the consent of his parents, going into camp at Indianapolis. His father took him home again. The following year his desire became so strong, that his parents consented to his enlistment, when he joined the 88th Indiana Regiment of Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. As one of General Sherman's army, he accompanied it in its march to the sea. He was engaged part of the time as quartermaster clerk, which relieved him somewhat from active field duty. He resides at Summit, Traverse County, Michigan, where he is employed as agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and postmaster of that place, and is regarded as an energetic and enterprising citizen, active in educational and other matters of the town. Eugene A. was born August 12, 1852. He is now engaged in a successful grocery and provision business at Angola, and is acting clerk of the town board. Frank W. was born March 1, 1859, and is clerk in his brother's drug-store. Mr. Carver is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Although the hardships of pioneer professional life and the lapse of years have made inroads upon his physical powers, he retains his mental faculties to a wonderful degree. He retains that energy and freshness of mind and retentive memory, which characterized him many years since, and with his good habits and correct life gives promise of many years yet to be added.

 CASEBEER, JACOB B., M. D., a physician and surgeon, of Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born April 11, 1839, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the son of David and Rebecca (Kenstrick) Casebeer, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and farmers by occupation. His father was of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Germany to America, and settled in the state of Pennsylvania in the early days of the history of this country. Doctor Casebeer, owing to the numerous family of children with which his father was blessed, and the small amount of his worldly means, was afforded limited educational advantages, such as were given at a common school, which he attended during the winter terms. The summer after he was fourteen he was granted the privilege of attending a select school two months before harvest and two months after. He was obliged to walk two and a half miles to and from school each day. The winter of 1853 and 1854, he engaged, but with many misgivings, to teach a district school which had been noted for some time for the unruly and disorderly conduct of the larger scholars, resulting in the expulsion of the teachers employed and the breaking up of the classes. But his resolute nature, with his

desire to secure a situation, induced him to make the trial, which he did, with some trouble at the beginning, but ultimately being successful, and was re-engaged for three years in succession, each term extending by arrangement beyond the original time specified. He also taught in different localities the three following winters. During this time he had pursued his studies, and devoted his leisure to attending higher grades of school. He had now become master of a good academic education. In 1860 he went to Hardin County, Kentucky, and, with his oldest brother, E. L. Casebeer, was engaged as traveling agent for a time. In the winter of 1860 and 1861 he was employed as principal of a graded school, which closed about April, when, at the solicitation of friends, he accepted a position as instructor of a select class of advanced students for a term of three months. Before the close of the term the secession spirit among the people became so strong that he was looked upon with a good deal of suspicion, on account of his known Union sentiments. Encouraged to remain by his employers, some of whom were rebels, he completed his engagement, but at the peril of his life, having been threatened by mob violence and warned to leave the country, which he concluded to do upon the approach of the rebel army to Elizabethtown, none too soon for his personal safety. He returned to his father's, in Holmes County, Ohio. The following season he taught school at Middletown, after which he engaged as principal of the union school at Fredericksburg, Wayne County, Ohio, for one year. In the spring of 1862 he began, in connection with teaching, to read medicine in the office of Doctor Martin, of Fredericksburg, remaining about a year and a half. In the fall of 1863 he entered the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, staying until March, 1864. The next June, after having passed a rigid examination before the Ohio Board of Medical Examiners, he was commissioned a surgeon in the Union army, and ordered to duty at Dennison Hospital, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was soon placed over one division of the tent hospital. Soon after this he was promoted to the charge of the fourth division of United States army hospitals, which had at that time been made the fever department, remaining there until February, 1865, when he was commissioned by the Governor first assistant surgeon of the 103d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He immediately joined his regiment, then in North Carolina, and remained with it until it was mustered out of the service June 27, 1865, after which he returned to the office of Doctor Martin, at Fredericksburg, and resumed the study of medicine, assisting the doctor in his practice until autumn, when he went to the city of New York and attended the winter course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated with marked distinction March

1, 1866. The following April he came to Indiana, and formed a copartnership with Doctor Keeslar for the practice of his profession, at Auburn, De Kalb County. The Doctor, in the winter of 1873 and 1874, returned to New York, and attended medical lectures, dividing his time between the Physicians' and Surgeons', the New York, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical Colleges. Returning to Auburn, he continued the practice of his profession uninterruptedly to the present time. Doctor Casebeer's business connection with Doctor Keeslar continued until 1869, at which time Doctor K. removed to Steuben County; Doctor Casebeer remaining in practice on his own account. He subsequently associated with him Doctor Spooner, a student from his office, and later, for a short time, was associated with Doctor Littlefield. With the exception of these short intervals he was alone in business until July 14, 1879, when, in company with Doctor T. G. Matheny, he purchased the drug-store now conducted by them, but not ceasing his practice of medicine and surgery. In his profession Doctor Casebeer has been eminently successful. He has been acting surgeon for the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company from Butler to Logansport, and is medical examiner for the Union Central Life Insurance Company. His qualifications for the positions are unquestioned. His watchfulness over the interest and welfare of his patients, his devotion to his profession, his sound sense and good judgment, combine to complete his acknowledged fitness for his calling. As a surgeon, he has met with unusual success. He is conservative in his practice, although a skillful operator. But medicine is the more important arm of his profession. His adaptability for the position of family physician is excelled by none, and equaled by few. His practice has been professionally and financially successful, and he has gained an ample competence and won for himself a reputation much more than local. He is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative business, and stands in the front rank. His intercourse with his fellow-men has been such that his conduct commands the respect and confidence of all. In politics Doctor Casebeer is a decided Republican, always ready in the support and defense of his political convictions. He is active in his party, acting always from principle, and not from aspirations for office or political preferment. He claims the privilege of supporting men and measures only when in his judgment they are calculated to secure the best interests of the whole people. His bold and independent character and resolute purpose were well demonstrated at the Presidential election of 1860. He was at that time in Hardin County, Kentucky, and was one of three who possessed the bravery to vote the Republican ticket at the polls in his precinct. Being his first vote, he openly declared his right to cast his ballot for his favorite candidate, and fearlessly gave it in for Abraham Lincoln,

amid strong and threatening expressions and demonstrations on the part of the election board and all others present. Doctor Casebeer is foremost and influential in the work of temperance reform in Auburn, and prominent in molding popular sentiment against the liquor trade. He has, with a few others, combated the illegal traffic in the courts, regardless of the frowns of the liquor dealer, loving the temperance cause because it elevates humanity and protects the weak and defenseless. Doctor Casebeer is a member and president of the North-eastern Medical Society of Indiana, and also belongs to the American Medical Association. He is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined many years since, and for about ten years has filled the position of a member of the board of trustees and one of the official board. He is a consistent Christian, and by his liberality has added much to the material prosperity of the Church. He was married, February 5, 1863, to Harriet G. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Ohio, daughter of Eli B. and Fannie Smith. She died January 28, 1869, leaving one daughter, Fannie R., born November 27, 1865. He was again married, June 4, 1872, to Sarah E. Nycum, of Fort Wayne. She is a lady of marked intelligence, and a devoted, active, and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her sympathies are generous; she is charitable in deed and thought, and is highly respected and loved by her Church, friends and neighbors. They have one daughter, Hattie E., born April 11, 1873. Doctor Casebeer is solidly, but not heavily, built, stands erect, and has good health and a robust constitution. He is now in the prime of manhood, courteous and genial in manner, respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends. His position is assured as a physician, a neighbor, and a man.

 **CLAPP, JUDGE WILLIAM M.**, banker and pioneer, of Albion, Noble County, Indiana, was born, December 18, 1817, in Ellington, Tolland County, Connecticut, and was the eighth child of Stephen and Mary (Loomis) Clapp, who were farmers, and natives of the same state. The former was of Danish extraction. The lineage of the family is recorded as far back as 1025. Osgood Clapp is known in history as a Danish nobleman at the court of England in the reign of King Canute, whose period of power extended from 1017 to 1036. The ancestor of this family in America was Thomas, one of three brothers who emigrated to this country in 1633. They abandoned the comforts and pleasures of their native land that they might untrammelled worship God in their own way, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts. William M. Clapp is of the seventh generation in the United States. In youth he enjoyed extremely limited educational advantages, as-

sisting his father about the farm nine months of the year, and attending school irregularly the remaining three. At the age of six his father's family removed from Connecticut to Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio. This gave him no better opportunities for an education; but, possessing great industry, he pursued his studies both in and out of school. The Judge remembers with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction his maple-sugar boiling days. While thus engaged in the bush he gave his spare moments to Murray's Grammar, committing to memory the coarse print, which was the practice in those days, and becoming master of the science. At the age of seventeen he felt himself master of as good a common school education as he could obtain in the neighborhood, when he conceived the idea of becoming a school-teacher. He obtained such a situation, but soon found that he could not manage the large and disorderly scholars to his satisfaction. He informed the authorities that school-teaching was not his strong point, voluntarily acknowledged his defeat, and abandoned the field. The following spring he went to Burton, Ohio, and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained eighteen months; and subsequently was employed as a clerk in Mantua, Franklin, and Chester, Ohio. He afterwards formed a copartnership with a Mr. Johnson, offsetting his experience against the capital of his partner. After securing a location and building, Johnson proved insolvent, and the enterprise failed. After vainly seeking employment, and finding himself in Wheeling, Virginia, somewhat disheartened, and with little money, he fell in with a gentleman and wife on their way to Kentucky as school-teachers, by whom he was induced to try his fortune in that field. Securing a deck passage on board a boat about going down the river, after an eight-day trip, he was landed at Maysville, Kentucky, with a one-dollar bill on the Massillon Bank, Ohio, in his pocket, but which proved of no value to him, as the bank soon afterwards failed. After much searching, he secured a position among the hills, where he taught for a year. He subsequently went to Fayette County. After pursuing his vocation as pedagogue here for about eighteen months, he closed school-teaching, feeling that his second effort in that direction had proved successful, and satisfied that he had now some money on hand. He returned to his home in Ohio. His early ambition having been for the profession of law, he determined to direct his energies wholly in that direction; but, preferring to make his new venture in a region of country previously unknown to him, he purchased a horse, bridle, and saddle-bags, filling the latter with his clothing and some provisions, and then he set out for Indiana. After a journey of eight days he brought up at Peru, Miami County, then but a hamlet, although the county-seat. Here he secured a place as student in the office of E. P. Loveland, and by diligent application and hard work he,

at the end of a year and a half, successfully passed a rigid examination, and was by the authorities granted a license to practice before the courts of the state, his parchment bearing the date of March, 1843. The following April found him at Augusta, where the courts of Noble County then sat, confidently asking the people's patronage, of which a full share was accorded him. He clung to the fortunes of the county-seat with commendable tenacity, joining it in its migration from Augusta to Port Mitchell in 1844, and thence to Albion and to its present location in 1847. To Mr. Clapp, perhaps, more than to any other one man, is due the credit for having it where it now is. His determination, energy, and intelligent management contributed much towards the result. He was then in the successful practice of his profession, and his ability and genial manner gave him a large influence with the people of the county. In 1848, while actively engaged in practice, he formed a copartnership with H. H. Hitchcock in the mercantile business, the connection continuing until 1849, when Mr. Clapp bought his partner's interest, and carried on the trade on his own account until 1868, at that time associating with him C. P. Phillips. In 1873 W. W. White became a member of the firm, with the understanding that the company were to continue the trade, and construct the brick block now standing on the corner of Main and Orange Streets. In 1875 Mr. Clapp sold his interest in the building to Mr. Phillips, but in 1876 the property fell into his hands as sole owner. The bank was also begun as a company affair, but in 1875 he bought his partner's share, and became owner and manager of the institution, which has since been conducted by him and his sons. In 1873, by force of circumstances, he became interested in a woolen manufactory at Rome City, which was operated by the company at a loss during the depression of the times, and finally, in 1878, was completely destroyed by fire, without the protection of insurance. Judge Clapp's professional and business enterprises, as a rule, have been eminently successful, and have secured to him an ample fortune. He was brought up in the old Whig school of politics, and was an active adherent of that party until 1854, when, there being no longer a Whig organization, he allied himself to the Republican party, and has ever since been an ardent supporter of its men and measures. He is earnest in the support and defense of his political convictions. Although he has for many years held positions of honor and trust, he has accepted his party nominations at the solicitation of his political and personal friends, more than from his own seeking. But when once he is in the field as the standard-bearer to lead his party to success, he is activity itself. In 1845 he was elected auditor of Noble County, serving five years, and in 1856 he was chosen to represent his district in the Legislature for a term of two years. He was

elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1860, and held the position by re-elections for thirteen successive years. The term for which he was last chosen should have continued three years longer; but by a change by the Legislature of the judicial system of the state that court was abolished. At the close of his judicial life he again resumed the practice of law. But failing health soon compelled him to abandon it, which he at once set about doing by dropping his clients as fast as circumstances would permit, and refusing new ones. Since this he has occupied himself by superintending a small farm, which he owns, joining the town of Albion, and looking after his banking and other business. Judge Clapp is a Mason, of the Royal Arch degree. In religion he is orthodox in belief, yet does not accept all of the practices and dogmas of any Church. He is a liberal contributor to the necessities of all the Churches in his community, and is willing to aid in any plan by which happiness may be increased and wretchedness diminished. In the Legislature Judge Clapp was industrious and conscientious in the discharge of his duties; a strong partisan, yet always tolerant of the views of his associates. While auditor the administration of the office was marked for its promptness and correctness. In the days of his professional activity he stood in the front rank with his peers. In the trial of suits he was usually successful. The careful preparation of his cases made him an advocate of very great power before court and jury. But even stronger was his position as counselor. If courts of arbitration are ever established by the Legislature, such men as Judge Clapp are the ones who will be sought for to fill the places. He discourages litigation, and likes nothing better than to settle quarrels outside of the court-house. This is one of the finest traits of his character. He is eminently qualified for the responsible office of Judge, and administered that office for many years with impartiality and ability. As a financier, Judge Clapp possesses marked ability. His is a notable example of those sound and correct business principles which secure success and retain public confidence and esteem. Judge Clapp has known this country as a wilderness, and has grown up almost from boyhood with its improvements; and, while he has contributed much to the development and wealth of the country, she has given him of her treasure with a liberal hand. He is one of the few old settlers yet remaining, and in a much greater sense is he one of the few who have made both business and life a success. He was united, November 14, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Skinner, of Jefferson Township, Noble County. She died November 21, 1875. They had six children, three of whom are living. He was again married, December 25, 1877, to Miss Angeline Skinner, of Albion, cousin to his first wife. Judge Clapp has been the architect of his own success, beginning life's battles

unaided by a finished education, and destitute of worldly goods, but well stocked with pluck and energy. He is a great reader, and a close and careful observer. He has quick perceptions and sound judgment, and almost intuitive knowledge of men and character. In private life Judge Clapp is a cultivated and urbane gentleman. His home is the center of free and hearty hospitality. Here, surrounded by friends endeared to him by long years of kind deeds, he finds that solace and repose in the interchange of neighborly offices without which life is divested of many charms. Judge Clapp is yet in the prime of manhood.

CARSON, WILLIAM WELLINGTON, lawyer, of Fort Wayne, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and when a child emigrated to this country with his parents, settling in Cobourg, Canada, where his father died about the year 1835, leaving a widow, four daughters, and one son. The latter, the subject of this sketch, was then about twelve years of age, and had attended school and made good progress in the languages and mathematics. The family were left with little except real estate, from which they received no income, and their support rested upon the son and brother. In 1837, during the rebellion in Canada, Mr. Carson being too young to enlist, migrated westward, and, in the course of his wanderings, arrived in November, 1837, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Failing there to find work as a clerk, he solicited employment of Marshall S. Wines, who was a large contractor. Being successful, he, in course of time, became very much attached to his employer, remaining with him as laborer and foreman, until the Colonel's death, a period of four or five years. During that time he was allowed access to Mr. Wines's library, which was composed of very choice selections, and, being a devotee of books, he improved his opportunities from the beginning. Colonel Wines, being an Old-school Presbyterian deacon, did not fail to impress the great importance of a religious life upon the mind of young Carson, who finally profited by the good teachings and example of his employer, and became a member of the same Church. After Mr. Wines's death, which occurred about 1842, Mr. Carson, deeply feeling his great loss, began preparing himself for the practice of the law. He took a two years' classical course under Mr. McJunkin, of Fort Wayne, and spent the next two years in teaching school in that city and reading law during the intervals. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar at the same time with Judge Brackenridge and Thomas Coombs, and was licensed to practice by Hon. James W. Borden and Judge Chamberlain, of Goshen, Indiana. At this time he was without means, having since he left home sent all his money (except what was actually necessary to support himself),

to his mother, for the support of herself and his sisters. However, he began the practice of law, and the November following, was appointed deputy clerk and recorder of Adams County, with his office at Decatur, Indiana. He remained about two years, laboring at his profession at the same time, and while there was defeated for the state Legislature as the Whig candidate from Adams and Wells counties. In 1848 he attended the law school of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Monroe County, under the instruction of Judge David McDonald and Hon. William T. Otto, entering the junior class, and passing through that and the senior class. He received his diploma in March, 1849. In April he returned to Fort Wayne, and was the same year elected by the Democratic party prosecuting attorney for Adams County. In 1850 he was chosen city attorney of Fort Wayne, and from a crude set of enactments prepared and revised the ordinances for the city government, which were published in pamphlet form, and are still retained in use. Winning a closely contested election in 1855, he held the office of city attorney until 1856. In 1858 he was nominated for Judge of the Circuit Court, the circuit being then composed of twelve counties. In consequence of the regulator vote he was defeated, for he distinctly gave it to be understood that he would regard only the law as a guide. He held the office of county attorney for Allen County, to which he was first appointed in 1860, until 1863, and, until within one year of that time, for a period of twelve years he devoted all his means, and much of his time, to the improvement of the city of Fort Wayne, erecting during the period a number of dwelling houses, and dealing extensively in real estate in the city and county. In 1864 he married a very estimable Irish lady, daughter of George Fleming, Esq., of Shurock House, County Westmeath, Ireland, who died in 1871. Subsequently he married Mrs. Jane Allen, of Hamilton, Ontario. They have been blessed with one son. In 1862 Mr. Carson visited Europe, and upon his return, was elected to the state Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Pliny Hoagland. He held that office until 1870, having several times resigned, owing to the disturbed state of politics, and as many times been re-elected. During that time he was author of many laws, among which was the city charter, which governs all the cities of Indiana at the present time. After the sessions of 1869 he resigned the office of Senator, and with his wife visited Europe. During the journey Mrs. Carson was taken ill, and with difficulty reached home again. Upon their return Mr. Carson was nominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, and Allen, to which position he was elected, and filled the place with credit to himself and his constituents until November, 1872, when, by a construction of the statute by the Supreme

Court, his term of office expired, being limited to two years instead of four, as he was elected only to fill a vacancy. In 1872 he again visited Europe, and upon returning he did not enter the political arena, but devoted his time to his private affairs, which until then had necessarily been neglected. In 1874, upon the resignation of Hon. Robert Lowry, Mr. Carson was appointed, by Governor Hendricks, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirty-eighth Judicial Circuit, which honor he highly prized, filling the position until 1876, when he was succeeded by Judge O'Rourke. He has since devoted his time and energies to his private affairs and the practice of his profession.

CLUGSTON, DAVID B., a well-known and enterprising merchant of Larwill, Whitley County, is a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where he was born in 1832. His father, Asher Clugston, was of Scotch descent, and was engaged at farming. His mother, Catherine Rittenhouse, was of German extraction. When David B. was only two years old his parents removed to the state of Delaware, and in that country of peaches and strawberries he lived until he reached maturity. He was employed chiefly upon the farm, but three years were passed in a country store, where he became initiated into the mysteries of groceries, dry goods, crockery, wooden-ware, and all the numerous articles known to the retail trade. He showed a strong liking for the business, and soon acquired a decided aptitude in its management. He had attended the common schools, and had acquired what knowledge could be gained there, and in 1857 deemed himself well qualified to leave home and seek his own fortunes. After a short time he settled in Larwill, where he has ever since remained. In 1858, in connection with E. L. McLallen, he embarked in the dry goods business, under the firm name of McLallen & Clugston, and won success almost immediately. They continued together until 1873, when Mr. McLallen retired from the firm to engage in the banking business in Columbia City. In 1878 he associated with himself his brother, Asher R. Clugston, and others, and opened a large store in Columbia City. This enterprise proved a success. It now does the largest business in the county, and is resorted to from a long distance. He is also interested in the hardware business with L. B. Snyder & Co., of Larwill, an establishment begun in 1865. Mr. Clugston is looked upon as one of the ablest business men ever in the county. He pays the closest attention to details, while at the same time taking large views. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and the success he has had in life is only a just reward of his abilities. Mr. Clugston was married in 1858 to Margaret A. McLallen, of his own town.

COLERICK, JOHN, the subject of this sketch, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th of September, 1837; he died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 7th of March, 1872. He was the son of David H. and Elizabeth (Walpole) Colerick, who were of Irish extraction, both of whom had possessed unusual educational advantages in early life, and were admirably qualified to rear and educate their son. The father was a leading member of the bar of Indiana, and, with hardly an exception, the most graceful and accomplished speaker in the state. He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the elements of an orator, a rich and vigorous imagination; a full, clear and musical voice; a pleasing presence; an easy and ready command of language; quick and refined sensibility; easy and graceful action. He was always gracious in manner, amiable in disposition and courteous and affable in his bearing toward others. All these qualities his son inherited. Mrs. Colerick, whose maiden name was Walpole, was a woman of fine culture, of rare good sense and of inflexible will. She soon discovered the promise of her son, who loved her through life to adoration, and took upon herself the management of his education and the training and discipline of his mind. The affection of the mother and the devotion of the son, rendered the task of education not only easy, but a source of great pleasure to both, and of incalculable benefit to him. She taught him his letters, and how to read and write; directed his studies at school; to her he recited his lessons in algebra, in geometry and in Latin. Though he studied in the school of Alexander McJunkin, a man of much learning, yet he nearly always recited his lesson over to his mother. He told the writer of this notice that he had read, and his reading was varied and extensive, but one or two books, outside of the law, which his mother had not read and the merits of which he had not discussed with his parents. It was in this home of refinement and affection, and from this mother, that John Colerick received his early education. And it is doubtful whether any young man ever started in life better prepared and qualified successfully to meet and to overcome the difficulties and hindrances that might lurk in his path than Mr. Colerick. In 1854 he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he remained about one year, when he went to Hanover College, near Madison, Indiana, and in 1856 there completed his education. At nineteen years of age he began reading law with his father. He studied all the text-books commonly used by students; talked them over with his father until he became familiar with their contents, and was thoroughly master of the elementary principles of the law. He went with his father to the court-room, and listened with filial pride and admiration to his earnest and eloquent addresses to the jury. No young man ever watched with more acute



John Brown H.



L. H. Cochrane

insight the effects made upon the jury of the speeches to which he listened than did Mr. Colerick, and no one ever profited more by such observation than he. The study of the feelings, temper, and dispositions of jurors was, practically, a part of Mr. Colerick's education. He was naturally an excellent judge of human nature, and by careful and critical observation he acquired the habit of correctly estimating the men about him. He seemed to perceive, without effort and as if by intuition, the views and feelings of jurors, and to divine the processes by which they reached their conclusions. In this way he made the panel believe that he felt and saw as they did, when, in fact, he often led them unconsciously away from themselves, and to feel and to see as he did and as he wished them to. A few months after his admission to the bar he was elected district attorney for the Twentieth Common Pleas District, composed of the counties of Allen and Adams, a position he held until 1859, when he resigned it to accept the appointment of prosecuting attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, embracing ten counties, to fill an existing vacancy, the place being tendered to him by Governor Willard. In 1861, after the expiration of his term of office, he moved to Indianapolis, where he practiced until 1864, when he returned to Fort Wayne, and resumed his profession there. In 1868 he was selected by the Democratic State Convention as the Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth Congressional District, on the Seymour and Blair ticket, and in it made an active canvass. While prosecuting attorney he obtained a high reputation as an advocate. He was engaged in prosecuting several persons for murder, and in every instance succeeded in convicting the parties accused. In some of the cases the oldest and ablest lawyers in the Circuit were engaged for the defense, and yet, in no instance, did the guilty escape. Although from his training and opportunities much was expected of Mr. Colerick, young as he was, yet his efforts as an advocate, while prosecutor, operated as successive surprises, so that when he returned to civil practice, he was, by common consent, admitted to be the ablest and most accomplished advocate in Northern Indiana. He at once entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice. There was hardly a criminal case of importance in Allen or the adjoining counties, in which he was not retained for the defendant. This was so not simply because of his brilliant talent and reputation as an advocate, but also because he was regarded as a sound lawyer, and a man of integrity, honor and influence. He was engaged in many important civil suits as well as in criminal trials. As a lawyer he seemed to realize the fact that thorough preparation was indispensable to success, and no man ever made himself more completely master of the facts of a case than he did. He would not, if it were possible to avoid it, engage in a trial until he had made

himself familiar with all the facts bearing upon it. That being done, he entered upon the ordeal with zeal and confidence. No man was ever more devoted to the interests of his clients than he, nor did any defend or advocate their rights with more intense energy, vigor, and determination. So eager was his devotion to his cause that he almost lost sight of himself, and he would at any time have sacrificed his personal feelings in the result, if thereby he could have promoted in the least the interests of his client. His practice grew larger every year, so that some time before his death, some of his friends thought him overworked, though he seemed almost unconscious of fatigue. For some years prior to 1872, the party to which Mr. Colerick belonged began to look to him as their leader, and in 1870 he was unanimously put in nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District. This was hopelessly Republican, yet Mr. Colerick accepted the nomination, and made one of the most brilliant canvasses ever known there. He reduced the Republican majority very largely, and many who, upon principle, were constrained to vote against him, seemed to regret his defeat almost as much as did his political friends. Mr. Colerick had much taste as well as capacity for public affairs. He was fond of the excitement of the canvass, and loved to meet the people, for whom he entertained a profound regard and genuine sympathy, and to speak to them, face to face, upon the public questions involving, as he thought, their highest interests. It was the consciousness, doubtless, of his capacity to please, to interest and to fascinate the masses, that made the labor of the canvass a pleasure to him. Could he have lived he would have attained high and deserved distinction as a politician and party leader. It would be almost impossible to do Mr. Colerick justice by any attempted description of his powers as a speaker. To appreciate his power fully, his voice, his manner, his intense earnestness and impetuosity must have been seen, heard and felt. Mr. Colerick was not above the medium size, but the symmetry of his form was perfect. His temperament was warm and ardent, his feeling deep and intense. He had a rich and vigorous imagination, a clear head, and a strong will. In some respects, like John Randolph, he was singular, possibly because he was too sensitive, and, like the Virginian, he loved almost to idolatry all connected with him by blood. The warmth and intensity of his feelings, unconsciously to himself, drew to his support an unusual number of active personal friends, upon whom, under all circumstances, he could rely. His sympathies were strong and active. He loved the masses and loved to be with them, and here he justly felt and was conscious of his power. He was a student of human nature, and comprehended, without effort and with certainty, the feelings, motives, and purposes of men. One so organized

and endowed could not fail as a public speaker. As such he aspired to, and with ease attained, superior excellence and success. Full of apt illustration, gifted with a rich and vigorous imagination, he was able to throw around the driest subject a pleasing imagery that interested and captivated his hearers. There was no studied artifice of manner in his speaking, no pretense of emotion. He relied on his perception of the truth, the discovery of facts, his comprehension of their true relations and his power to grasp their entire meaning. Add to this his intense earnestness and burning enthusiasm, and we are not surprised at his unusual success. He analyzed facts with accuracy and facility, and without apparent labor arranged and grouped them together so as to enable all to see their true relations and dependence. His mind had been disciplined in the most practical methods, which enabled him to see his subject just as it presented itself to others. This enabled him to carry causes which should, perhaps, have been decided the other way. He knew, better than others, the triers, and, therefore, he won when, perhaps, others should. His excessive and unrelenting labor began at last to undermine his health and constitution. His natural buoyancy and elasticity of spirit prevented him from realizing the fact that he was overworking himself, and led his friends to believe that there was no limit to his powers of endurance. Yet undue exposure in the interest of a client in the winter of 1871 brought on the disease which, on the 7th of March, 1872, terminated his brilliant career upon earth. Never were the people of Fort Wayne so shocked by any event as they were by the announcement of the death of John Colerick. Gloom and sorrow brooded over the whole city. The bar of Fort Wayne met and adopted the resolutions customary on such occasions, and every member expressed his earnest love and affection for the deceased, and his great admiration for his superior ability, and his high and honorable conduct and example as a lawyer. The people of the city and surrounding country attended in mass his funeral, thereby attesting their appreciation of the moral and intellectual excellencies of one who had grown up among them, and whom they proudly regarded as one of themselves. In purity of life and character, John Colerick had no superior. The writer of this sketch trusts that hereafter some one may write more deservedly and at large of his deceased friend.

COLLINS, JAMES S., of Columbia City, was born on the 24th of December, 1819, in Wayne County, Indiana. At that time the present school system of the state was being inaugurated. There were then schools for a few months during the winter, which he attended until the year 1836, when his father removed

to Whitley, then a wilderness, and settled on Eel River, one-half mile west of the present village of South Whitley. From that time he was engaged in clearing and otherwise working his father's farm at that point, where he remained until the spring of 1844. He then left the farm and went into the law office of S. P. Ferry, Esq., at Fort Wayne, where he remained a few months, until the death of Mr. Ferry, when he came to Columbia City, and at the fall term of the Circuit Court of that year was admitted to the bar; since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law. In the year 1860 he was elected Representative to the Legislature from the counties of Huntington and Whitley. Upon the organization of the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company, he was selected president, which position he occupied until the final completion of the road in 1873. He is a Republican and the oldest lawyer in Whitley County, standing at the head of the profession. He was married at Richmond, Indiana, in 1849, to Miss Eliza J. Fleming. They have a family of two sons and three daughters, with whom they resided, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, a few years, for educational purposes. The oldest son, R. H. Collins, is a partner with his father in the law firm of Collins, Adair & Collins.

DAWSON, JOHN W., of Fort Wayne, was born October 21, 1820, at Cambridge, in Dearborn County, Indiana, and died September 10, 1877. The Dawson family came to this country from England, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. John Dawson, the father of the subject of this sketch, removed from Maryland to Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1775. When quite a young man he explored Tennessee. He went to Kentucky in 1799, where he was married to Susannah Jackson. In the same year he crossed the Ohio River at Lawrenceburg, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati, and settled at Cambridge, Dearborn County, Indiana. His father, Charles Dawson, came directly from Virginia a few years later, bringing with him a family of negro slaves by the name of Curtis, who were freed some time after. He died in 1817, and was buried at Georgetown, Dearborn County, Indiana. He had a large family, among whom were four sons—John, Thomas, Charles, and Elijah; and three daughters—Ruth, Betsey, and Polly. The names of the others are now forgotten. Thomas emigrated farther west in 1820, and never returned. At last accounts, his family were living in Iowa. Elijah moved to the vicinity of Indianapolis in 1821, where he died a few years ago. Many of his children survive him. In 1806, seven years after leaving Kentucky, John Dawson moved to a farm adjoining the village of Cambridge, where he died. He brought up a large family of children, only two of

whom are now living—Harrison Dawson, who occupies the homestead, and Mrs. Hulda Johnson. Another of his children was R. J. Dawson, who removed to Fort Wayne in 1832. He was for a time in the land-office, and afterwards studied law with his brother-in-law, Thomas Johnson. He became widely known by his talents and wealth. John W. Dawson received the greater part of his education in the common schools of Cambridge. From this place he removed with his parents to a farm near the village of Guilford, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, seven miles from Lawrenceburg. Here he assisted his father until March, 1838, when he went to Fort Wayne, and attended school till the middle of October of that year. At that time he became clerk in the office of the Receiver of Public Moneys, which was held by his brother-in-law, Colonel John Spencer. Though quite young, he performed the duties faithfully until December 31, 1839, when Colonel Spencer's term expired, and Mr. Dawson retired with him. In February, 1840, he went to Iowa, but returned in April of the same year, and entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. Here he remained a part of two years, diligently pursuing his studies. After leaving college he entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Thomas Johnson, one of the most prominent attorneys of Northern Indiana. He remained there until 1843, when he was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Wells County Circuit Court. Shortly after, he opened a law office in Augusta, then the county seat of Noble County; but, upon the death of Mr. Johnson in the fall of the year, he returned to Fort Wayne, and took charge of Mr. Johnson's law business. In 1847 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and entered upon a course of study in the law department of Transylvania University. Close application soon impaired his health, and he was obliged to return home. After remaining a short time among his friends at Fort Wayne, he proceeded to his old home in Dearborn County, where, until 1853, he was engaged on his farm and in keeping a country store. In August of that year, his health being very much improved, he returned to Fort Wayne, and, in company with T. H. Hood, leased the Fort Wayne *Times*, a Whig paper, then owned and conducted by G. W. Wood & Co. Mr. Dawson became its editor, and, September 1, 1854, purchased the office, and became sole proprietor. One of the most exciting and dangerous epochs in the political history of the United States commenced at this time. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise produced a profound sensation throughout the land, both in the North and South. In Indiana the People's or Anti-Nebraska party was the outgrowth of this repeal, and Mr. Dawson soon became a recognized leader in politics. His paper was bold and progressive, yet not in the precise direction of the radical anti-slavery element, for on that point he was

eminently conservative, and warred against the extreme doctrine as being dangerous to the liberties of a country that maintained itself through the elective franchise. The People's party gave Mr. Dawson the nomination for Secretary of State, and he made a vigorous canvass in the northern counties of the state; but, with the national and State Anti-Democratic tickets, he was defeated, although he ran considerably ahead of his ticket. On the 4th of November, 1855, Mr. Dawson was married to Miss Amanda M. Thornton, a most estimable lady. The ceremony was performed at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. Curtis, the pastor. Shortly after the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency Mr. Dawson was appointed Governor of Utah. The Mormon portion of the territory was at that time in no favorable mood towards the general government. Congress had passed laws looking to the abolishment of polygamy, and when Mr. Dawson arrived he found an intense feeling against those sent to administer them. He gave them to understand that the civil authorities must be respected and the laws obeyed, and consequently on him centered all their hostility. As he was returning from Salt Lake City, after a residence of six months, he was followed by a gang, who waylaid, robbed, and seriously injured him. From its effects he suffered long and terribly, and never fully recovered. All who were engaged in this outrageous proceeding afterwards came to violent deaths—the last one just two years and twelve days after the deed was done. Mr. Dawson was in many respects a remarkable man. He possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which adorn and elevate mankind. In politics, he never resorted to petty schemes to secure success for himself and party, and in all his dealings was scrupulously honest. His convictions were strong and well grounded, and he contended for them vigorously. No one could mistake his opinions upon any question of public interest. He courted discussion, and wielded a powerful pen in argument. The public good was his sole aim, and to this end he advocated comprehensive internal improvements. He guarded the free schools, and warmly defended all eleemosynary institutions. Mr. Dawson's mental organism was well balanced. His powers of analysis were great. He seemed to see by intuition the chief points in a case, and used them to good advantage. His editorial career during the stormy political times preceding the late war brought him into many sharp discussions with various classes of men, who were invariably forced to succumb. This created jealousies, which engendered much hard feeling and base slanders on the part of his opponents; but they never deterred him from what he deemed right, and he lived to see their calumnies fade away and his character stand out clear and unspotted. One of Mr. Dawson's prominent characteristics was his charity. The worthy needy were never

turned from his door unrelieved. His acts of kindness were done unostentatiously, and from pure motives. The immediate cause of Mr. Dawson's death originated in dyspepsia, which affected both the bronchial and pulmonary organs. He suffered much, being frequently confined for weeks to the house. He visited a number of hygienic institutions, and consulted the most eminent medical practitioners in the country, without receiving any permanent relief. As soon as he realized that the end was near he began, with his customary method, to arrange all his affairs. His death, though not unexpected, was sudden. His mind was unimpaired to the last, and he passed calmly and almost imperceptibly away. The bar association passed resolutions indicative of their high esteem for his character, their sorrow in his death, and sympathy with those bereaved. They also attended his funeral in a body. Thus passed away a great and good man, one who thought and acted from inward convictions of right, and regarded conscientious integrity of more value than popular applause.



DENNY, JAMES M., lawyer, of Albion, Noble County, Indiana, was born, October 29, 1827, in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. His parents, John and Mary (McConnell) Denny, were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his ancestors emigrating from Scotland some time prior to the war of 1776, and settling in Pennsylvania. Walter Denny, grandfather of James, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought for our national independence, serving in General Washington's army till the close of the conflict. His father was elected Associate Judge of the Circuit Court in Preble County, serving for several years. When James M. was five years of age the family removed from Ohio to Indiana, locating in Perry Township, Noble County, on what is known as the Haw Patch, a tract of land of exceeding value and productiveness. He was kept at hard work as a boy, assisting in clearing and improving the farm. When out of school he was given by his parents all the educational advantages so new a country afforded, and also given those of the better grades of schools elsewhere, including academies of good repute, so that at the age of eighteen he was the master of a thorough academic education. When he closed his days as a pupil, and, Yankee-like, saw greatness in being a schoolmaster, he sought such a situation, and continued teaching for four terms. Being a natural student, he pursued his studies at all leisure times with diligence and energy. His industry and manifest interest in the advancement of his pupils demonstrated his adaptation to the calling, and secured the commendation of his employers and the confidence and esteem of

his pupils. In 1849 he entered, as a student at law, the office of William M. Clapp, of Albion, under whose instruction he read for about two years, when he entered the legal department of a law school at Ballston Springs, New York, from which at the end of the year he graduated with honor, receiving his parchment in March, 1853. He returned to Albion, Indiana, and began the practice of his profession, which he pursued with gratifying prospects of success; but close application produced failing health, which eventually compelled him to abandon active labor. Yet he still accepted and transacted the amount of business in his calling that a well-directed prudence would justify. He has also given much time and study in the pursuit of science and literature, as well as much labor in the preparation and delivery of lectures, orations, essays, and addresses on many different subjects of interest to the people. As a speaker, he is clear, forcible, and convincing. His popularity as such is more than local. He has for years been a liberal and frequent contributor to the papers and periodicals of the day. As a writer, he is ready, terse, logical, and comprehensive. His propositions are always clearly defined, and energetically and intelligently defended. Mr. Denny is a man of extensive reading, close and careful observation, and deep and thoughtful reflection, which give to his literary productions both argument and beauty. Mr. Denny is a Royal Arch Mason, and his pen is ready and fearless in the defense and support of the usages and principles of the Order which to him is so dear. We have been especially impressed in the perusal of the lecture entitled, "Charles Sumner as an Example to Young Men." Its truthfulness and elegance are especially worthy of notice. His lecture on the "Sabbath-school," delivered at Kendallville, and many others of his efforts that have fallen under our notice, are full of merit. Mr. Denny is a man of strong brain power, and, like all men of positive character, reads, thinks and acts for himself and on his own convictions. Although of quick perceptions, he usually arrives at conclusions only after due reflection; but when once settled upon any belief his ideas are shaken only by the most convincing proofs. Any position he may have espoused, political, religious, or otherwise, finds in him an able and fearless advocate and defender. In short, for him to believe is to know. He was trained in the Democratic school of politics, and has always been an active and influential adherent of that party. While he is zealous in the support of its men and measures, and liberal in his contributions of both time and money to its necessities, he is not a politician, nor an aspirant for office. He has held positions of honor and trust, but not from his own seeking. He was elected by his party, in 1859, treasurer of Noble County, and re-elected to the same position in 1861, and each time by a vote largely exceeding the regular party

strength. In the discharge of the duties of his office he was courteous and conscientious, commanding the confidence and respect of his constituents. Mr. Denny is orthodox in his religious convictions, and believes it is not only man's first duty, but his greatest privilege, to worship his Creator; but, not having been able to accept all of the usages and dogmas of any Church, has kept himself aloof from membership. He is a regular attendant of, and liberal contributor to, the Presbyterian Church of Albion, of which his wife is a member. He was married, January 1, 1856, to Miss Frances J. Plumstead, of Portage City, Wisconsin, who died September 9, 1866, leaving two sons. The oldest, Watts P., born September 14, 1857, is now in his twenty-third year, and is filling his second term as principal of Rome City school. James O. was born August 26th, 1862. He is in his seventeenth year of age, and is successfully conducting a district school. The sons have partaken largely of the parent's adaptability and love of school-teaching, which promises for them a brilliant future. Mr. Denny was again married, September 10, 1868, to Miss Julia A. Kiblinger, of Albion. In private life, Mr. Denny is a courteous and genial gentleman. His domestic habits are strong; and his purity of devotion to those obligations secures the love and confidence of his family and friends. His honorable dealing with men commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. His friendships are firm and enduring. His character is above reproach, and his position is assured as a citizen and as a man. While he is not in the enjoyment of robust health, his correct and temperate life, with his wiry constitution, seem to assure him a long life.

DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER JACKSON, superintendent of Whitley County schools, was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 22, 1827. His father, William Douglas, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Margaret (Edgington), in Jefferson County, Ohio. He received at home a common district school education. He is the eldest of five children, and when only twelve years of age told his father, who was confined to the house, that if the tenant were discharged he could take care of the farm. Accordingly, from that time, he not only conducted the place successfully but spent his leisure hours at his books. When nineteen years of age he left the homestead in charge of his brothers, and attended college at Hayesville, Ohio, afterward going to Ashland Academy, and completed what was called the liberal course, at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in March, 1850. July 4th, the same year, he was married at Ontario, Richland County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Jenner, and in October took charge of the Union Schools, at Upper San-

dusky, where he continued two years. Deciding then to read law, he returned to Ontario and entered the office of Kirkwood & Burns, both of whom have since been prominent in American politics. After three years' study, in their office, he was admitted to the bar, in May, 1855, and in September, the same year, removed to Whitley County, Indiana, and taught eighteen months in what was then Wartburg Seminary, situated in the eastern part of the county. In April, 1857, he removed to Columbia City, for the purpose of practicing law, and was engaged until 1862, both in teaching school and the practice of law, part of the time having his law office in the school building. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Whitley and Noble. While holding those positions he was also chosen school examiner for the county, which position he has held nearly all the time since. In 1862 he was elected to represent the counties of Huntington and Whitley, in the state Senate, for a term of four years. From 1866 to 1868 he represented the same counties in the House of Representatives. In 1867, after the close of the biennial session, he again began the practice of law with a determination to make that his business for life, but, in 1869, having been unanimously elected, by the school board of the corporation, superintendent of the Columbia City schools, he decided to follow his tastes and the will of the people. Since then he has held that position. In 1870 he was elected school examiner for Whitley County, and when that office was abolished and that of county superintendent substituted, Mr. Douglas was chosen for the position, which he still holds. In 1868 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, Judge of the Common Pleas Court in the Republican district embracing the counties of Noble, Steuben, Lagrange, Whitley and DeKalb, and was defeated. The first Sunday in January, 1870, he joined the Lutheran Church of Columbia City. The pastor of the Church resigning, in April following, Mr. Douglas was prevailed upon to discharge the duties of a minister until another could be secured. He did so, and after serving four months, as a substitute, was unanimously elected by the Church as their pastor. He continued in that capacity two years; was very popular, and the membership of the Church in that time was increased from one hundred and fourteen to two hundred and twenty-eight. His duties to the Church and schools, being more than one man could in justice perform, Mr. Douglas, on account of ill health, resigned as pastor and devoted his time to his school duties, although very few Sabbaths pass without his preaching, at least one sermon, either in Columbia City or contiguous towns. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and was at one time, master of the Masonic Lodge in Columbia City. Mr. Douglas has been twice married. By his first wife, who died

in April, 1875, he had eleven children, eight of whom are still living. Mr. Douglas's daughter, Miss Lizzie Douglas, is superintendent of the public schools at Cherubusco, Whitley County, Indiana. He married his present wife, Jennie Cassel, in Noble County, Indiana, July 20, 1876. They have two children.

WENGER, REV. JOSEPH, Bishop of Fort Wayne, was born in Mercer County, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Henry Dwenger, one of the pioneers of that part of Ohio, died in 1840, and his mother moved to Cincinnati. He studied at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, in that city, and was ordained priest by Archbishop Purcell in 1859. He taught for three years in the seminary of the priests of the Order of the Precious Blood in Carthagenia, Ohio, and was appointed pastor of Wapakoneta in 1862. In 1864 he moved to St. Mary's, Ohio, built the church there, and finished the churches of Celina, Kenton, and Six Mile Settlement. His pastoral charge was given up in 1868, and his time was thenceforth wholly devoted to traveling in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and holding preaching stations. He was consecrated Bishop of Fort Wayne or Northern Indiana, April 14, 1872, succeeding Bishop Lucas.

EDGERTON, JOSEPH KETCHUM, Fort Wayne, Indiana, lawyer and ex-member of Congress, was born at Vergennes, Vermont, February 16, 1818. He is the third son of Bela and Phebe (Ketchum) Edgerton, and of the fifth generation, in direct descent, from Richard Edgerton, who came from England about 1640, and was one of the original thirty-five proprietors of the township of Norwich, Connecticut. He is also of the blood of William Hyde, another of the original proprietors of Norwich, the genealogy of whose family has been illustrated in two octavo volumes, published in his life-time by the late Chancellor Walworth, of New York, who was of the same family. Mr. Edgerton's grandfather, Elisha Edgerton, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Connecticut in 1818, and also of the Legislature of that state. Bela Edgerton, who died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1874, at the age of eighty-seven years, was a prominent member of the Legislature of New York. He represented Clinton County from 1826 to 1829. Joseph Ketchum, maternal grandfather of Mr. Edgerton, was a merchant and manufacturer. He died at an early age in the city of New York, in 1795. After attending the common schools of Clinton County, and the academy at Plattsburg, Mr. Edgerton, in 1833, commenced the study of law in the office of William Sweetland, of Plattsburg, then the lead-

ing lawyer of Northern New York, honored alike for his eminent ability and integrity. In 1835 he removed to New York City, and entered, as student and clerk, the law office of Dudley Selden and James Mowatt. Mr. Selden was a distinguished lawyer and represented the city of New York in the Twenty-third Congress from 1833 to 1835. Mr. Mowatt was the husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, the distinguished authoress and actress. In 1839 Mr. Edgerton was admitted to the New York bar. In the same year he was married to Hannah Maria Spies, third daughter of William and Elizabeth (Chatterton) Spies, of New York. In May, 1844, he removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where, in the following year, he formed a law partnership with ex-Governor Samuel Bigger. This connection terminated with the death of the latter, in September, 1846. Mr. Edgerton continued his law practice in Fort Wayne, until November, 1855, when he was elected president of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as successor to Samuel Hanna. This road was then in process of construction, ten miles only of the track having been laid, and was greatly embarrassed in its finances. In March, 1856, at a convention held in Philadelphia of the presidents of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana (in which Mr. Edgerton was also a director), and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, he proposed the consolidation of the three last named roads, so as to form one united line, under one corporation, from Pittsburgh to Chicago; also in behalf of his company he negotiated and prepared the preliminary contract for uniting, March 28, 1856, and the final articles of consolidation, of May 6, 1856, which were unanimously approved by the stockholders. Notwithstanding the financial disasters of 1857, this union secured the rapid progress of the road to completion, and laid the foundation of its subsequent great prosperity. This new corporation, called the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, went into operation August 1, 1856, and Mr. Edgerton was elected vice-president. In 1857 and 1858, years of great depression of railroad credit, he was financial agent of the company in the city of New York. In 1859 he had charge of the company's legal department. In December of the same year he was appointed receiver of the company by the United States Circuit Court, for the northern district of Ohio, with the concurrence of the leading bondholders and a large interest of stockholders. This appointment was opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was then aiming to obtain, as it did subsequently, the full control of the road, and to compromise differences and prevent litigation, Mr. Edgerton resigned in favor of W. B. Ogden, of Chicago. In 1860 Mr. Edgerton, who had previously been a Whig in politics, by his conviction of the constitutionality and patriotism of Stephen A. Douglas's position on the great



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question at issue in that campaign, was drawn to the Democratic party, and the support of Mr. Douglas for the presidency. In 1862 Mr. Edgerton was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket, in the Tenth District, by four hundred and thirty-six over William Mitchell, Republican candidate, who had been elected in 1860 by nearly three thousand majority. In 1864 he was a candidate for re-election against Joseph H. De-frees, but was defeated by five hundred and eighty votes. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. At that time this committee was one of the most important in the House. It regulated the expenditures and determined the efficiency of our national fleet. In 1866, on a large tract of land which he owned in Allen County, he established the Woodburn Lumber and Stave Mills. These mills were destroyed by fire in August, 1867, and were not rebuilt. In July, 1866, he became president of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, then a greatly embarrassed and discredited corporation of over twelve years' existence, with a land grant liable to immediate forfeiture and without a mile of road built. In August, 1871, after five years' service, he left the company with a restored and protected land grant, and two hundred miles of road in operation. In 1863 he visited Europe, traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent, in Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary. In the fall of 1871 he crossed the North American Continent to San Francisco, visiting Salt Lake City, the Yosemite Valley, and other points of interest. In the same year he aided in establishing the Fort Wayne Steel Plow Works, and in 1875 became their sole owner. Since 1862 he has not resumed the practice of his profession, and since 1865, except as an occasional writer on political subjects for the public press, he has not taken any public part in politics. He has been for many years a member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, at Fort Wayne, and in 1879, was president of the board of trustees of the Fort Wayne Medical College. Mr. Edgerton has seven children living. His eldest daughter, Frances, is the wife of George Nelson, of Piqua, Ohio, who served through the Civil War as captain in the Twelfth Indiana Infantry. His second daughter, Helen, is the wife of Henry B. Rumsey, a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy in 1870, and now a resident of Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. His eldest son, Edward C. Edgerton, graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1870. Mr. Edgerton's eldest brother, Alfred P., for many years a distinguished citizen of Ohio, and since 1857 of Indiana, is still living. The second brother, Lycurgus, who was long a prominent merchant in the city of New York, died suddenly in November, 1878, near Salt Lake City, while negotiating the sale of the Horn Silver Mine, known as the Great Bonanza of Utah.

ENSLEY, GEORGE, mechanic, of Auburn, Indiana, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of September, 1815, and was taken by his parents to Ohio in 1816. They remained in Wayne County ten years, then removing to Seneca County. In 1838 he was married to Miss Lydia Noel; and in 1841 removed to De Kalb County, Indiana, where he has ever since resided. In 1843 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and he served as township trustee for twelve years. He was also chosen as county commissioner in 1871. His occupation has been that of a millwright and undertaker, and he is now a partner in the house of Nicholas & George Ensley, dealers in agricultural machinery. He stands very high in public esteem, and has accumulated a large property by industry and economy. He owns five stores, and seven hundred and fifty acres of land. He has led an exemplary life, and is well liked by his fellow-citizens. In addition to the employments named above, he has been a director in the Eel River Railroad, and was solicitor on the Saginaw Railroad. He has had nine children, seven of whom are now living.

EWING, CHARLES WAYNE, was born, October 13, 1798, at the village of Big Tree, near Geneseo, Livingston County, New York. He was the oldest son and second child of Colonel Alexander Ewing, one of the earliest settlers at Fort Wayne. An account is given of him and his wife in the sketch of George W. Ewing, elsewhere in this book. Four children, who survived him, are still living. The oldest, Mary L., is the wife of P. E. Studabaker, of South Bend, Indiana; the next oldest, Lavinia A., is the widow of the late Charles D. Bond, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; the next, Catharine E., is the wife of Eli W. Kearns, Esq., of Fort Scott, Kansas; and the youngest is Merica E., the wife of Frederick G. Heath, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Michigan. In the War of 1812 Colonel Alexander Ewing entered the North-western Army, under command of William H. Harrison. He was in the fall campaign of 1813. Charles W. Ewing, the subject of this sketch, received a collegiate education in Ohio, and subsequently studied law with Judge Este, of Cincinnati. Being admitted to the bar, he first began his practice at Fort Wayne, where, at the first session of court in Allen County, August 9, 1824, he was appointed prosecuting attorney. He must have held that position about two years, for, on the court records for 1826, Charles W. Ewing presented a design for a court seal, which was accepted. In 1823 Wayne Lodge, No. 25, of Free and Accepted Masons was organized by General Tipton, and Charles W. Ewing elected secretary. About the time of his father's death Charles Ewing went to Detroit, where he practiced about two years, and marrying Miss

Abigail B. Woodworth, June 5, 1829. In 1832 he removed to Logansport, Indiana, where he became eminent as a lawyer, and was several years Judge of the Circuit Court. He afterwards resumed his calling at Peru, Indiana, and in 1835 returned to Fort Wayne, where he continued to rise in his profession, being the leading lawyer of the Fort Wayne bar, and several years President-Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the state of Indiana. He died the 9th of January, 1843. In his private deportment and social intercourse he was an accomplished gentleman. He was eminently successful as a lawyer. He was a safe counselor and an eloquent advocate. In either branch he had few equals, and fewer superiors. As a Judge, he was prompt in his decisions. His opinions were learned, clear, and perspicuous, and generally in accordance with the principles of law and equity. He was a warm and devoted friend, and prompted by the most liberal and generous feelings in his intercourse with his friends and acquaintances. He will long be regretted, and his memory will be cherished until the last of his friends and acquaintances shall pass away. The following proceedings were entered on the records of the Cass County Circuit Court, at a meeting of the court and members of the bar, held at the courthouse in Logansport, Indiana, February 21, 1843:

"*Whereas*, During vacation we have heard with deep regret the melancholy death of the Hon. Charles W. Ewing, who for many years presided over this court, and who had long been known as a distinguished member of its bar; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That in the Hon. Charles W. Ewing, late deceased, we recognized the firm, dignified, and independent Judge, the learned counsel, eloquent advocate, the accomplished gentleman, and the noble friend.

"*Resolved*, That by his death we have buried a brother, that the bench and bar have been deprived of one of their brightest ornaments, and that the public has sustained an irreparable loss.

"*Resolved*, That although no outward badge can testify the heart's feeling for the dead, yet as a token of memory each member of the court and bar wear black crape upon the left arm during the present session, and that we mingle our sympathies with the relatives and friends of the deceased.

"*Resolved*, That, as a lasting memorial to worth, talent, and genius, these proceedings be written among the records of this court; that they also be published in the respective newspapers of Logansport, and a copy thereof be sent to the bereaved widow of the deceased.

"JNO. W. WRIGHT, *Chairman*.

"JNO. S. PATTERSON, *Secretary*."

EWING, COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON, departed this life at the residence of Doctor Charles E. Sturgis, in Fort Wayne, on the 29th of May, 1866, in the sixty-third year of his age. As the Ewing family, of whom he was the surviving male member, have been identified with the early set-

tlement of Indiana, it is proper that a historical record should be perpetuated of them, and a few extracts from a history of the family, written by the deceased, will not be out of place. His father, Colonel Alexander Ewing, was of Irish parentage, and born in Pennsylvania in 1763. At the age of sixteen years, actuated by the spirit of patriotism, he repaired to Philadelphia, where he enlisted in the Continental army, and served during the Revolutionary struggle. In 1787 he was engaged in a trading expedition in what was then called the far North-west, and erected a trading post on Buffalo Creek, where now stands the city of Buffalo. A few years later he purchased lands on the Genesee Flats, near a small village called Big Tree, and in the neighborhood of Genesee, Livingston County, New York. In 1802 he removed to the River Raisin, and settled where the city of Monroe is now standing. In 1807 he moved to Ohio, and settled in the town of Washington, now called Piqua, remaining there and at Troy until 1822, when he made his final removal to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where, on the 27th of January, 1827, he departed this life, and was buried on a spot selected by himself near the corner of Pearl and Cass Streets. The mother, Charlotte Griffith, was of Welsh parentage, and a lady of great excellence and moral worth. She survived her husband until the 13th of March, 1843, when she died at Peru, Indiana. The issue of this marriage was, Sophie C., relict of Smallwood Noel, Esq.; Charles W., formerly President-Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the state of Indiana, born at the village of Big Tree, above referred to; William G., formerly Judge of the Probate Court of Allen County, Indiana; Alexander H., a successful merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio; and George W., the subject of this memoir, born at Monroe, Michigan; Lavinia, deceased, married to the Hon. George B. Walker, of Logansport, born at Piqua, Ohio; and Louisa, widow of the late Doctor Charles E. Sturgis, of Fort Wayne, born at Troy, Ohio. In the year 1827 the two brothers, William G. and George W., formed the widely known firm of W. G. & G. W. Ewing. By their articles of copartnership all the estate became and continued to be the common property of the firm, until the 11th of July, 1854, when the copartnership ceased by the death of William. During all that time the brothers reposed in each other the utmost confidence, and no settlement of accounts ever took place between them. After the death of William G. Ewing, George W. Ewing devoted his whole energies to the work of winding up the immense business of the old partnership; and with the assistance of his former confidential agents, Messrs. Miner and Lytle, succeeded on the 10th of October, 1865, in making a full and complete settlement, to the satisfaction of the administrators and the legatees of his brother's estate. Colonel George W. Ewing began his business career by establishing a

trading-post among the Shawnee Indians, at the place where now stands the village of Wapakoneta, Ohio. In 1828 he married Miss Harriet Bourie; and in 1830, with other citizens of Fort Wayne, he removed to the junction of the Wabash and Eel Rivers, and there founded the prosperous city of Logansport. In 1839 he went to Peru, Indiana, where he resided until October, 1846, when he removed to St. Louis, where his wife died, January 24, 1847. In July, 1854, on account of his brother's death, he returned to Fort Wayne, to take charge of the office of the late firm. December 27, 1865, he was stricken down by an attack of bilious pneumonia, from which he partially recovered, when heart-disease intervened, and he lingered along for five months, having suffered intense agony of body and mind, when death put an end to his existence. As far as he could, he arranged his worldly affairs to his satisfaction; and, after many long and earnest consultations with the Right Rev. Bishop Luers, he was baptized, and partook of the holy sacrament, and put his trust in the Dispenser of all good. From that time he appeared to lose his usual sternness of manner, to become entirely resigned and composed, and finally seemed to fall asleep, quietly passing away. At his particular request, made on his death-bed, he was buried in conformity with the rites of the Catholic Church, his body being deposited in Lindenwood Cemetery, near Fort Wayne. The monument in Lindenwood, although the finest that adorns that beautiful resting-place of the dead, was scarcely necessary to perpetuate Colonel Ewing's memory with the present generation of Fort Wayne, who will never forget one whose genius, enterprise, and liberality contributed so much to place the business of the city upon the solid foundations it now occupies.

FARRINGTON, ALMOND S., M. D., of Waterloo, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born December 4, 1832, in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. He is a son of Keeler and Assenath (Southwick) Farrington, who were of Scotch descent. Their ancestors came here some time prior to the Revolutionary War. Keeler Farrington was for many years engaged in the saw milling and lumber business, both in Chautauqua, New York, and Portage, Ohio. He was a soldier, and served in the war with England in 1812. The Doctor enjoyed in youth but limited educational advantages. At the age of five years his father's family moved to Portage, Huron County, Ohio, where he remained about twelve years. The country being new, and schools receiving the support of no public fund, private subscriptions were the principal dependence. This was obtained with much difficulty in amounts sufficient to insure one for the winter. Almond attended

irregularly until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when, in 1849, his family removed to Indiana, and located near Sedan, De Kalb County, where his father purchased a new and and timbered farm, which they began clearing and improving. Here the young man remained, assisting, for about a year and a half; but this new country not offering the school facilities he desired, he returned to Norwalk, Ohio, where he again began attending the district school during the winter for two years, working the remainder of the time to earn means with which to continue his studies. In 1852 he entered Hiram College, at Portage, Ohio, remaining for five years. In 1857 he began reading medicine under the instruction of Doctor Elisha Hall, of Portage, continuing one year, when he entered the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated at the end of two years, receiving his diploma as physician and surgeon March 1, 1860. The following month he located at Norwalk, where he began practice with satisfactory success. In 1862 he removed to Sedan, De Kalb County, Indiana, and stayed until 1869, when he sold his property there, with a view of removing to Waterloo; but, being unable to suit himself in the purchase of property in the village, he bought a farm outside of its limits, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, hiring his work done, while his own time was devoted to the practice of medicine. In 1871 Doctor Farrington purchased his present home on Maple Street, which his good taste has made among the most valuable and desirable residences of the town. He has been engaged in the healing art in this county for the past eighteen years, and with constantly increasing popularity, and is now in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative business. Doctor Farrington is devoted to the Æsculapian art, acquiring his efficiency by close application. He has an energy and push which have served him well, and which have made him a constant student and seeker after knowledge, and has a determination to excel, which places him in the front rank of his compeers. As a surgeon, Doctor Farrington has always met with good success. Although well read in the science, and a skillful operator, his greater merit lies in the practice of medicine. His visiting list is large and extensive, and is a more flattering eulogy than any thing we might say. He is a typical family physician, and enjoys in a marked degree that love and confidence which belong to such a relation. Of strong character, a cheerful presence, and a sympathetic heart, he is always calm in the sick-room, impressing anxious friends unconsciously with his ability and fidelity. Doctor Farrington is a worthy and earnest member of the Christian Church of Waterloo, and a man of deep religious convictions, and in his extensive practice is well qualified to administer to the heart and mind as well as the body. While his well-directed efforts in the pursuits of his profession have placed him among

the first in reputation in his county, he has been no less successful financially, having acquired a handsome competence. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, firm and uncompromising in the support and defense of his political convictions, yet generous and tolerant of the views and sentiments of others not in accord with him. He is in no sense a politician or an office-seeker. He is an earnest and consistent advocate of the temperance reform, and adds the force of example. He is in sympathy with all reforms in the people's interest. Doctor Farrington is in private life the genial, courteous Christian gentleman. He was married, October 19, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Link, of Union Township, De Kalb County, Indiana, an exemplary member of the Christian Church, a considerate neighbor, and a mother who has the strong affection of her children. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters. Doctor Farrington is now in the prime of manhood, possessing a robust constitution and good health. Notwithstanding he now carries in his body seven pieces of lead, which he received from a gun aimed by a maniac, while in the discharge of his professional duty in 1871, from the effects of which he for some time lay in a critical condition, thanks to an iron constitution, aided by a correct life, he still lives in the enjoyment of health.

FERRALL, JOSEPH D., a leading lawyer of Lagrange, Lagrange County, Indiana, was born, January 23, 1840, in Fairfield, Columbiana County, Ohio. His parents, Jonathan B. and Mary (Dildine) Ferrall, were natives of Virginia and Ohio, and were engaged in agriculture. The grandfather, W. C. Ferrall, was a native of Germany, and was one of an army of insurgents engaged in rebellion in that country. He was captured by the government troops, tried, convicted of treason, and condemned to be shot, but escaped through the aid of his confederates, fleeing to America and settling in Loudoun County, Virginia, where his son Jonathan was born in 1793. In 1801 he with his family was part of a colony of emigrants who removed to Ohio and settled in Fairfield, and were pioneers of Columbiana County. Jonathan B., the father of our subject, still resides in Fairfield and is now eighty-seven years of age, and, with the exception of failing eyesight, retains his faculties to a wonderful degree. His mind and memory seem to possess that freshness and force which characterized him many years ago, while his physical health is good and constitution strong. His wife was a descendant of Jesse P. Phillips, the founder of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of whom she was a granddaughter. Joseph D. Ferrall in early boyhood attended school in the winter and worked on the farm the remainder of the year, until the age of fourteen, when a dif-

ference of opinion as to his future calling arose between his father and himself. His inclination was for the pursuit of the law, but his father, who belonged to the society of Friends, declined to educate him for that purpose. The result was that the boy at the above age left home to seek his fortune on his own account. Having acquired a good common school education, he at once entered the New Lisbon Academy, which he attended for six months, walking four miles each way daily, after which, in order to be enabled to pursue his studies, he went to Hancock County, Virginia, where he taught a select school for about six months, giving all his spare time to study. He attended the academy at Lisbon, as regularly as his means would permit, until nineteen years of age, when he began his favorite study, the law, reading in the office and under the instructions of Judge L. P. Potter, with whom he remained until 1861, teaching school winters. In August he was commissioned first lieutenant in the army, and assigned to the recruiting service. He was active and efficient in enlisting and organizing the 32d Ohio Regiment of Infantry, and continued in the recruiting service until the following winter, during which time he did remarkable work in that way, enlisting the most of five regiments, including the 32d. From overwork and exposure in outdoor speaking, his health became impaired, disqualifying him for the labor. After recovery he resumed his studies, and was admitted to the bar April 25, 1863. He engaged in the practice of his profession until April, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in Company I, 163d Regiment Ohio Infantry, which was assigned to duty in the Tenth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness and all the intervening engagements of General Grant's army down to the capture of Richmond. After the close of the war he returned to Ohio, and in June, 1865, he removed to Indiana and located at Lagrange, resuming the practice of the law, which he has since continued with a rapidly increasing business and a steadily growing reputation in his profession, and being now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Ferrall occupies a distinguished position among his brother lawyers. Mr. Ferrall is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and has never ceased to be an earnest student and an extensive reader, of general and broad culture. His legal learning is not confined to reported cases, but embraces as well the elements and principles upon which the science of law is based. In politics Mr. Ferrall is a determined Republican. A ready, forcible, and popular public speaker, his services during campaigns are always in demand. He was prosecuting attorney of Lagrange County from 1866 to 1868. In religion he is orthodox in belief, not accepting, however, all the usages and dogmas of the local Churches. He holds himself aloof from membership with all, but is a liberal contributor to different

religious organizations, and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church of Lagrange. He is one of those foremost in advocating all projects calculated to promote the interests of his county and town. He was married, October 29, 1867, to Miss Verba A. Selby, of Bronson, Michigan. She died November 1, 1871, leaving one son, John, who was born January 5, 1870. He died June 27, 1872.

FIRESTONE, JOHN B., of Larwill, Whitley County, Indiana, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, March 30, 1828. His father, John, was born in Maryland. His mother, Rachel Roller, was born in Pennsylvania. They were parents of twelve children, six of whom are living. John was the second son and eleventh child. When twenty years of age he commenced the study of medicine with his cousin, Professor L. Firestone, at Wooster, Ohio; remained with him three years, and in 1851 located at Cannonsburg, Hancock County, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1855 he removed to Columbia City, Indiana; remained there four years; then removed to Larwill, where he now resides, having built up a very large and successful practice. He is a member of the Democratic party and represented Whitley County in the state Legislature of 1858 and 1859; was candidate for state Senator in 1876, for Whitley and Kosciusko Counties, but was defeated by twenty-six votes. He is a Freemason and a member of the Warsaw Commandery and Scottish Rites. He has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah A. Orr, of Ashland County, Ohio, to whom he was married October 17, 1848. She died December 25, 1855, at Columbia City. They had four children, of whom one son, a merchant of Pierceton, survives. December 4, 1856, the Doctor married in Van Wert, Ohio, Miss Rebecca H. McHenry, and by her has one son.

FOUST, FRANKLIN HENRY, banker, of Columbia City, was born, January 10, 1825, in Delaware County, Ohio. His father, Henry Foust, of German descent, was a well-to-do farmer, and during the most of his life, a local preacher of the Methodist Church. His mother, Mary Olds, is of English descent and connected with the Olds family, whose descendants have become prominent in Ohio politics. Their family consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters, three sons and three daughters surviving. Mr. Foust was reared on his father's farm, and in February, 1848, went to Miami County, Indiana, where he entered the employment of Adam Wolfe, now a prominent citizen of Muncie, Indiana, and engaged in peddling fanning-mills.

He received for his services the first year eight dollars a month. At the end of two years he and Mr. Wolfe became partners, under the firm name of F. H. Foust & Co. In the winter of 1850 Mr. Foust removed to Columbia City, built a factory, and for three years carried on the business of manufacturing wheat fanning mills. After closing that up they engaged in mercantile life, and although Mr. Foust was a novice in that line he made it a success. He conducted it eight years, at the expiration of which the Columbia City Bank was opened by F. H. Foust & Co., and for the last twelve years has been successfully managed by Mr. Foust. It is situated in a handsome brick block, constructed by the firm, and contains one of the finest, if not the finest, vaults and safes in Northern Indiana. Mr. Foust is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and of the Republican party. Before its organization he was a Whig, but during the short life of the Know-Nothing party, declined to join its ranks. He has held offices of local trust, but does not aspire to political fame. He was once elected Justice of the Peace, but as the duties of that position interfered with business, he resigned before his term expired. He was married, December 12, 1850, in Columbia City, to Miss Maxie A. Jones.

GALE, JESSE M., a lawyer and prominent citizen, of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, was born June 18, 1828, in Crawford (now Wyandot) County, Ohio, and is the seventh and youngest born of Jesse and Jane (Brown) Gale. They were natives respectively of Orange County, New York, and Franklin County, Ohio, and farmers by occupation. The father was of German descent, and his grandfather, Richard, emigrated to America about the year 1766. He was a man of marked intelligence and influence in the neighborhood in which he lived, and left a numerous posterity. His son Jesse located with his family in Ohio, and there died a few weeks prior to the birth of Jesse M., leaving his widow with seven small children to support upon a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. And well did this noble woman discharge the obligations thus laid upon her. In 1837 she with her family removed to Indiana and located at Angola, Steuben County, purchasing eighty acres of wild timbered land, one mile south of what is now the city of Angola, and with the aid of her larger sons set about clearing and improving it, remaining there until after the settlement of her children, after which she took up her home with her son Jesse, with whom she lived the remainder of her life. She was a lady of much more than ordinary ability, strength of character, and purity of purpose. She died in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Mr. Gale's ancestry on the maternal side was English. Morris Brown, his grand-

father, was a captain in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and served in that memorable conflict for the independence of his country. While in the service and absent from home, his neighborhood was invaded by the British and Indians, and many were captured, including women and children, as well as the old and decrepit, and placed in line of march for a distant part of the country. When the aged and enfeebled could keep pace no longer with the procession, they were killed by the murderous savages. Mr. Brown's mother, then an old lady, was of the number of those slain during that terrible march. Our subject attended common schools only in the winter, working on the farm of his mother the rest of the time, during his boyhood, a part of the time acting as clerk in the store of his uncle, Thomas Gale, at Angola, a reference to whose life will be found in the sketch of A. W. Hendry, in this work. Mr. Gale at the age of nineteen entered as a student at Ontario, Indiana, the Lagrange County Collegiate Institute, where he remained for three years, during which time he perfected his studies in the English branches, and attained some knowledge of Latin, after which he entered the law office of A. W. Hendry, of Angola, where he remained for one year. He subsequently attended the law department, at Bloomington, Indiana, during the term of 1851-52, his preceptors being Professors David McDonnell and William Otto, the latter now reporter of the United States Supreme Court, afterward entering the law college at Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New York, for one term of four months, his diploma bearing the date of August 12, 1852. Upon returning to Angola he formed a business connection with A. W. Hendry for the practice of his profession, and as dealers in real estate, continuing until 1864, when Mr. Hendry retired. Mr. Gale continued the business on his own account for a year, when he associated with himself E. B. Glasgow, a dissolution taking place in 1867. Mr. Glasgow then withdrew, leaving Mr. Gale alone until 1876, when Mr. L. H. Stocker was received as a partner, under the firm name of Gale & Stocker. In 1878 Duke R. Best was also admitted to the firm. They rank with the best lawyers in North-eastern Indiana. For promptness, method, and probity, they perhaps have no superior in this part of the state. In connection with the practice of law, Mr. Gale in 1856 engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and working at different times several farms, of which he now has three, one, adjoining the city of Angola on the south, of four hundred acres, and two small ones a little further from town, comprising all together about five hundred and sixty acres, all supplied with modern farm implements and well stocked with a superior grade of cattle, hogs, and sheep. The farms indicate substantial thrift. As a lawyer Mr. Gale occupies a distinguished position among his professional brethren. In the trial of suits

he has been usually successful. The careful preparation of his cases, his watchfulness over the just interests of his clients, his knowledge of authorities, his ability to see and utilize the strong points in his cause, and, above all, his earnestness and well-known integrity, make him a strong advocate before court and jury. While he has achieved distinction in his profession, he has been no less fortunate in money matters. Always prompt, methodical, and attentive, he is noted for his financial ability, and his sound powers of reasoning. In March, 1877, Mr. Gale, in connection with George W. and William Wickwire and Alfred Osborn, instituted the Angola Bank, which by its judicious management commands the confidence of the public, from whom it receives a liberal patronage. In politics Mr. Gale is a thorough Republican, firm and decided in his political convictions, and ready and earnest in their support. He is not a member of any Church, but is an attendant and a liberal contributor to all religious organizations of Angola, and is always ready to aid any thing which will promote the best moral interest of the society in which he lives. He is an earnest and consistent temperance man, and has been for over twenty years lecturing and zealously advocating this reform. Mr. Gale was married, June 6, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Adam Metzger, of Angola, but a native of Pennsylvania. He is of German descent, and a man of marked intelligence and acquirements. He has a sound mind and good judgment. His daughter, Mrs. Gale, is of excellent appearance, and has many kindly traits of character. Her moral and intellectual superiority gives her great influence in society. She is pleasing in conversation and is active in matters pertaining to the literary and social interests of the community. They have had three children: Frank, born May 22, 1857, who died March 6, 1873; Della R., born December 1, 1862; Waldo, born August 14, 1865; and Mary R. (adopted), born December 9, 1875. In private life Mr. Gale is a pleasant and dignified gentleman. His habits are such as to win the love and confidence of his family and friends, and the respect and esteem of the people. He is now in the prime of manhood and in the midst of his activity and usefulness. His position is assured as a lawyer, as a business man, and as a citizen.



HAMILTON, ALLEN, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was born in the County of Tyrone, in the North of Ireland, in 1798. His father, Andrew Hamilton, was a younger son, and maintained a respectable standing as an Irish attorney. For many years he held the position of deputy clerk to the crown, an office which not only conferred on him some honor, but also brought him a good income. Generous living,

however, left him but meager accumulations from years of prosperity, and, when age and feebleness compelled him to resign his position, his affairs became seriously embarrassed. His older brother, who had inherited the family estates, had meanwhile become involved in expensive litigation, and was unable to render him any assistance. Allen Hamilton early learned that he must depend upon his own exertions. His mother, Elizabeth Allen, was a noble woman. Reverses neither hardened her sympathies nor destroyed her courage. To her influence, and the energy of purpose with which she inspired her son, he ascribes his subsequent success. Through her efforts, he spent the two years between twelve and fifteen in the family of her aunt—a Mrs. Montgomery, of Donegal County—where he enjoyed the advantages of educated and refined society, and attended an academy in the vicinity. Returning in 1813, he found his father's affairs in such a condition that he felt it his duty to remain, and accordingly devoted the next four years to his assistance. An account of the institutions of the New World, obtained from a gentleman who had just returned from America, led him to consider the desirability of emigrating, as the speediest means of repairing the broken fortunes of his father's family, and of securing for himself the advantages which were now beyond his reach in his native land. The thought matured into a purpose, and as soon as he had raised the means necessary for the journey, changing his original plan, he sailed for Canada. He arrived in Quebec in 1817, and delivered his letters of introduction, which secured for him immediately the promise of a situation in an extensive shipping-house. Before he could enter upon his duties, an attack of ship-fever consumed his means and undermined his health. By the advice of a physician, he sought a milder climate, but at Montreal was again overtaken by disease. On his recovery, finding himself penniless and friendless, he disposed of his superfluous clothing to obtain a little money, packed his remaining effects into a small bundle, and started on foot for the United States. Crossing from St. John's into Vermont in an Indian canoe, he continued his journey through New York to Philadelphia. He arrived in that city, worn out more by the discouragements which misfortune, disease, and threatening penury, in a strange land, could not fail to produce, even in the stoutest heart and most enthusiastic temperament, than by the fatigues of his long tramp. But, as courage seldom utterly fails in youth, he secured the cheapest respectable lodging, and started in search of employment. Day after day disappointment awaited him. His money became exhausted, and the extreme of possible misfortune seemed reached. He wandered through the streets of Philadelphia, too much disheartened to make further efforts, until by chance seeing an advertisement for laborers posted on the door of an iron

store he entered and asked for work. His slight form, anxious looks, and respectful manner gained the attention and interest of the proprietor, a benevolent Quaker, who, learning his history, promised him assistance. By this means he secured a position as clerk, with a salary of one hundred dollars a year, besides his board. He remained in this situation until 1820, having an increase of salary after the first year. Then, learning that his cousin, General James Dill, was clerk of Dearborn County, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he determined to visit him, and afterwards entered his office for the purpose of studying law, agreeing to write six hours each day for his board and the use of the library. Three years later, on the invitation of Captain Samuel J. Vance, then register of the land-office at Fort Wayne, he visited that point. Its natural advantages and probable future importance as a business center impressed him, and he determined to make it his home. He accordingly entered the office of Captain Vance as deputy register, and for some time continued his legal studies there. Fearing that the unprofitableness of his profession in so new a country would compel him to forego his long-cherished plan of bringing his parents to this country, he relinquished his studies, and became a merchant. His first trade was with the Indians. His stock of goods, purchased on credit, furnished him, at the end of two years, with capital for a much larger business than he had anticipated. He associated with himself Cyrus Taber, and the energy and unquestioned integrity of both partners soon made the firm widely known and respected throughout the state. Almost at the beginning of his business operations he secured the confidence and won the intimate friendship of John B. Richardville, for many years the principal chief of the Miami Indians. This man was one of the most remarkable characters that have appeared in the history of his nation—a clear-headed, prudent, far-seeing diplomatist, whose influence with his tribe was almost unbounded. His friendship was, therefore, productive of substantial benefits to Mr. Hamilton in his business relations with the tribe. This confidence was never abused. The friendship grew and strengthened, and for many years before the death of the old chief he took no important step without consulting Mr. Hamilton. He continued to have very great influence with the tribe after the death of their chief, and held some important official positions in the negotiations of the government with the Miamis. In 1834, and again in 1838, he acted as secretary of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with that nation. In 1840 he was appointed by President Van Buren one of the commissioners to extinguish the Indian titles to the land in Indiana, and induce them to remove West, by treaty with the Miamis. This treaty was effected through the confidence which the Indians felt in the wisdom and friendliness of his coun-

sel. In 1841 Mr. Hamilton was appointed by President Harrison agent of the Miamis, and held the office until the close of that administration. In this semi-judicial position he was guardian of the Indians, standing between their interests and those of the traders who had dealings with them, custodian of the large annuities paid to the tribe by the United States government, and virtual arbiter of all disputes which might arise between the Indians and their creditors and debtors; and neither among Indians nor traders ever arose a breath of suspicion as to his integrity. Besides the official relations with the Indians, Mr. Hamilton was honored with other public offices. In 1824 he was appointed sheriff, to organize the County of Allen; and afterward held the same office by choice of the people for two years. In 1838 he was elected county clerk, and filled that office seven years. In 1850 he was chosen, on the Republican ticket, in a section which had a large opposite majority, over a very popular Democratic candidate, as delegate to represent Allen County in the convention to revise the state Constitution. His influence secured, against much opposition from both parties, the adoption of a provision authorizing free banks and granting to the Legislature authority to establish a state bank, with branches. The wisdom of this course, though much disputed at the time, was afterward very generally approved. Throughout the entire deliberations, Mr. Hamilton's influence was very marked. Although not one of the eloquent men of that body, his sound common-sense and clear judgment often gained a hearing, and secured to the state a constitution which is conservative, yet in no way a barrier to the introduction of any reform which future necessity may demand or the experience of other states suggest. In 1858 Mr. Hamilton was elected to the state Senate, and served two years in that body. He accumulated an ample fortune in his mercantile and real estate enterprise; and on the organization of the branch bank at Fort Wayne he became its president. After its reorganization under the national banking act of 1864 it became known as the Allen Hamilton National Bank, and he continued its president until his death. This occurred August 23, 1864, at Saratoga, New York, where he was stopping on his return from a trip to the seashore, whither he had gone in hope of improving his failing health. Judge Hamilton was married, in 1829, to Emelia J. Holman, daughter of Jesse L. Holman, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, who was for many years Judge of the Supreme Court of the state, and, later, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana. The same year he sent for his younger brother from Ireland, and in 1831 prepared to carry out his cherished plan of providing a home for his parents in America; but the death of his mother prevented his welcoming her with the others. Judge Hamilton's life affords a fine illustration

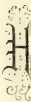
of the fact that under our republican institutions energy and uprightness alone are sufficient to open every avenue to the attainment of wealth and honor. Between his early life, when, penniless and friendless, he wandered through the streets of Philadelphia, seeking almost in vain for the most menial employment, and the scenes amid which his later years were spent, surrounded by all the comforts of wealth, known and honored by the greatest men of the nation, the contrast is a great one. But the chasm is not wider than may again be spanned by the capabilities of true worth; and similar success is possible to every young man who will follow the principles here exemplified.

ANNA, SAMUEL, late of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was born October 18, 1797, in Scott County, Kentucky. His father, James Hanna, removed to Dayton, Ohio, in 1804, and settled on a new farm, lying contiguous to the southern boundary of that town. Samuel's earliest employment away from home was that of post-rider. In this humble calling he passed considerable time traversing the then wilderness of Western Ohio. Subsequently he engaged in teaching a country school, and he is represented as having been a vigorous disciplinarian. He attended the Indian treaty at St. Mary's, in 1818, in the character of sutler, in connection with his brother Thomas, furnishing both food for men and provender for horses, all of which was hauled with an ox team from Troy, Ohio. By this operation he realized a small amount of money. This was his first substantial acquisition. He arrived at Fort Wayne in 1819, when in his twenty-second year, and found the place a mere Indian trading-post, with very few white inhabitants. Outside the post and its immediate vicinity there were no white settlers, and the country in every direction for hundreds of miles was an unbroken wilderness. He immediately entered upon mercantile pursuits in a small way, his first store-house being a rude log cabin erected principally with his own hands. By a course of fair and honorable dealing with his Indian customers, and then with the whites as they came into the country, he acquired a high degree of regard and consideration. In all meetings of the people for the promotion of the public welfare, he was a conspicuous and leading actor. He early perceived the indispensable necessity of opening and improving roads and other facilities for travel. No public enterprise of importance was ever undertaken by her citizens without his concurrence and aid. Soon after commencing operations at Fort Wayne Mr. Hanna was appointed agent of the American Fur Company, a position which he filled for a number of years to entire satisfaction. He was Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, and was

repeatedly elected to the State Legislature. As his means accumulated he extended his mercantile operations to other places, particularly to Lafayette with his brother Joseph, to Wabash with his brother Hugh, and to South Bend with Colonel L. M. and E. P. Taylor, from all of which he realized large returns. He became an extensive land owner in the Wabash Valley and elsewhere. A scheme for a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River was entertained by General Washington as one of the possible things of the future, but the public are indebted to Judge Hanna for the first practical conception of that magnificent project. Judge Hanna, David Burr, and a Mr. Jones were appointed canal commissioners. Judge Hanna went to New York, purchased the instruments, and, returning by way of Detroit, packed them on horseback from that city to Fort Wayne. Civil engineers were scarce, but the commissioners procured one, and immediately entered upon the survey, six miles above Fort Wayne, Mr. Burr operating as rodman and Judge Hanna as axman, each at ten dollars a month. The second day the engineer was taken sick and compelled to abandon the work, Judge Hanna and Mr. Burr continuing the survey. They made their report the next session of the Legislature, and Judge Hanna secured its adoption and the passage of an act authorizing the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Judge Hanna was Fund Commissioner for several years, and negotiated for most of the money with which the work was carried on. Perhaps the wisdom of Judge Hanna was never more strikingly displayed than in the establishment of the State Bank of Indiana. When the financial embarrassment, consequent upon the veto of the United States Bank, occurred, he was a member of the Legislature. The President had recommended the creation of more state banks to supply the deficiency in circulation. But a charter was introduced in the Legislature of such a character that Judge Hanna thought it ought not to pass. He opposed it with great power and ability, and was principally instrumental in defeating it. But it was clearly seen that a charter of some kind would pass at the next session. A committee was therefore appointed to prepare a proper charter during the vacation. Judge Hanna was made chairman, and to him was confided the duty of drafting the proposed bill. How well he performed the duty may be inferred from the fact that it passed both houses of the Legislature almost precisely as it came from his hand, and was approved January 28, 1834. Thus was created the State Bank of Indiana. A branch was at once established at Fort Wayne, of which Judge Hanna was president most of the time, and Hon. Hugh McCulloch, subsequently Secretary of the United States Treasury, cashier during the whole time of its continuance. In 1836 Judge Hanna purchased the large remaining land interest of Barr and McCorkle,

adjoining Fort Wayne. This for many years involved him in serious financial embarrassments. He immediately commenced selling lots; but sales were slow, money very scarce, and most of those who did buy were unable to pay when payments were due. Such was his leniency toward his debtors that he for years suffered inconveniences rather than distress them. Multitudes have homes to-day, in Fort Wayne, who are indebted for them to the kindness and forbearance of Judge Hanna. In 1843 he began to reap the benefit of his investment, lately known as "Hanna's Addition," which is a very extensive and important part of the city of Fort Wayne. For several years succeeding 1836 Judge Hanna devoted himself mainly to the affairs of the Fort Wayne Branch Bank, to the management and improvement of his estate, and to the enjoyment of his social relations. During this period his pet project, the Wabash and Erie Canal, was opened to Toledo, working wonders in the development of the country. But the roads leading to Fort Wayne were in a wretched condition much of the time, and their improvement became a subject of vital necessity. He and other enterprising gentlemen organized the Fort Wayne and Lima Plank Road Company. In order to give the work a start Judge Hanna took the contract to build the first ten miles north of Fort Wayne, and in about two years the road was completed for a distance of fifty miles, the first improvement of the kind in Northern Indiana. When the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad reached Crestline and it was proposed to extend it to Fort Wayne, under the name of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, Judge Hanna was ready with his powerful co-operation. The people of Allen County voted a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to its capital stock. This was the turning-point in the great enterprise at that time, and if this timely aid had not then been given the work would have been indefinitely postponed. It was difficult to find responsible parties who were willing to undertake the construction, but Judge Hanna was equal to the emergency. In 1852, in connection with Pliny Hoagland and the late Hon. William Mitchell, he took the whole contract from Crestline to Fort Wayne, a distance of one hundred and thirty-two miles, and in November, 1854, overcoming the most formidable obstacles, the cars from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia came rolling into Fort Wayne. In 1852 the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company was organized, and Judge Hanna elected president; and in 1856 the cars were running to Columbia City, and considerable grading had been done between that town and Plymouth. It had then become apparent to many of the stockholders as well as managers of the separate corporations extending from Pittsburgh to Chicago, that the interests and convenience of each as well as of the public would be promoted by merging their separate existence into one great con-

solidated company. Judge Hanna early and earnestly espoused this idea, and a meeting was called at Fort Wayne to consider and act upon the subject. On the first day of August, 1856, the minor corporations were obliterated on terms satisfactory to themselves, and the great Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company succeeded to their franchises. The Hon. G. W. Cass was elected president and Judge Hanna vice-president, the former holding his position until the present day and the latter until his decease, which happened on the 11th of June, 1866. The day after a meeting of condolence was held at the court-house by citizens of Fort Wayne. Judge Hanna was a life-long student. His love of nature and of books, and his thirst for knowledge, were ardent. His mind was wonderfully retentive, and he accumulated a fund of information on all the current topics of the day that was rarely surpassed, particularly in agriculture, horticulture and pomology, and which for years he had made a specialty. His knowledge was varied, extensive, and exact, as the many who have listened with delight to his discourses will remember. Though approaching the limit allotted to human life his capacity for labor was undiminished. He was just entering upon a new and arduous field of labor and responsibility, when he was suddenly called from all earthly cares. Like one of America's greatest statesmen, he may be said literally to have "died in the harness."

ARTMAN, EZRA D., a prominent lawyer of Auburn, was born, May 16, 1841, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the issue of the marriage of Abraham Hartman with Catharine Russell. Abraham Hartman was first a carpenter, and subsequently a farmer. He was a man of considerable education and ability, a conscientious Christian, and for a few years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was of German descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Germany to America some time before the revolt of the colonies. His grandfather, John Hartman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. The subject of this sketch, E. D. Hartman, enjoyed even fewer educational advantages than most children of the pioneers of a new country; still in early youth he attended, during the winter, a common district school. When he was six years old his parents removed to Indiana, and settled on a farm three miles from the village of Auburn. There were few inhabitants in that neighborhood at that time. Here they experienced all the toils, hardships, and privations incident to pioneer life. Year after year the young boy trudged manfully to school, a part of the time a distance of two miles, until, at the age of seventeen, he had acquired a good common school education. That he might pursue his

studies further, he taught school each winter for three years, and in summer attended the union school at Auburn, living in that place as much of the time as his earnings of the previous winter would warrant. The remainder of the season he boarded at home, walking three miles each day to and from his school. During this period he not only became master of an academic education, but gave much time to general reading. He early manifested an inclination for the law, and, while teaching, devoted his leisure moments to legal studies, under the instruction of J. B. Morrison, whose office he afterwards entered as a student. In the fall of 1861, he entered the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he remained one session. Returning to Indiana, he was admitted to the bar; but before he had engaged in the practice of his profession a call was made by the government for additional troops, to assist in putting down the Rebellion, to which Mr. Hartman readily responded. He enlisted as a private, and was active in recruiting Company A, 100th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Of this company he was commissioned second lieutenant, August 13, 1862, and a few months later was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In December of the same year he became captain, in which capacity he had served for several months previous. After the organization of the regiment they were ordered to Carlton, Kentucky; thence to Memphis, Tennessee, where they arrived about the 1st of November, and remained until the 26th of the same month, when they were attached to General Sherman's corps. After having been with General Grant in his attempt on Vicksburg in the fall of 1862, they returned to Tennessee, and went into winter-quarters at Grand Junction and Collierville. Captain Hartman followed the fortunes of the army in its movements in the interior of Mississippi, and was engaged in the capture of Vicksburg and in the attack upon Jackson. He was on active duty every day during his military life, and was regarded by his comrades as an exemplary man, a brave soldier, and an efficient and faithful officer. It was impossible, however, for him to remain in service until the close of the conflict. During the siege of Vicksburg he contracted a disease of the eyes, which caused him much inconvenience and pain, and rendered it imprudent for him to remain in the army. After an examination by the medical board, he was honorably discharged, November 6, 1863, and returned to Indiana. Here he sought medical relief in vain, and in the spring of 1864 went for treatment to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained two years. During his stay in that city, although unable to read, he gave careful attention to the law lectures in the Ohio State and Union Law College, which he had entered as a student. He

graduated from this institution, and in July, 1866, returned to Waterloo, much improved in health and sight, and began the practice of his profession. Soon after he was nominated as Representative to the Legislature, and personally canvassed his district. Although it was then Democratic by a small majority, his election was secured by a flattering vote. In the discharge of his duties as Representative he was regarded as industrious, able, and conscientious. At the close of the session he returned to Waterloo and resumed the practice of law. The following October he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of De Kalb, Steuben, Noble, Lagrange, Elkhart, and Kosciusko, serving for three years. The duties of the office, extending over so large a district, and a period of time following so close upon the discharge of the vast armies of the Civil War, made the labors varied and excessive, flooding the courts with criminal cases, all of which Mr. Hartman prosecuted personally, with notable success. In addition to these duties he retained his office at Waterloo, where, with the assistance of J. L. Morlan, who became associated with him in January, 1868, he conducted a large practice. In February, 1871, Mr. Hartman sold his business at Waterloo to McBride & Morlan, and removed to South Bend, where he practiced law until July, 1873. He then came to Auburn, and formed a business connection with J. E. Rose, which is now numbered among the first law firms in Northern Indiana. For probity, ability, and fair dealing, its reputation is second to that of none in the country. As a lawyer, Mr. Hartman has been eminently successful. His early habits of industry, his thorough and intelligent research, his intense application and determination to succeed, have readily secured the confidence of the business men of his community, who freely intrust to him the protection of their interests; and he enjoys not only their esteem, but that of the influential men of neighboring cities. The careful preparation and good conduct of his cases, his efforts to secure justice to his clients, his self-control, eloquence, and, above all, his fairness and integrity, make him an advocate of strong, convincing power. His method is direct and his manners pleasing. While excelling as an advocate, he possesses high merits as a counselor, for which his familiarity with the science of law, his good sense and judgment, and the judicial and independent character of his mind eminently fit him. Mr. Hartman is a pronounced Republican, active and zealous in the interests of the party, believing that it represents the only true principles of a free government. He is an honored member of the Presbyterian Church of Auburn, in which he has been for many years one of the board of trustees, and an elder since 1873. The material and moral necessities of the Church receive from him valuable support. The

temperance movement, as well as all other reforms, finds in him an earnest advocate and a warm sympathizer. He is a Mason, of the Royal Arch degree. October 15, 1868, he married Miss Mary Cunningham, daughter of Levi Cunningham, a prominent citizen of Bryan, Ohio, and a sister of the wife of Hon. E. Foster, of that place. They have one daughter, Mabel, born May 16, 1870, and one son, Walter C., born February 11, 1873.

HENDRY, ALANSON W., a farmer and prominent citizen of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, was born March 22, 1820, in Erie County, New York. His parents, Samuel and Eunice (Foot) Hendry, were natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The latter was of English descent, and the father of Scotch extraction. Thomas Hendry, the first of that name in America, lived at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1740. His son James removed to Harpersfield, New York, and was on the frontier during the bloody conflict between the pioneers and the Indians during the Revolutionary War, finally being killed by them and the Tories. His son Samuel was the father of Alanson W. Hendry. He was by occupation a blacksmith, and settled about eighteen miles from Buffalo, New York, at Eden Valley, where the son was born. He resided there until 1828, when the family removed to Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, remaining one year; thence to Portage County, and stopped the same length of time, when they went to Twinsborough, Cuyahoga County, staying for about eighteen months; after which they went to Wellington, Lorain County, where the blacksmith's business was continued for three years. In 1834 they removed to Carlisle, purchasing a tract of wild timber land, and, in connection with blacksmithing, engaged in clearing and improving it. Mr. Hendry remained with his father until his majority, attending common district schools winters, and assisting in and about the shop and farm work in summer, during which he had become master of a good English education. In 1841 he began reading law in the office and under the instructions of J. D. Benedict, at Elyria, Ohio. Being entirely dependent upon self-effort, and beginning life's conflict without means, he taught school in the winters, to gain time for study the remainder of the year. In the fall of 1842 he came to Indiana, and located at Orland, Steuben County, where he taught school during the winter of 1842 and 1843. The following April, having been admitted to the bar, he began his profession at Angola, which he continued until 1865, with a steadily growing practice and an increasing popularity. As a lawyer, he always occupied a distinguished position among his professional brethren. In 1850, in connection with the practice of law, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued until he

closed his days at the bar, since which his attention has been directed more to cultivating his farms, of which he owns two, one adjoining the city of Angola on the south, the other lying about one mile further in the same direction, and comprising together something over four hundred acres. Both are desirable for their location, and valuable for their improvements, high state of cultivation, and quality of soil. In 1865 he engaged in merchandizing in Angola, continuing the trade until 1870. Mr. Hendry has been, on the whole, successful financially, and is now in the enjoyment of an ample competence. He was one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, and exerted a potent influence in securing its location through Angola. To its support he contributed generously of his means, as well as time and influence. He was industrious and effective in the work of securing its right of way, and in obtaining and collecting subscriptions, and in many ways the company and community are indebted to him for his able and energetic services in the interest of the road. Mr. Hendry is always in the front rank with those advocating improvements calculated to promote the best interests of his town and county. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, firm and uncompromising in the support and defense of his political convictions, active in the work, and liberal in his contributions of money and time towards the success of his party. He is not, however, a mere follower of the machine. While he has served the people in positions of honor and trust, it has been from the choice of the people more than through his own seeking. In 1852 he was the candidate of the Whig party for state Senator from the district comprising the counties of Steuben and De Kalb. Notwithstanding his party was usually seven hundred in the minority in the district, his election was secured by about eighty-five votes. In 1856 he was re-elected to the position, giving him eight successive years of service in the Senate. In the discharge of his duties he was industrious, energetic, and conscientious. In 1854 he was active in his efforts to prevent Lieutenant-governor Willard, then president of the Senate, from organizing that body on a fraudulent basis for the purpose of securing a Democratic majority. While a member of the Senate he was an efficient member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Elections, and on Education. In religious matters Mr. Hendry may be classed as unorthodox, believing that to do good and live purely constitutes a good and safe religion. June 15, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa, daughter of Judge Thomas Gale, of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana. He was the leading pioneer of the counties of Steuben and Lagrange, having located the land upon which the town of Angola now stands in 1831, where he settled, and subsequently divided it into building lots. He was a man of marked

ability and influence in his town and county, and at different times received at the hands of the people positions of official honor and trust. He was three years Judge of the Circuit Court; in 1836 and 1837 he represented Steuben and Lagrange in the Legislature; and received other expressions of favor and confidence from the public, being regarded as a leader among his friends and neighbors in matters pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his town, county, and state. He died, January 23, 1865, in the seventy-third year of his age, loved and lamented by his family and friends. His daughter, Mrs. Hendry, has a distinguished appearance. She is generous, kind-hearted, and of warm sympathies. They have had four children, three of whom survive: Thomas P., born March 30, 1848; Mattie E., born February 22, 1850, now the wife of George W. McBride, a lawyer at Grand Haven, Michigan; Oseola A., born March 27, 1852, who died January 4, 1873; Victor H., born May 11, 1857.

HERBERT, RALPH P., a farmer and prominent citizen of Lagrange, Lagrange County, Indiana, was born, December 11, 1812, in Connersville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cummings) Herbert. They were from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The maternal parent is of Irish extraction, and the father of English descent. Thomas H., grandfather of Ralph P., was a soldier in the War of 1776, and fought for our country's freedom and national existence. His son Samuel, inheriting something of the military spirit of his sire, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, and served with credit during the entire conflict, and at the close was mustered out and honorably discharged. For his regular enlistment he was, by a grateful government, granted a bounty, and for his volunteer campaign in Canada with the American army received a second land grant. Although in straightened financial circumstances he was in his life a man of high respectability and influence in the community in which he lived. A tailor by trade, he in early life followed that occupation, but in later years became a farmer, which calling he pursued during the remainder of his life. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, with which he was for many years connected, an exemplary Christian, a respected citizen, and a kind and considerate friend and neighbor. He died in 1862 in the sixtieth year of his age. Ralph P. Herbert enjoyed in boyhood and youth extremely limited educational advantages. At the age of about eight years he moved with his father's family from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where they settled upon a new forest farm, and they were all engaged in clearing, tilling, and improving it for about fifteen years. Here he attended a common county district school very irregularly during

the winter terms. Schools in those days were of a very indifferent character and supported wholly by private subscription. The necessary means for the payment of teachers were obtained with difficulty. Notwithstanding his meager scholastic opportunities Mr. Herbert had, during his minority, acquired sufficient schooling and knowledge of men and affairs to enable him to comprehend the systems of commercial life. In 1835 with his father's family he removed to Indiana and located on a prairie farm near Lima, Lagrange County. Here Mr. Herbert began life on his own account by working out on a neighbor's farm by the month, where he remained for two years. In 1836 he bought a tract of timber land of two hundred and twenty acres, which, in the following year, he began clearing, alternating his time between working for wages and the improvement of his land until 1841, when, having erected the necessary building, he married and began housekeeping at his own home, where he and his wife remained until 1854. He then sold his farm and moved to Lagrange, and purchased a tract of one hundred and eighty acres adjoining the village on the west, where he has ever since made his home. About the time of his removal to Lagrange he had become interested in real estate operations, and his different investments placed him among the largest land-owners in Lagrange County. As a farmer Mr. Herbert has ever taken a representative position among his neighbors, and his adaptability, application, and judicious management have always in his agricultural pursuits won him a financial success, by which he has acquired a handsome competence. In 1850 he engaged with D. McKinley as a tanner and currier, and in the shoe-making business at Ontario, Indiana. Disposing of his share in 1853 he engaged, in connection with his brother James, in selling goods, at Lima. After two years they removed their stock to Sturgis, where, after its continuation for about ten years, he bought his brother's interest, and continued selling on his own account for two years, when he disposed of his goods to Eleanor Herbert, since which he has given his undivided time and attention to his farm property and to his money interests. In 1870 he with Richard Hubbard and James Herbert opened a private bank at Lagrange. At the end of the first year's business, Mr. Herbert purchased his partner's interest and associated his son Henry M. with him, continuing the house until 1876, when with the aid of others it was merged into the First National Bank of Lagrange, in which Mr. Herbert is a stockholder. His early education being that of a farmer his comfort has been found in that pursuit, in which he takes much pride and interest, giving marked attention to the improvement and breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep. He is a good calculator, financier, and business man. In politics he sympathizes with the Republican party, and is uncompromising in

his political convictions. Mr. Herbert is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined about forty years ago, and in which he has filled the position of elder for ten years. He is a liberal contributor to its temporal necessities, and adds much to its moral and social advancement. Mr. Herbert is respected and trusted by all, and is regarded as one of the substantial, successful, and exemplary citizens of Lagrange. He was married, November 25, 1841, to Miss Sarah McKinley, of Steuben County, Indiana, a lady of worth, personal attractions, purity of character and endowments. They have had four children, three of whom survive: Catherine A., born May 20, 1845; John E., born August 27, 1850, died February 17, 1851; Henry M., born February 15, 1852, and Sarah A., born February 22, 1856.

HOSTETTER, HENRY, a wealthy farmer, of Ligonier, Noble County, Indiana, was born, July 14, 1813, in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. His parents, Henry and Catharine (Maugher) Hostetter, were natives of Virginia and Maryland, of German and Scotch descent. Mr. Hostetter's grandfather, Ulrich Hostetter, emigrated from Germany to this country at the close of the Revolutionary War, and located in Greenbrier County, Virginia, afterward removing to Rockingham County in the same state. Henry Hostetter received in youth education in the common schools, but was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to learn the tanner and currier's trade. His term was no sooner completed than he felt compelled to abandon the occupation on account of failing health. In the spring of 1831 he accompanied his father's family, who had during this time moved from Chillicothe to Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, to that portion of Indiana now known as Perry Township, Noble County, where they began clearing a large tract of land. Of the following five years he spent three on the farm, and the remaining two as salesman in the employment of Spencer & Dawson, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. He then attended school at Goshen, Indiana, for four months. After leaving school he continued to labor at whatever he could find to do, eight months in the year, and teaching school the remaining four months, up to July 5, 1839, when he was married to Miss Margaret Ann Harsh, who had emigrated at the age of fifteen with her parents from Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, in 1837, to the town of Ligonier, and, as many early pioneers have done, walked the whole way, a distance of over three hundred miles. After marrying he settled on a piece of thick, heavy timbered land in the Hawpatch, two miles north of the town of Ligonier, and commenced clearing up a farm, continuing to improve it until it is at present one of the best in the county. He left the farm in 1853, moved to the

town of Ligonier and commenced the practice of law and the general collecting business. In religious views Mr. Hostetter is a liberal, although educated according to the strictest religious views, as was also his wife. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1853, in which he has held all stations, being still an active member. It must not be inferred, however, judging from his limited advantages, that he was almost uneducated. On the contrary, so well had he improved his opportunities, that he now may be regarded as one of the best informed men in that part of the country. Mr. Hostetter belongs to the Republican school of politics. He is earnest in the support of his political convictions and an active worker in the party. He has held many positions of honor and trust from the desire of his political friends and not at all from his own wishes. In 1840 he was elected county assessor and was a candidate for re-election in 1842, but was defeated by only three votes, the Democratic majority for their other candidates being about three hundred and fifty. In 1840 he was also appointed, by the Legislature, county appraiser. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for fourteen successive years, and also was township assessor for twelve years, and is now a member of the school board. His long continuance in official position by the people, unsolicited by him, is a sufficient tribute to his efficiency and fitness for public place. As one of the early settlers of the county, Mr. Hostetter has witnessed the magical transformation of its forests into farms, its plains into sites for villages, and its paths into high roads. Ligonier has changed from a few log huts into a thriving town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants, with churches, school-houses, banks, newspapers, shops, and warehouses. Mr. Hostetter is now sixty-seven years of age, but hardly looks to be fifty. He is still in the uninterrupted possession of all his faculties, mental and physical. His business enterprises, which have generally proved successful, have never been jeopardized by a mania of speculation. He now enjoys, with his wife, who is still living and hale and hearty, an ample competence. They have four children living.

HOUGH, JOHN, of Fort Wayne, was born at Middlebury, Vermont, June 14, 1818, and died at Fort Wayne, January 30, 1875, in his fifty-seventh year. He was the son of Doctor John Hough, a man of extensive and elaborate learning and marked ability, who was graduated at Yale College in 1802. He was successively the pupil of such men as John Adams, Moses C. Welch, Rev. Joel Benedict, Levi Hart, D. D., and Doctor Dwight, of New Haven. In 1812 he was appointed professor of languages in Middlebury College, Vermont, which position he held till 1817, when he was

transferred to the chair of theology, which he held till 1825; he was then restored to the chair of languages, which he held till 1838, when he was chosen the first professor of rhetoric and English literature. The father, so able and competent, assiduously superintended and directed the education and training of his son. It is not, therefore, surprising that when young Hough graduated at Middlebury, in 1838, he was noticeably proficient in all the branches of study usually pursued at college, and that his general reading and culture were much more extensive than is usually attained by young men even under the most favorable circumstances. Impelled by that indomitable energy which distinguished him in after life, Mr. Hough, soon after graduating and before he had attained his majority, determined to rely alone upon his own resources. He left his New England home and became a teacher in the family of Doctor Taylor, of Montgomery, Alabama, where he remained something over a year, when he was elected to a professorship in Newburn Academy, in the same state, afterwards filling a similar position in Colman Academy, at South Canebroke, Alabama. Though filling these responsible positions with great credit and ability, his energetic character required a wider and more active field of operation. He therefore abandoned the profession of teaching, and leaving the South, went to Cleveland, Ohio, and began the study of law. These studies he pursued with his usual energy during the years 1841 and 1842; and, having passed an examination and been admitted to the bar, removed to Fort Wayne in 1843, and settled down to the practice of his new profession with ardor and energy; and his efforts were soon crowned with eminent success. He was first a member of the firm of Worthington & Hough, afterwards of Hough & Day, then Hough & Turner, and in later years with some others. In all these relations Mr. Hough was a hard-working, intelligent, and successful business man. One of his enterprises demands more special mention. This was his connection with the large manufacturing firm of Jones, Bass & Co., of which Mr. Hough was a member. This establishment was a pioneer among the manufactories of Fort Wayne, and did more, perhaps, than any other to lay the foundation of the present prosperity of that city. Indeed, while his sound judgment in business matters led, as it necessarily would, to the accumulation of a large private fortune, he was never forgetful of the true interests of Fort Wayne, and few men have done more for its advancement. But he was not alone a sagacious, successful man of business. Every movement calculated to benefit his fellow-men found in him an active advocate and liberal supporter. In all moral reforms he was a fearless leader, stopping not to ask if it were popular, but only "Is it right?" He was also an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne, and though he accepted the



John Hough

doctrines of this Church and relied upon their truth with a simple and assured confidence, there was none of the bigot or zealot about him. As a Christian he was charitable and tolerant, ever ready to accept as a brother in Christ every one who looked to Him as his Savior, however much he might differ from him in the details of religious opinion. In social and domestic life Mr. Hough was almost a perfect model. As a husband he was kind and affectionate, as a parent considerate and indulgent, as a friend generous, just, and steadfast, as an associate cheerful, intelligent, and agreeable. For many years Mr. Hough was identified intimately with almost every public enterprise which had for its object the improvement of the city of Fort Wayne and a development of the resources of the surrounding country, the rapid growth and development of which was due in a marked degree to the efforts of Mr. Hough. As the agent of Eastern land-owners he sold one-half the lands in Allen and adjoining counties to the present occupants. While carefully preserving and protecting the rights of his employers, he at the same time sought to bring into market all unimproved lands, and always preferred as a purchaser the man who intended to settle down and cultivate the soil. And he so managed his land business that he was never compelled to sue or oppress an honest purchaser. If the purchaser would work, and was doing something for himself and his family, Mr. Hough would promise him extension from year to year, and finally enable him to save and secure for himself and family an independent home. But for this generous and kindly regard for the men of toil on the part of Mr. Hough, many families in Allen and adjoining counties now enjoying independent and competent homes would have been destitute. The people owe him much, and hence their profound respect and regard for him. Mr. Hough was, in a large degree, a successful man. He had laid the foundation for vast wealth, and could he have lived ten years longer would have been one of the richest men in the West. It was not through that penuriousness which clings to pennies and fears expenditure, that distrusts men and shrinks from associations and combinations, that Mr. Hough sought success. On the contrary, he had faith in those around him, possibly too much. He believed in the power of combined effort and associated means, and was therefore not only fitted for large enterprises, but conducted his own affairs on broad and liberal principles. He gave to every enterprise, and something to every one who asked. He was in every sense a genuinely public-spirited man, full of charity and generous toward all. The great characteristics of Mr. Hough's mental organization were energy, courage, and hopefulness. There was no difficulty which, by ceaseless effort, he would not undertake to overcome; there was no danger he would not face unflinchingly and manfully; no gloom upon whose dark-

ness his own buoyancy did not cast the bow of hope. With these qualities he could not fail to be what he was—a successful man in the best and truest sense.

HUGHES, REV. THOMAS EDGAR, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lagrange, Indiana, is the son of William and Martha (Wells) Hughes, who were natives of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Welsh ancestry. The Hughes family are notable for their ministerial proclivities. Rev. Thomas Edgar Hughes, grandfather of our subject, was during his life-time an active pioneer Presbyterian minister of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, and, after one year spent in theological study under Doctor McMillan, was licensed to preach, October 17, 1798. He was the first minister of the Gospel who settled north of the Ohio River. He educated four of his sons for the ministry—Revs. William Hughes, John D. Hughes, Watson Hughes, and James R. Hughes. He died, after forty years of useful work in the cause, May 2, 1838. His son, Rev. William Hughes, is a man of marked ability, of strong religious convictions, devoted to his ministerial duties, earnest, efficient, and successful in the pursuit of his sacred calling, which he followed for forty-five years. Like his father, he was a pioneer in the labor of his profession, in Loudonville, Ohio. We subjoin the following extract from the Loudonville *Democrat*:

"The first settlers of this part of the country have been gathered in, and the second class that came on the stage are fast disappearing; and of these Rev. William Hughes stands out in conspicuous view. He is so on account of his long stay and a life of usefulness, praised by all, and censured by none. He located in Greene County in 1829, when this country was almost a wilderness, and was for thirty-six years the regular pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Perrysville, taking it in its infancy and building up in all that constitutes Church worth. It is a worthy monument to his patient and arduous labors. At the same time he was dividing his labors with other localities requiring ministerial aid and instruction. He was the pioneer minister at Loudonville, Ohio, beginning his labors in a fruitful field for missionary work, preaching, praying, and singing to crowded houses, himself the only acknowledged Christian in the room. Here, in time, his efforts were crowned with a gratifying visitation of the spirit of conviction and conversion. He is now in his seventy-ninth year of age. Although enfeebled physically, he yet retains his mental faculties to a wonderful degree, and still has all his former freshness and zeal in the interest of his life-work."

He has been as successful as his father in rearing his children in the fear and love of the Lord. All of them are members of the Presbyterian Church, while he has contributed three of his sons to the large army of clergymen. For generations the race of Hughes have been

remarked for their strong religious convictions. Within the near relationship of living brothers, uncles, and cousins of our subject, a score of able and useful ministers of the Gospel are to be found; and the number of the relatives who are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church can be counted by the dozens. T. Edgar Hughes was born, November 29, 1832, in Loudonville, Ashland County, Ohio, and received a limited education in the common district schools of those days in the new countries of the West. At the age of fourteen he entered the Vermilion Institute, where he remained for five years. Then he entered the junior class of the Miami University, from which he graduated with marked distinction, July, 1855, delivering, in accordance with the rules, a thesis. The following September he attended the theological seminary at New Albany, Indiana, remaining for two years, and graduating April, 1857. In 1858 he was ordained, and settled in his first pastoral charge at Springdale, Ohio, when, after eight years of successful labor, he accepted a call to Constantine, Michigan, remaining four years. In 1870 he removed to Lagrange, a charge he has since filled, with a steady and substantial growth in the Church numerically, as well as a marked advancement of its spiritual interests. For eight of the ten years of his ministrations at Lagrange he has also supplied regularly once a week the pulpit of the Lima Presbyterian Church, which has grown under his leadership. He now meets his congregation with the gratifying consciousness of having seen their house of worship fully completed, nicely furnished, and paid for, at a cost of six thousand dollars, prior to its dedication. It is but just to say that during the twenty-two years of constant pastoral labor Mr. Hughes has never been without a charge, and in all of them he has witnessed a constant and healthy spiritual growth of his flock, and many times has rejoiced exceedingly at the manifestations of a generous outpouring of the power and grace of the Lord. While in charge of the Springdale Church, through a short protracted effort, his labors were especially blessed, resulting in a short time in doubling his membership. Mr. Hughes is an industrious student. He reads extensively and thinks profoundly. He is of dignified presence, yet genial and familiar in manner, and is readily approachable by the humblest individual. As a preacher he is original and suggestive, and possesses many popular elements, and one may listen to him both with pleasure and profit. His talents are exceedingly versatile, rendering him a good converser, an effective debater, and a valuable counselor. As a speaker he is logical and comprehensive, and talks with force and dignity, evincing thought and reflection. His advocacy is impressive, his language correct, his sentences full and complete, and his conclusions satisfying. His method is direct, and his sentences both grace and advance the cause he advocates. As a

pastor he is attentive, efficient, and pleasing, and takes a high position in the respect and confidence of his Church and congregation. Their interests are safe in his hands, and he is readily interested in all reforms. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Hughes visited our armies at the front—once, March, 1863, at Vicksburg, where he remained about four weeks; again, September, 1864, at Chattanooga, for about six weeks, and lastly, at Petersburg, Virginia, in February, 1865—and on each occasion devoted his time to the care of the sick and wounded and in preaching to the soldiery. In his duties he was constantly called upon to administer to the heart and mind, as well as the body. His clear and intelligent faith gave him power to speak words of counsel and administer comfort that will always be cherished in many memories. Mr. Hughes is foremost with those advocating temperance reform, and was the president of the temperance union upon its organization in Lagrange. He was married, April 29, 1857, to Miss Myra A. Cross, of Oxford, Ohio, a devoted wife, a self-sacrificing mother, an exemplary Christian, and a kind and considerate neighbor and friend. She died March 25, 1867, leaving four children, the youngest—twins—infants, and the eldest of the others then but five years old. The 20th of November following he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, of South Bend, Indiana, a lady of personal attractions and marked ability, sincere in her religious convictions, an active and valued leader in the Sabbath-school and other Church work, and of great usefulness in the support she gave her husband in his sacred labors. She was a worthy mistress of her household. She died April 26, 1879, loved and regretted by all. Two sons survive her.

IDDINGS, HIRAM, a farmer and leading citizen of Allen Township, Noble County, Indiana, was born January 14, 1814, in Boston, Portage County, Ohio. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Mettlan) Iddings, were by occupation farmers, and natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived until 1811, when they married and emigrated to Portage County, Ohio. In 1836 they removed with their family to Indiana, and located in Noble County, just south of the place now occupied by the city of Kendallville, but then in the primeval forest. Henry Iddings was born June 5, 1790, and during the War of 1812 with England was a soldier in the American army, receiving for his services, forty-one years thereafter, a land warrant for 160 acres of land. He died September 11, 1872, being then eighty-two years old. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, whose ancestry emigrated to America during the early history of this country, settling in the state of Virginia. Hiram Iddings received in boyhood and early youth extremely limited educa-

tional advantages; only such as were afforded by the common schools of a new country. At the age of nineteen he married, and in 1836 with his family of wife and two children removed to Indiana. He arrived after a journey, with an ox team, of twenty-one days, in company with his father's family and some others. He settled upon a tract of timbered land in Noble County, about one mile south of his present beautiful home, and at once commenced clearing and tilling. The township at that time could boast of only three small log cabins, with a population of about fifteen souls, the families of Samuel Rice, now dead, and George Ulmer and Alpheus Baker, who are now living. In 1837 Mr. Iddings drew up and circulated a petition for the organization of the township, and presented it, with ten or twelve names, to the Board of County Commissioners, consisting of Joseph Bristol, Joseph Hostettler, and Abram Pancake. At the request of Mr. Iddings the township was called Allen. Mr. Iddings has lived in his present home for about forty-four years, with short intervals of absence to meet the requirements of official positions or business demands, and has made agriculture his principal business of life. He has spent many years in official capacities. Educated in the old Whig school of politics, he allied himself to that party as long as it existed, and when it was merged into the Republican organization he became its earnest adherent. He is always ready and earnest in the support and defense of his political convictions. He is zealous in the advancement of party measures, and has by common consent assumed the leadership in his own and surrounding counties. He exerts a strong influence in the state and national capitals. In 1841 he was made deputy postmaster in the absence of Hon. William Mitchell, who then held the office, serving till 1844, and filled the office of school commissioner by election and re-election from 1844 to 1848. In 1861 he received an appointment as warden of the state-prison at Michigan City, which he resigned after a service of about two years, to accept the office of provost marshal of the Tenth District, a position he held until the close of the war. In May, 1867, Mr. Iddings was appointed pension agent, and acted in that capacity for eight years. During his twenty-one years of official services, the discharge of his duties has been marked with ability, energy, and courtesy, and with an efficiency and integrity which secured him the respect and commendations of both his political friends and opponents. As a farmer and a business man, and in public life, he has always been regarded as a representative citizen of his town and county. He is now among the large real estate owners of the county, owning more than one thousand acres in different tracts. In 1868 he platted forty acres on the south of the town into city lots, which is now known as the Iddings addition to the city of Kendallville. Mr. Iddings is a good financier and careful business man. His

judgment seldom is wrong in matters of business policy, and his may be regarded as a notable example of the exercise of those sound business principles which win success. He was married April 4, 1833, to Miss Rowena Greenman, of Portage County, Ohio. She died January 6, 1859. She was the mother of nine children, seven of whom survived her. November 1, 1860, he was united to Miss Delilia (Cole) Schutt, of Batavia, New York, a lady of marked appearance, possessing many amiable traits of character, native endowments, and personal attainments, and highly respected for her moral excellence. She is warm-hearted, benevolent, and generous, and is a wife to share cheerfully and uncomplainingly with her husband the hardships and perplexities of life. They have had two children, one son and one daughter, both of whom are dead.

JOHNSON, REV. HENRY, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born, June 13, 1848, in Naples, Ontario County, New York, and is a son of John J. and Matilda (Webb) Johnson, who were also natives of Naples, and were both of English descent. Henry, in youth and early manhood, enjoyed good educational advantages in the schools and at the academy in Naples, and at the age of sixteen years had acquired a notable proficiency, at which time he emigrated with his father's family to Crown Point, Indiana, where he resumed his studies at the Crown Point Academy, under the instructions of Professor T. H. Ball, continuing until the fall of 1869, when he entered the freshman class of the Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, whence he was graduated with marked distinction April 10, 1872. Mr. Johnson's rapid progress in his studies was so marked as to elicit expressions of pride and admiration from his old preceptor, Professor Ball, of Crown Point. In 1872 Mr. Johnson entered the Theological Seminary at Chicago, continuing until the spring of 1875, when he received a pastoral call from the First Presbyterian Church, of Auburn. Accepting it, he found a small number of members and a meager congregation, with a diminutive and uninviting edifice. This being his first charge he entered into the work of the ministry with all his native industry and enthusiasm, and by his untiring efforts has accomplished a work that would have turned the head of most young preachers. During his administration the membership of the society has increased from seventy-eight to over two hundred, mostly by profession of faith. Mr. Johnson possesses many elements of popularity and success as a preacher. His talents are exceedingly versatile; he is original and suggestive, and is always listened to with both pleasure and profit. He is a good conversational-

ist, an effective debater, and a valuable counselor. He is an untiring investigator of truth, both scientific and moral, still young in years but ripe in culture, capable of leading in learned circles of science, theology, or literature, yet kind and genial to the most lowly and poor. With all his ministerial duties he finds time to enrich his store of knowledge by extensive reading of both ancient and modern literature. All combine to make him an advocate at the bar of his Master of strong convincing power. He speaks to his people both orally and from manuscript, having from long practice become proficient in the latter mode of preaching. He discourses with ease, force, and eloquence. As a writer he is ready, terse, comprehensive, and elegant in style. His almost unprecedented success in building up the membership of his Church is equaled by the advancement which its material interests have received. During his connection with this people his congregation have removed from the old church which they formerly occupied into a new one, the construction of which was begun in 1876, and completed, furnished, and dedicated January, 1877. The bell calls together one of the largest congregations in the city. The church is one of the finest edifices of its kind in this part of the state, spacious, and admired for its architectural beauty and finish. Mr. Johnson's style of delivery is one of impassioned earnestness, which accompanies every word, and impresses his hearers with the idea that there is sincerity and truth in what he utters, and carries conviction to every heart. To his teaching and precepts he adds example, thus giving another key to the great success that has crowned his efforts. Since his advent in Auburn he has been winning not only the confidence and love of his people, but the respect and esteem of the public. He is a worthy member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He was married, July 13, 1876, to Miss Ciddy A., daughter of C. S. Hare, of Auburn, a prominent business man of his town, and noted for his moral and intellectual worth, a loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a public-spirited citizen. His death occurred November 4, 1872. His daughter, Mrs. Johnson, is highly esteemed. Her acquirements are varied, and she is a worthy wife of an exemplary husband. The enviable position which Mr. Johnson occupies in his profession, as a citizen and as a man, is doubly appreciated by him for having been due largely to personal effort. Although possessing a thorough collegiate education it was substantially self-attained, as he labored during his vacations, and at all times when out of school, for means with which to pursue his studies. One of the triumphs of republican institutions like ours is that so many rise from obscure positions and without wealth to fill the foremost places in the nation, as lawyers, physicians, teachers, divines, business men, journalists, or statesmen.

LANNING, JOSEPH R., an enterprising merchant of Auburn, was born November 16, 1829, in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio. His father, a native of New Jersey, removed to Ohio in 1828, after a brief sojourn in Pennsylvania. He married Susan Switzer, by whom he had a family of nine children—Joseph R. being the third child. Mr. Lanning, senior, was a man of strong convictions, political and otherwise, but took no public part in politics. He died in 1875, at Jonesville, De Kalb County, Indiana, at the ripe age of eighty-three. Joseph R. Lanning had but limited opportunities for obtaining an education. When nine years of age he became a clerk in a store, continuing as such until his twenty-fourth year, when he removed to De Kalb County, Indiana, and taught school for two years. It should be here stated that while Mr. Lanning received scholastic instruction but a few months only during his earliest years, he subsequently pursued a systematic course of self-culture, by which he was fitted to become a successful teacher in the public school work. In 1857 he was married to Miss Margaret Deeter, of De Kalb County, Indiana, by whom he has had seven children. A son, George L., who is now of age, is engaged in the study of medicine with Doctor Spooner, of Auburn. From 1858 to 1860 Mr. Lanning served as postmaster, which position he resigned upon being elected Justice of the Peace. In the last-named capacity he acted for four years. In the fall of 1867 he was elected Circuit Clerk, and after serving four years was complimented by a re-election. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which indorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. He has since been honored by his party on various occasions. In 1874 he was elected the first president of the First National Bank, which position he filled for two years. Latterly he has been actively and exclusively engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Lanning is an upright, honest, and public-spirited citizen. He has always been liberal in his views, and ranks as a representative man of Auburn and its vicinity.

LEONARD, WELLINGTON V., M. D., of Albion, was born October 5, 1834, in Miami County, Ohio. His parents, Joseph and Julia (Renshaw) Leonard, were natives, respectively, of Vermont and Pennsylvania. Gilbert Leonard, father of Joseph, was a soldier in the army of Washington, and served with distinction until the close of the conflict. At one time during his service as a soldier, his wife, with her child, yet an infant, was compelled to fly from her home, and seek safety from the enemy in the depths of the forest, where she lay secreted for three days and nights, without food or drink, suffering intense agony both of body

and mind. The school-days of Wellington were most conspicuous for the absence of any real intellectual development by the incompetent teachers who presided over the subscription schools two or three months in the winter. When not in school his time was given to hard work, assisting his father on the farm. In 1850 his father removed to Indiana, locating at Wolf Lake, Noble County, where he bought a farm. In the spring of 1852 Wellington went to Xenia, Ohio, with a view of becoming an architect. He pursued that calling during the day-time, and attended night school evenings. The double labor proving too much for his strength, he was forced to abandon drafting. In the fall of 1855 he returned to Wolf Lake, where he attended a select school for one year. He soon after entered the office of Doctor D. W. C. Denney as a student, where he read medicine for two years; but during that time he taught one term of school. In 1859 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Wolf Lake, and, in connection with Doctor William C. Williams, began the practice of medicine. The partnership continued until 1861, when the latter entered the army. In 1863 he again attended lectures, this time at Cincinnati Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864, receiving his diploma March 4. Returning to Wolf Lake, he resumed his practice, continuing until 1866, when he went to Chicago and attended Rush Medical College for one term, at the end of which he received the *ad eundem* degree; after which he returned to his old field of labor and remained until the April of 1866, when he moved to Albion, and, in company with Doctor Dunshee, resumed the practice of his profession. After two years the partnership was dissolved. His practice has steadily increased, until it is now large and lucrative. Doctor Leonard stands in the front rank of his compeers. He is a thorough student, and devoted to his profession, his extensive reading, with his long attendance at medical lectures, giving him an advantage over his less favored brethren. The following extract concerning Doctor Leonard is taken from Butler's "Medical Register and Directory:"

"Wellington Y. Leonard, M. D., Albion, graduated Cincinnati College Medicine and Surgery, March, 1864; *ad eundem*, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1866; member of Medical Society Noble County, Indiana; member of North-eastern Indiana Medical Society; and member of American Medical Association. He was county physician from 1867 to 1875; is surgeon of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Albion."

In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and firm in his political convictions. With him politics is a principle, and not a business. He is not an aspirant for office. The places he has held have been in the line of his duty as a citizen, and not with the expectation of profit. He was a member of the Albion school

board for three years, and was foremost in projecting and constructing the Albion school building, which is to-day the pride of the town, and a monument to the enterprise of its projectors. In the spring of 1879 he was elected a member of the town board of trustees. He is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has advanced as far as the Chapter. In religious convictions he is orthodox. He is in full sympathy with all evangelical Churches, and contributes of his means liberally to their support. He was married, November 19, 1857, to Miss Amanda Place, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

LOCKHART, ROBERT MCBRIDE, lumberman, of Waterloo, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born June 22, 1832, in Richland County, Ohio. His parents, James and Jane (McBride) Lockhart, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. The former was born August 8, 1793, in Tyrone County, from which he emigrated to the United States in 1819, landing at and locating in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained for two years, when he went to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and apprenticed himself to a Presbyterian minister, who, in addition to his ministerial duties, was engaged in distilling whisky and the manufacture of other liquors, with whom he remained until he had learned the business, and afterward engaged in it on his own account. In 1828 he came to Mansfield, Ohio, and resumed the occupation, continuing until 1842, when, through the influence of his sons, R. M. and W. C., who, notwithstanding their youth, had imbibed strong prejudices against the making and selling of liquor, he closed the establishment, and engaged in farming until 1856, when he sold his farm and removed to Smithfield, Indiana, where his sons, R. M. and W. C., had preceded him. He engaged with them in the hard wood lumber business, in which they had been for some time. Mr. James Lockhart was a man of marked intelligence and sound, practical judgment, quiet and unassuming in manner, but a friend and neighbor whose counsels were frequently sought. In early life he was a member of the Baptist Church, but, being situated in after years where no Church of that denomination existed, he united with the Presbyterians, and to them he adhered during the remainder of his days. He died August 20, 1877, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Robert M. Lockhart had the advantages of common schools until he was eighteen, when he attended for two years the high school at Lexington, Ohio, which closed his days of attendance. At the age of twenty he engaged in school-teaching winters, and acting as book agent and canvasser the rest

of the time, continuing in these occupations for four years. While traveling through the country his business led him to De Kalb County, Indiana, where, noticing the large amount of valuable timber, he conceived the plan of engaging in the lumber business. In 1855, with his brother, he commenced the trade, under the name of R. M. & W. C. Lockhart, and the following year they were joined by their father. The firm were the pioneers in the trade of shipping lumber in the county of De Kalb. They exported the first car-load from the county, hauling it with teams some distance to meet the approaching track then being laid on the Lake Shore Railroad. They constructed the first few frame school-houses in Smithfield Township, and furnished material for the first frame dwelling erected in Waterloo. In connection with their lumber trade they have engaged extensively in agriculture, managing by hired help some of the many farms they owned, while others were rented to parties to work on shares. For enterprise, push, and activity, Mr. R. M. Lockhart has no superior. During the depression of the times, like all others engaged in extensive business, they suffered heavy losses. Many became hopeless and succumbed to the pressure. But the effect upon Mr. Lockhart was just the reverse, and only served to stimulate still greater energies, and bring out more fully his abilities to meet and overcome all obstacles in the way of success. Now the advent of lively trade and better times finds him in the field of success, with credit and good reputation. Mr. Lockhart in his business transactions is industrious, energetic, and decisive; his plans are systematic and well arranged. He is a good financier. Mr. Lockhart was brought up in the old Democratic school of politics, and adhered to that organization until 1854, when, in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he abandoned the party and united with the Republicans, ever since being an active worker in their ranks. An efficient organizer and effective and popular speaker, he exercises a wide influence in the success of party measures. He is not an aspirant for political preferment. In 1857 he was township trustee, and the same year was appointed postmaster at Smithfield, holding the place until 1861. In 1864 Mr. Lockhart was elected by his party to represent his county in the state Legislature, being the first Republican elected to that position in the county of De Kalb, and serving in both the regular and special sessions. He was chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Accounts, and on Education. In the discharge of his duties as Representative he was industrious, energetic, and conscientious, carrying in his official labors that unswerving fidelity which characterized his private management. In 1866 he was a candidate for renomination, with a large majority of the delegates in his favor, but, learning that the names of

some of the war veterans were before the convention, Mr. Lockhart declined to interfere with them. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture from the Sixteenth District, and re-elected to the same position in 1876 and in 1878. For his usefulness and efficiency in the board he was made the superintendent and general manager of the society for 1878 and 1879. His fitness for the position, and the able manner in which his duties were discharged, are well illustrated and acknowledged by a testimonial which he received from many of the principal exhibitors on the ground, which they caused to be published in the *Indianapolis Journal* of December 30, 1879. It spoke in warm terms of the skill, fairness, and ability with which the fair had been managed. Much of the unprecedented success of the exhibition was due to the determined stand taken by Mr. Lockhart in excluding beer and liquor from the fair grounds. Too much credit can not be accorded him for this initial step. In the temperance reform Mr. Lockhart is active and earnest, ever ready in advocating its principles. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Waterloo, to which he has always been a liberal contributor, and we believe was one of its founders, and the leader in building the church now owned by them. He has been generous in aid of all religious organizations of his town, and foremost in every praiseworthy enterprise. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, having attained the position of Past Grand. He is a man of extended acquaintance in the business circles of the county; probably no one is better known through the state, or more favorably regarded in its business centers, than Mr. R. M. Lockhart. His genial intercourse with men commands their respect and confidence. He was married, November 24, 1857, to Miss E., daughter of Joseph and Eleanor Day, of Lexington, Ohio. They were natives of Maryland and emigrated to Ohio in 1813. The father was a man of marked ability and acquirements, and the mother was one of twin sisters, both living to a great age, celebrating their nineteenth birthday on the 17th of June, 1878, in Waterloo. Both are now in possession of their mental and physical faculties. Their posterity, including children, grand and great grand children united, includes two hundred and forty-nine; those of the mother of Mrs. Lockhart numbering one hundred and seventeen, while her sister counts one hundred and thirty-two. Mrs. Lockhart is the eleventh of a family of twelve children. She is a lady of marked appearance, of strong religious convictions, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. The private life of Mr. Lockhart is that of a courteous gentleman. His intelligence and great conversational powers always make him a pleasing and instructive companion. He has a never-ending fund of trenchant humor, which serves to gratify and interest his auditors.



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EDGERTON, ALFRED P., of Fort Wayne, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, on the 11th of January, 1813, and is the eldest son of Bela Edgerton and Phebe Ketchum, who were married in Plattsburg on the 24th of March, 1811. His father was born in New London, Connecticut, September 28, 1787, and was descended from Richard Edgerton, one of the original proprietors of Norwich. Bela Edgerton graduated at Middlebury College, and early removed to New York state. He was a lawyer by profession, and after taking up his residence there was several times elected a member of the Assembly. He died at Fort Wayne September 10, 1874, aged eighty-seven years. Mrs. Edgerton was born on the Livingston Manor, Dutchess County, New York, March 27, 1799, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, August 24, 1844. Alfred P. Edgerton, the son, was a graduate of the academy at Plattsburg, and became the editor of a newspaper in his native county in 1833; but in the fall of that year removed to the city of New York, where he engaged in commercial pursuits. In the spring of 1837 he came to Ohio, and assumed the management of the extensive landed interests of the American Land Company, and those of the Messrs. Hicks. At this office over 140,000 acres of land were sold. In 1852 Mr. Edgerton was the owner of nearly 40,000 acres in Northwest Ohio, a large part since disposed of to actual settlers, towards whom a liberal policy was shown. During his residence there he was actively engaged in developing and improving the town and its neighborhood. In 1845 he was elected to the state Senate, then comprising many able men, where he took an active part. Mr. Edgerton being a new member, little was known or expected of him, but when Alfred Kelly, then the leader of the Whig party in the Senate, introduced the financial policy then favored by them, with kindred issues, he was opposed by Mr. Edgerton with force and ability. His speeches electrified the Senate by their accurate knowledge of the finances of the state. Kelly met a redoubtable foe, and the Democrats were all delighted with the success that their speaker had gained in the debate, and thenceforward he was recognized as their leader. The next year he was proposed and strongly supported by many leading Democrats as their candidate for Governor. In 1850, after the close of a brilliant career in the state Senate, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and was re-elected in 1852. During his first term he was the second on the Committee on Claims, but in the next Congress was chairman. This was a very important committee, and involved much arduous labor. His services in the committee-room were of great value to the country, but he did not neglect his position on the floor of the House. In debate he was forcible, logical, pungent, and refined, his speeches showing great re-

search, and being filled with information, practical good sense, and discrimination. In 1853 he was selected by the Board of Fund Commissioners of Ohio to represent the state as its financial agent in New York City. This was the inauguration of a new policy by Ohio, of having its funds kept by its own agents and within its own control. In 1856 he was chairman of the Committee on Organization of the National Democratic Convention, held that year in Cincinnati. In 1859 he was one of a committee appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to investigate the frauds in the state treasury. He made an elaborate report, which was accepted by the public as a full exposition of the frauds and their authors. In 1857 he removed to Fort Wayne, but retained his citizenship in Ohio till 1862. In 1859, in conjunction with Hugh McCulloch, since Secretary of the Treasury, and Pliny Hoagland, he became a lessee of the Indiana Canal, from the Ohio state line to Terre Haute, assuming the position of general manager, and controlled the business until 1868. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as their candidate for Lieutenant-governor, on the same ticket as Thomas A. Hendricks as Governor, but was defeated by less than a thousand votes. In 1872 he was nominated for Governor by the O'Connor Democrats, but declined in an able and dignified letter addressed to the chairman of the convention. He concluded by saying: "I therefore shall vote the ticket with Mr. Hendricks at its head, and I earnestly hope that all Democrats in the state will do likewise." He has been called by his friends to fill many minor positions. He was a delegate from Ohio to the Baltimore Convention in 1848, and from Indiana to the Chicago Convention in 1864. He has been an active and efficient member and president of the school board in Fort Wayne for many years, and whatever places he has occupied he has filled with complete satisfaction to those who have conferred them upon him, and with honor to himself. In private life he is an excellent, accomplished, and genial gentleman. He is one of the best and most successful business men of the state, and is a prominent favorite, and respected citizen. He was married to Charlotte Dixon in 1841, and now has six living children.

GOODMAN, REUBEN SMITH, A. M., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Kendallville, was born April 30, 1818, in Bolton, Warren County, New York, and is a son of Allen and Clarissa (Smith) Goodman, both being natives of South Hadley, Mass. His father was born May 1, 1783, and his mother November 6, 1788, marrying in Bolton, New York, December 4, 1807. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church of that place until their death. Major Eleazar Goodman,

grandfather of our subject, was a major in the Revolutionary War, and, with Mr. R. S. Goodman's other grandfather, Reuben Smith, who was a musician, participated in that memorable conflict for our national existence and independence. With their wives, they were both natives of South Hadley, Massachusetts. The Rev. Reuben S. Goodman received the education of his boyhood and early youth, until seventeen, in the common district schools of Bolton, New York. At that age he became a member of the Presbyterian Church there (then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Courtney Smith). From early life he felt a desire to become a minister of the gospel, and began a course of studies with that end in view, at Granville Academy, Washington County, New York, October 6, 1836. After spending one term there, he entered the academy at Waterford, New York, the classical department of which was under the instruction of Tayler Lewis, a most eminent Biblical scholar, who subsequently was called to the professorship of Greek and Latin in the University of the City of New York, and later to the same chair in Union College. At the expiration of two years of study at Waterford, Mr. Goodman entered the sophomore class of the University of the City of New York, where he again came under the instructions of Professor Lewis, and graduated July 20, 1842. He spent the following winter in teaching at Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer County, New York. The following fall he entered, as a student, the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he graduated May 18, 1846, having been, on the previous April 23d, licensed to preach by the First Presbytery of New York, in the lecture-room of the church at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. He spent the months between his graduation and the following October in preparatory study for the work with Rev. Reuben Smith, who was then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waterford. He was ordained by the same presbytery that granted him his license, at its meeting at Astoria, May 28, 1847. He preached as stated supply for the Presbyterian Church at Lodi (now Gowanda), New York, from October, 1846, till June, 1848; then for the Congregational Church of Clarkson, New York, until May, 1853, when he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Coldwater, Michigan, remaining there until October, 1854, at which time he was established pastor of the same Church, and continued as such until October 17, 1860, then accepting a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Laporte, Indiana, where he remained as pastor until October 12, 1865. During his residence there his people built a new church, which was burned and rebuilt soon after Mr. Goodman left the charge. From Laporte he went to the Westminster Presbyterian Church (now the Second Presbyterian Church) of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he continued until May 17, 1868, when he was estab-

lished as the pastor, remaining so until December 4, 1871. From November 25, 1871, until June 15, 1875, he preached as stated supply for the First Presbyterian Church of Kendallville, Indiana, then becoming its pastor, a position he has held ever since, and still occupies, with credit and honor to himself and to the satisfaction and profit of his people. During the more than thirty-four years Mr. Goodman has spent in the labor of his sacred profession, numbering many different charges, his heart has many times been rejoiced at the generous outpouring of the power of divine grace and the healthful and substantial spiritual and social growth of his several pastoral charges. While he was pastor at Laporte he served as delegate of the Christian commission from August 15, 1864, to the following October, his work being at Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville, and Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the pursuit of his profession Rev. Mr. Goodman has ever occupied a distinguished position among his professional brethren, who, for his native ability, long experience, and scholarly attainments, accord him a prominent place with the representative ministers of the Presbyterian Church. In 1868 he represented the Young Men's Christian Association of Grand Rapids in the International Convention at Detroit; and again at the International Convention held at Washington, D. C., in 1871. He has also six times represented his presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

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CHAPIN, AUGUSTUS A., a lawyer and a leading citizen of Kendallville, was born August 15, 1837, in Wardsboro, Windham County, Vermont. He received a limited education in the common schools, attending regularly during the winter until he was thirteen, when he was employed in his father's flouring-mill. In 1849 his father died, and he devoted his attention to aiding his mother in the settlement of the estate. At twenty-three years of age he entered the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating there in 1859. He then began studying law at Angola. In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Tenth Judicial District. He removed to Angola in 1865, where he is now practicing law with great success. He was married, November 1, 1865, to Miss Almira Emerson, and has four daughters and one son. Mr. Chapin comes of an old and very respectable New England family, his ancestors settling in Massachusetts in 1635. His great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and served during that struggle with distinction. His father was an energetic and successful farmer and miller, and emigrated to Indiana in 1836, where he took up a farm in Steuben County, continuing its cultivation until the time of his death.

McBRIDE, R. WES., a lawyer and prominent citizen of Waterloo, De Kalb County, was born January 25, 1842, in Richland County, Ohio. His parents, Augustus and Martha A. (Barnes) McBride, were also natives of Ohio, of Scotch and English descent respectively. The ancestor of the family in this country was the great grandfather of R. Wes. McBride. But little is known of his history more than that he came to the United States before the War of 1812. Augustus, the father of R. Wes., was a volunteer soldier in the American army in the War with Mexico, in 1846, and died in the City of Mexico, while in the service. R. Wes. McBride attended the common district school until the age of fourteen years, when he entered as a student the Kirkville Academy, Iowa, remaining there for two years. In 1859, when in his eighteenth year of age, having passed the teachers' examination, he engaged in keeping school, which he continued for about three years, with success and with the approval of his employers. Subsequently, in the fall of 1862, he returned to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged as clerk in the store of B. S. Runyan, remaining until November 27, 1863, when he entered the Union service, enlisting and mustering in the service at Columbus, Ohio, as a member of the Union Light Guards, an independent squadron of cavalry organized by Governor David Tod, entirely composed of picked men, selected by the various county military committees of the state. He represented Richland County in the organization, which was designed as an escort and body-guard to President Lincoln, but after reaching Washington a portion of it was assigned to that service and the remainder ordered to duty in Virginia. After remaining with his company about six months, he was injured by his horse, and permanently disabled for active operations. The lameness occasioned by this accident has ever since seriously affected him. He was soon after assigned to detached duty as a clerk to a military commission, and then at the central guard-house, Washington, District of Columbia. He was subsequently, in January, 1865, transferred to the War Department, where he served, under Lieutenant-colonel Breck, in the adjutant-general's office, until his company was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged, September 14, 1865. When Mr. McBride returned from the army, he was immediately appointed to a position in the office of the quartermaster-general, but, as he had no inclination for the life of a government clerk, he resigned the place in about two months, and then returned to Mansfield, Ohio. Having in early life conceived an inclination for the profession of law as a business, at the age of sixteen years he began reading in such books as were obtainable, and as opportunity offered during his spare time, both while a civilian and while on duty in the government offices at Washington.

The winter following his return to Ohio he taught school in Richland, and the next spring came to Indiana and located at Waterloo, engaging as clerk for R. M. & W. C. Lockhart. The autumn following he again returned to Ohio, and made an arrangement to teach school the following winter, but before the expiration of the term he received the appointment of enrolling clerk in the state Senate of Indiana. He closed his school and accepted the position. After the adjournment of the Legislature he returned to De Kalb County, and in April, 1867, was admitted to the bar, at Auburn. The following September he made a partnership in the law with J. I. Best, with whom he remained until the following July, when the connection was dissolved. Mr. McBride continued his practice on his own account until December 15, 1870, when he associated with him Joseph L. Morlan, an arrangement terminated by the death of Mr. Morlan, August 23, 1878. In 1876 William H. Leas became a member of the firm, his connection ending with the death of Mr. Morlan. Since that time Mr. McBride has conducted his business alone. In his achievements as a lawyer he is wholly indebted to personal efforts, having pursued his preparatory studies in the field of adversity, and during the spare hours gained from the time usually employed in regular occupation. In his profession he may be regarded as standing in the front rank, having the entire respect of his legal brethren. In fact, as a successful practitioner, he has no superior and few equals of his age and experience in the bar of Northern Indiana. He is a man of pronounced individuality and untiring industry, and his opponent often finds, when the case comes to trial, the questions involved are entirely different from what he has previously thought, and a total discomfiture follows. In the trial of suits he is usually successful. His careful arrangement, his watchfulness, his earnest eloquence, his ability to see and lay hold of the strong points of his cause, and, above all, his acknowledged honesty of purpose, make him an advocate of power before a court or jury. He is no less distinguished for his ability as a counselor. His familiarity with the principles of law, his ability to see that all questions have two sides, his quick perceptions, sound sense, and good judgment, often enable him to close a litigation in its beginning by a few calm and well-considered words. It is said of Mr. McBride that the right never appeals to him in vain for a defender, and wrong never finds in him an advocate. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican. He knows the grounds of his belief and has intelligently studied the differences between the two parties, and his support is therefore that of an intelligent man. He is a popular and effective speaker, and his services during the campaigns are always in demand. Mr. McBride is an acceptable and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Waterloo. He is a

member of its board of trustees, and was the first lay delegate to the North Indiana Electoral Conference. He is liberal in his contributions to its material interests, and by his example sets a shining light for the community. He is an earnest total abstainer, and loses no opportunity to impress his views upon others. He is a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar, attaining the eighteenth degree in the Scottish Rite. He is a worthy member of the Order of Odd-fellows. As a citizen Mr. McBride is liberal and public-spirited, lending a helping hand to every thing which is good. He was married, September 27, 1868, to Miss Ida S., daughter of Doctor Chamberlin, of Waterloo, Indiana, a lady of personal attractions and endowments. They have four children: Daisy L., born September 25, 1869; Charles H., born November 11, 1871; Herbert W., born October 5, 1873; and Martha C., born February 13, 1876. Mr. McBride is highly respected and esteemed, an honest lawyer, an exemplary citizen, and a kind and considerate neighbor and friend.



MCLELLAN, JAMES, a farmer, and a prominent citizen of Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born October 23, 1826, in Wayne County, Ohio. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Knap) McClellan, were farmers by occupation, and natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The ancestors on the paternal side were Scotch, having emigrated to America in the early days of its history. On the maternal side they were Irish and Welsh, coming to this country many years prior to the Revolution. Joshua Knap, grandfather of James McClellan, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought through the entire conflict for our national independence, serving in the army and under the leadership of General Washington. James McClellan enjoyed in boyhood and early manhood limited educational advantages, those being gained during the winter terms at the common schools. He was employed at farm labor the remainder of the time until he had attained his majority. He had acquired a good education in the English branches, which enabled him to understand the principles of commercial life, and how to transact business successfully. By his application to farm work he established those habits of industry and frugality which have insured his success in after life. In the spring of 1850, in company with others, he went by the overland route to California, driving his own team. Leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, May 1, after a tedious journey of seventy-six days, they arrived safely at Placerville, July 15, where they disposed of their outfits and engaged in mining, but, hoping for better paying ground, only remained there three days, although meeting with some success, when they went to the

Spanish Dry Diggings, located on the Middle Fork of the American River. There he remained for three years, principally in ground sluicing on the mountain sides, meeting with gratifying success. His luck seemed to have been confined to this locality, as large amounts of his gains here were squandered in ventures in other sections. Notwithstanding his unlucky investments, his California experience to him was on the whole highly satisfactory. He returned to Ohio by the steamer to New York, where he arrived March 1, 1853. The following May he removed from Ohio to Indiana, locating in De Kalb County, Jackson Township, buying a farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres south of and adjoining the village of Auburn, upon which he lived for twenty-one years. He subsequently increased his acreage to three hundred and fifty-five, comprising a large and well selected tract of land, valuable for its position, and rich in soil, timber, and production. With its substantial and convenient dwelling and spacious out-buildings, it is regarded as one of the most desirable farms in the county. While actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, Mr. McClellan was regarded as a typical farmer; his thorough system of tillage, the order of his fences, the well-cared for condition of the fields, yards, and lawns, all demonstrated his intelligent management and substantial thrift. In 1874 Mr. McClellan rented his farm, removing to Auburn, where he now lives, and has since been actively engaged as a dealer in stock and hogs, as well as in wool and grain. In all his dealings with men he is fair and just, commanding the confidence of all who know him. He is energetic, prompt, and methodical. His business enterprises have never been chimerical projects of speculation, as he prefers to keep his affairs in hand, being content with sure and gradual gains. His is a notable example of the exercise of those sound and correct business principles which win success, and those genial traits of character that secure and retain public confidence and esteem. In 1873 Mr. McClellan, with others, organized the First National Bank of Auburn, Indiana, of which he was one of the directors, and is a stockholder. In his farming and other business enterprises he has been eminently successful, having acquired an ample competence. He is a Democrat in sentiment, and earnest and conscientious in the support and defense of his political convictions. Mr. McClellan is an honored and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, of Auburn, and has acted as a member of its board of trustees. He is a liberal contributor to its needs, and by his exemplary life adds much to its spiritual and moral strength. He sympathizes with the work of temperance reform. Like all men of positive character, Mr. McClellan is firm in his positions, arriving at conclusions only after due reflection, but when his mind is made up it is only changed by new and convincing proof, yet he is tolerant and



W. T. M. Allen

considerate of the opinions of others not in accord with him. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge. In 1856 he was elected and served as trustee of the township of Jackson. He was married, May 11, 1854, to Mary Jane Sommers, daughter of John Sommers, of Auburn, Indiana, who was one of the pioneers of De Kalb County, and a man of marked influence in the community in which he lived, a devoted and consistent Christian, and a leading and valuable member of the Presbyterian Church. He was noted for his benevolence, his far-reaching sympathies, and his kindly charities. A kind friend of the poor, it is said that deserving want never appealed to him for relief in vain. He was an exemplary man and a kind friend and neighbor. He died July 5, 1873, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan have had four children, three of whom are living: James W., born November 12, 1855; Robert S., born June 13, 1858; Etta M., born December 8, 1864; and a son, born June 3, 1867, who died in infancy. Mr. McClellan is a true type of the successful self-made men of Indiana. He has by his talent for business, aided by good judgment, won an enviable position, and has by his many pleasant traits of character insured the respect and confidence of all.



McCLELLAN, CHARLES A. O., a prominent citizen of Waterloo, De Kalb County, Indiana, and Judge of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit, was born May 25, 1845, in Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio. His parents, William and Eliza (Wiggins) McClellan, were natives of New Jersey. His mother was of German descent, and his father of Scotch-Irish extraction. The latter was a mechanic, but during the last ten years of his life was engaged in publishing county maps in Ohio and Indiana. Judge McClellan, in boyhood and early youth, had few educational advantages, and only such as were attainable by attendance at a district school during the winter terms, assisting his father about his business during the summer, spring, and autumn, until his arrival at the age of nineteen. Having then become an expert calligrapher, he gave for two years instruction in penmanship and pen drawing. In 1856 he came to Indiana, settling in Auburn, De Kalb County, where he engaged as clerk in the county auditor's office, during the administration of M. F. Pierce, remaining until 1861, five years. Notwithstanding the Judge's meager scholastic opportunities, he had possessed himself of an excellent education in the English branches. The Judge early felt an inclination for the profession of law, and upon entering the auditor's office devoted a portion of his time to its study, continuing this through his clerkship; and at the same time making a complete abstract of the county records, which were finished under his personal super-

vision. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed one of the two United States deputy marshals, for taking the census of De Kalb County, Indiana. In the fall of 1861 he came to Waterloo, and engaged in real estate business for a time, still diligently pursuing his law studies. Subsequently, on January 1, 1863, he formed a business connection with Judge J. I. Best for the practice of law, continuing until February, 1879, when he accepted the appointment of Judge of the Fortieth Judicial Circuit, a position he now occupies. His discharge of its varied and important duties has won the respect and esteem of the bar, as well as the confidence and commendations of the public. The firm of Best & McClellan was among the most noted of the law firms of Northern Indiana. For ability and conscientious fidelity, as well as for successful effort and magnitude of business, they were excelled by none and equaled by few. Judge McClellan, when in active practice as a lawyer, occupied a distinguished position among his professional brethren, and is now president of the De Kalb County Bar Association, and a member of the State Association, while his devotion to the cause of his numerous clients insured that esteem and confidence which belong to such a relation. In the trial of suits he has been unusually successful. His logical reasoning and well-selected points, and his known candor and honesty, make him a strong advocate before court and jury. But his superior merit lies in his ability as a counselor. His familiarity with the principles of law, his judicial and thoroughly independent character of mind, his native insight, added to his acknowledged integrity, eminently fit him to give advice to those about to enter the courts, as well as to dissuade those who have determined upon such a course merely from pique or wounded vanity. It is these qualities which fit him so well for the responsible position of Judge, and make it possible for him to poise the scales of justice with that degree of good judgment and exactness which his office demands. In politics, Judge McClellan is a pronounced Democrat, ready and earnest in the support of his political convictions. He is a liberal contributor in time, labor, and money to promote the interests of his party; but he is in no way a professed politician, or an aspirant for office, believing that professional business and political office can not be made to harmonize. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana. Judge McClellan is orthodox in sentiment, although not a member of any Church. He is generous in the support of all religious organizations. Whatever he finds that is of good report he helps. To his sympathies with the temperance reform he adds the force of personal example. Judge McClellan is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity. Having previously filled all the offices in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and the subordinate positions in the degree of Knight Templar, he is now Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery,

at Kendallville, Indiana. Judge McClellan has always been a leader in public improvements in Waterloo and De Kalb County. He is an original stockholder and one of the directors of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, and exerted his influence to cause it to be laid through Waterloo. In 1868, in company with Judge Best, he built, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, the Star Mills, of Waterloo, which were in operation but a short time when they were destroyed by fire, without insurance. In 1873, in connection with Judge Best, he instituted the De Kalb Bank of Waterloo, which, under their judicious management, commands the confidence of the people. He is also a stockholder and vice-president of the First National Bank of Auburn. He was married, November 10, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel D. Long, one of the pioneers of De Kalb County, and a resident at that time of Auburn, a man of marked intelligence and of more than ordinary acquirements, of strong moral worth, and regarded by his fellows as an exemplary citizen and a leader in all matters which promote the welfare of the community. Mr. Long subsequently removed to Waterloo, where he now lives, in the enjoyment of good health; and now, at the age of eighty years, retains to an unusual degree both mental and physical faculties. Judge and Mrs. McClellan have three children. Jennie L. was born August 10, 1860. A young lady of unusual attainments, possessing a capacity of mind to receive and retain instruction, she has by her parents been granted liberal advantages. For seven years she was a student at the Musical Conservatory at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from which she graduated with distinguished honors, in 1879, in both vocal and instrumental music. As a singer, she stood in the front rank at college, and is noted for her purity of tone and inflection, and for her correctness of enunciation. But she especially excels as a performer in instrumental music. With her brother Charles and sister Della, all graduates of the Waterloo high school, she is now in attendance at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. Her mother also has taken up a temporary residence there during the school terms. Charles was born in September, 1862; and Della was born November 1, 1864. They are bright and intelligent children, and bid fair to make fine scholars. While Judge McClellan in professional life has achieved distinction, he has been no less fortunate financially, having acquired an ample fortune. The Judge is of dignified but pleasing presence, of dark complexion, and above the ordinary height and size, compactly though not heavily built. He stands erect, and possesses good health and a robust constitution. He has been the builder of his own fortune, and his position is assured. Judge McClellan is now in the prime of manhood.

MCCOY, MATTHEW, farmer and prominent citizen, of Lagrange, Indiana, was born June 23, 1823, in Trumbull County, Ohio, and is the youngest born of a family of ten children—nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood—of Thomas and Mary (Wilson) McCoy, and were natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware. They were of Irish and Scotch descent. James Wilson, grandfather of Matthew McCoy on the maternal side, was a soldier with Mr. McCoy, his other grandfather, in the War of the Revolution, and both fought in the American army for the existence and independence of our country. Thomas, father of Matthew, was a man of local consideration and pure worth in his surroundings, a consistent and active Christian, and a valued member of the Presbyterian Church, of which for many years he was an efficient elder. He died November 28, 1865, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His wife was a devoted Christian, an honored member of the Presbyterian Church, and had cheerfully and uncomplainingly shared all his many toils, hardships, and cares. She died in 1857, at the ripe age of eighty years, lamented and regretted by her Church and family. Matthew McCoy enjoyed in early boyhood extremely limited school advantages, attending common district schools quite irregularly a part of each winter during his minority. After reaching his majority he continued as before with his father's family, then living in Wayne County, where they had moved when Matthew was a child of three years. In 1846 his father and he located on a farm north of and adjoining the town of Lagrange, continuing as before, remaining there until 1854, when he married and his wife also became a member of the family. On the death of the parents, Mr. McCoy became owner of the homestead, upon which he has since resided, successfully pursuing his agricultural pursuits. As a farmer he is a representative man in his community, and by his industry, prudence, and good judgment has acquired a handsome competence. His farm is extremely desirable for its location, rich in its native soil, and valuable for its improvements, high state of culture, and generous productiveness. Mr. McCoy is regarded as an excellent farmer. The condition of the premises, and good repairs of his fences and buildings, give the place the appearance of a model of neatness and order. He is also a good manager and financier, and is usually correct in his judgment of matters of business policy. His is a notable example of the exercise of sound and correct business principles. Mr. McCoy was educated in the old Whig school of politics, and adhered to that party until 1854, when it was merged into the Republican organization. Since that time he has adhered to the latter body. While he is uncompromising in his political convictions, he is not a politician. Mr. McCoy is a leading and valuable member of the Presbyterian Church, of Lagrange, of which he has



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for about twelve years been an elder. He was a lay delegate to the General Assembly at Cleveland. He is a man of strong religious convictions, earnest and sincere in the cause, and in his Christian life affords a living example to the class of careless, indifferent, and time-serving professed Christians. He was married, February 25, 1854, to Miss Hannah Ferguson, of Wayne County, Ohio. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant from Scotch-Irish ancestry, devout and God-fearing Protestants. She is of a long-lived race of people, many of her family having attained to a ripe old age, her father dying in his eighty-sixth year. Mrs. McCoy is a valued member of the Presbyterian Church, warm-hearted, benevolent, and of generous sympathies, charitable alike to all, both in thought and deed. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters. The sons survive: Walter T., born May 5, 1858, now as a student attending the University at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, which he entered in the fall of 1878; John C., born July 30, 1860; William E., born April 1, 1863; Mary R., born January 23, 1856, died September 22, 1859; Jane, born February 5, 1865, died November 16, 1865. Mr. McCoy's domestic habits are strong, and his devotion to those sacred obligations are such as to command the love and esteem of his family. His home is the center of a generous hospitality. Here, surrounded by his family and friends, he enjoys that repose which comes from a cordial interchange of kindly deeds with those dear to him, and without which life loses many of its charms. Mr. McCoy is a true type of the successful self-made man of Indiana.



MCCULLOCH, HUGH, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, and one of the ablest financiers this country has ever produced, is the son of Hugh McCulloch, of Kennebunk, Maine, who was in his day one of the most enterprising and at one time one of the largest ship-owners in New England, and who, like others in that business, suffered severely by the War of 1812. Owing to these reverses Hugh, who was one of the youngest of a large family, found himself as he approached to manhood dependent upon his own exertions for making headway in the world. He had received, however, the necessary preparatory education, and he entered Bowdoin College in 1824, graduating in 1826. After leaving college he taught school until he had saved money enough to cover the expenses of a course of legal studies, which he completed in Boston in 1832. In April, 1833, he came West, and after spending a few weeks in Madison, Indiana, in the office of Jeremiah Sullivan, to acquaint himself with the statutes of the state, he went to Indianapolis, and upon examination was licensed to practice law in the supreme

and inferior courts of the state. From Indianapolis he went to the lake, and after traversing, alone and on horseback, the northern part of the state, which was at that time, as he has described it, a magnificent wilderness, he reached Fort Wayne, then little more than an Indian trading-post, through which the Wabash and Erie Canal was being constructed, and where, as there seemed to be a good future before it, he determined to remain. The State Bank of Indiana, chartered in 1833, was organized for business in 1834. In 1835 a branch was established at Fort Wayne, and Mr. McCulloch was appointed its cashier and manager, not because his education had fitted him to become a banker, but because there was no one at Fort Wayne who seemed to be as capable as he to undertake the management of it. In 1837 he became, as the representative of the branch, a member of the board of control or director of the State Bank, which position he held in connection with the cashiership of the Fort Wayne branch until the expiration of the charter, in 1857. The State Bank of Indiana was a most successfully managed institution. During the whole of its existence its credit was not excelled by that of any bank in the United States. Its notes were current from the lakes to the gulf. Its capital and credit were so used as to encourage the industrial interests and develop the agricultural resources of the state, and, although the regular annual dividends averaged between ten and twelve per cent during the twenty years of its existence, it had at the expiration of its charter a surplus of nearly one hundred per cent to be divided among the stockholders. The state was the owner of one-half of the stock, the profits on which were the foundation of that noble school fund which is now the pride of the people of Indiana. It is no disparagement to the other able men who were associated with Mr. McCulloch in the management of this excellent bank, to say that its deservedly high credit and successful career were attributable in no small degree to his sound judgment, his enterprise and industry. In the winter of 1855 and 1856, in anticipation of the expiration of the charter of the State Bank, another bank was organized, to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1857, under the name of the "Bank of the State of Indiana," with twenty branches, and an authorized capital of six million dollars, one-half of which was paid in. Of this bank Mr. McCulloch was, in 1856, elected president, by the unanimous vote of the directors, and as the control immediately after its complete organization passed into the hands of his former associates, and others of equal carefulness and ability, it became from the start a worthy successor of the State Bank. It was undoubtedly the strongest bank in the United States. When Mr. McCulloch left it, it held upwards of three million dollars in gold coin in the vaults of its branches, and so good was its discount line that it could, within sixty days, have paid

every dollar of its liabilities and returned to the stockholders the amount of their stock, with a large surplus for subsequent distribution. Mr. McCulloch held the office of president of the Bank of the State until April, 1863, when he resigned to accept the office of controller of the currency, which was strongly pressed upon him by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase. The organization of the National Currency Bureau, which was soon to become one of the largest and most important bureaus of the Treasury Department, was a task of no little difficulty. He commenced the work with a deputy controller—Mr. Howard, who proved to be a very valuable assistant—and two lady clerks. The business of the bureau rapidly increased, and, as it took time to educate the clerks—the number of whom was multiplied from week to week—to the performance of duties which were entirely new to them, the labors of Mr. McCulloch were severe and continuous. He was, however, equal to the work he had undertaken, and so thorough and systematic was the organization of the bureau that no changes of any importance were found to be necessary by his successors. It is understood that Mr. McCulloch feels a greater pride in the work which he performed in the organization of this bureau, and in putting the national banking system into successful operation, than in any of his other triumphs as a public man. In March, 1865, upon the resignation of Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Lincoln tendered to Mr. McCulloch the office of Secretary of the Treasury. As the office was neither solicited nor desired, the action of Mr. Lincoln in offering to him the most important and responsible office in the government was a very gratifying recognition by the President of his financial ability, and of the value of the services he had rendered as controller of the currency. As the department at that time was in a very embarrassed condition, and great financial troubles were expected to occur at the close of the war, the office was not an attractive one to those who had either a reputation to make or sustain. Mr. McCulloch had been on terms of intimacy with both Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden. He had rendered services to both, particularly to the latter, in the discharge of their difficult and trying duties, and he had become somewhat familiar with the financial operations and the routine of the department. He knew that the office was an exceedingly laborious and responsible one, and that in accepting it he undertook to perform duties upon the right performance of which depended not only the credit of the government, but in a very large measure the interests of the people. He did not, however, feel at liberty to decline the position, which had been voluntarily offered to him, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties not without distrust of his ability properly to perform them, but with the feeling that the government had a right to demand of him such services as he might

be able to render. Of the manner in which he administered his great office; of his success in raising the enormous amount of money required to meet the demands of the army and navy in the closing scenes of the war; in paying the soldiers and sailors when the war was ended; in funding the temporary obligations of the government, amounting to some fifteen hundred millions of dollars, without disturbing the business and industrial interests of the country, it is not necessary to speak. The record of these operations is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Treasury Department, and he is quite willing that his reputation as secretary should rest upon it. Mr. McCulloch resigned his office at the close of Mr. Johnson's administration, on the 3d of March, 1869, and gave himself the rest which he required after six years of hard and unremitting labor. In November, 1870, he went to London and organized the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., which did a very large and profitable business—larger and more profitable, perhaps, than had ever been done by any new house in that great city—until September, 1873, when it was forced into liquidation by the misfortunes of his American partners, the information of whose failure was the unwelcome intelligence which he received on his arrival in the United States, whither he had come to spend a few weeks with his sons. The blow which he received was a stunning one, but he did not sink under it. The profits of the London house were swept away, but, contrary to the fears of its friends and the expectation of the public, it did not fail, and by not failing, as its business and liabilities were very large, it prevented a financial crisis in London. In January, 1874, the London partners of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were joined by Hon. R. L. Melville, a gentleman of means and ability and high social position, and a new firm was formed, under the name of McCulloch & Co., which is understood to be doing a prosperous business. Mr. McCulloch has ever been distinguished by his industry, and his fidelity to the trusts which have been confided to him; by the care with which he has formed his financial opinions; by the tenacity with which he has adhered to them, and the directness and clearness with which he has presented them in his official reports, his letters to the press, and his speeches. He contends that the financial condition of the country since 1873 has verified the correctness of the views expressed in his reports as Secretary of the Treasury, none of which has he had the disposition to change or modify. He divides his time, in looking after the interests of his firm, between London and New York; and, although he has nearly reached the age of threescore and ten, he is still in the enjoyment of robust and vigorous health. His services to the republic have been great; it owes him many thanks for the measures he inaugurated.



I am yours Truly
A. B. McDonald

MCDONALD, COLONEL ISAAH BURRITT, counselor at law, Columbia City, Whitley County, Indiana, was born at Woodville, Rappahannock County, Virginia, September 18, 1826. His father, Carter McDonald, was born in Virginia, of parents who came from Inverness, Scotland. His mother, Elizabeth Carder, whose parents were also Scotch, was born in Virginia. Their family consisted of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, all of whom they reared. The subject of this sketch is the second son and second child. His family removed in 1836 to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1842 to Whitley County, Indiana. In early life he followed the vocations of carpenter and joiner and teaching school. After attending two terms at the Edinburgh Academy, in Wayne County, Ohio, he taught in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and in May, 1852, returned to Whitley County, where he began the practice of law. The same year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Noble and Whitley Counties, in which capacity he continued to serve until 1855, when he was elected county clerk of Whitley County. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he was chiefly instrumental in organizing a volunteer company of infantry, known as Company E, 17th Indiana Volunteers, in which he enlisted as a private, and was soon afterwards made second lieutenant. In July, 1861, he was appointed senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff to General J. J. Reynolds, in Western Virginia, in which position he took prominent parts in the battles of Elk Water, Greenbrier, and Camp Alleghany. In Headley's History of the Rebellion honorable mention is made of Lieutenant McDonald, of the 17th Indiana, in the battle of Camp Alleghany, where he began the fight in the moonlight by a gallant charge upon the rebels. We make the following extract from the official report of General Milroy to Brigadier-general Reynolds, with regard to the battle of Camp Alleghany, December 13th, 1861: "I owe the warmest thanks to Lieutenant McDonald, of your staff, for the able and efficient service which he rendered me on the march and in the action by his activity, bravery, and coolness in leading and rallying the troops." In January, 1862, he was transferred to the staff of General R. H. Milroy, and served with him through the campaigns of Virginia in 1862-3, as captain and commissary of subsistence of the United States army. The following extract, from the Philadelphia *Enquirer* of August 26, 1862, giving a detailed statement of the capture of Pope's trains at Catlett's Station—reported by Doctor Eaton, who was with General Pope—says:

"During the onset of the rebels, after the wagons of Pope's train had been fired, they started from the road to where General Milroy's trains lay, intending to pay their attention to them, but they were promptly met

by a guard of about one hundred men, headed by the gallant Captain I. B. McDonald, commissary of Milroy's brigade. His bravery and determination saved the train."

General Milroy, in his report of the terrible fight of second Bull Run, says:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to return my thanks to the members of my staff—Captains Baird, Flesher, and McDonald, and Lieutenant Cravens."

The following is a copy of the dispatch which led to Captain McDonald's promotion:

"BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN.,
JUNE 26, 1863."

"Governor of West Virginia, Wheeling, Virginia:

"I am at this place with near half my command, including most of the 12th Virginia. Captain I. B. McDonald, my commissary, is with me, and is the only staff officer of my command who saved all his papers and money. His conduct in the battles of Sunday and Monday last was most gallant and praiseworthy, and any promotion you can give him would be well deserved, and most gratifying to me. He would make a splendid colonel for my gallant old 3d Virginia.

"(Signed) R. H. MILROY, Major-general."

In 1864 he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 6th West Virginia Cavalry, and in August, 1864, resigned and returned home, after a faithful and brilliant military career of three years and four months. Upon settling with the government for about two million dollars' worth of money and goods he had handled while in the army, his shortage, by clerical errors, for the three years' transactions, amounted to only three dollars and fifty-four cents (\$3.54), for which amount he holds the receipt of E. T. Bridges, Brevet Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States army. The following is a copy of a letter from General R. H. Milroy, who is a Republican, to Colonel McDonald, who is a Democrat, written in 1870:

"DELEH, IND., July 11, 1870.

"DEAR COLONEL,—Yours of the 6th inst. was duly received. I was much pleased to hear from you after your long silence, for the truth is, notwithstanding the unaccountable hallucination that has led you to oppose the party that saved the Union, I have ever entertained for you personally the warm feeling and sincere friendship of a brother soldier, from the fact that for near two years you were a member of my staff and one of my military family, and we saw much hard service and some hard fighting together. I suppose that politically we widely differ, but no mere difference of opinion, be it political, sectarian, or otherwise, would cause me to swerve from the truth or refuse to do justice to a brother soldier. It therefore affords me pleasure to state that while you were with me you proved yourself to be a gallant soldier and a most faithful and efficient officer. I always found you at the post of duty, and you were often with me in battle performing the duties of an aide-de-camp in front when you might have excused yourself, under the duties of a commissary of subsistence, in looking after your commissary trains in the rear. No portion of the army was better fed or better supplied with commissary stores than my command while you

were my commissary of subsistence. Your character for promptness, energy, and efficiency in your duties as commissary of subsistence was widely noted in the army, and other commands around mine whose commissaries of subsistence were lacking in those requisites often came to you to borrow rations for their men. Your reputation for honesty and fair dealing with the army and the government was above suspicion while you were with me, and I have heard nothing against you since you left me. You are at liberty to refer to me for the falsity of any charge against you as an officer and soldier while you served with my command. Hoping that you may live long and prosper, and that you may soon see the error of your ways in politics and amend them, I am very truly

“Signed)

Your friend,
R. H. MILROY.”

While commissary, Colonel McDonald kept an accurate account of his transactions, and upon examination of his books by some prominent citizens of Whitley County, Indiana, in 1868, it was found that at the end of his service he had saved the government the large sum of over forty-two thousand dollars. Upon the Colonel's return home, in the fall of 1864, he was appointed school examiner for Whitley County, in which position he served until December, 1870, when he resigned, to take the office of Representative in the state Legislature, where he served as chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. He is a staunch war Democrat, and was elector for the Twelfth Congressional District of Indiana in 1876. Every one of the counties gave him a majority, and with the other electors he cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President of the United States. He is now a member of the Columbia City school board. In 1854 he married, in Columbia City, Miss Catharine Breneman, and has four sons, the oldest of whom, James E. McDonald, is city clerk, and a teacher in the high school. Colonel McDonald is an active member in the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and Independent Order of Red Men, of Columbia City. He is strictly a self-made man. Coming to Indiana poor in pocket but with great energy and industry and unimpeachable integrity, he has succeeded in financial pursuits, and is now one of the wealthiest men in Whitley County. He has done much for the school and agricultural interests of the county in which he lives; more than any other man in the building up of Columbia City, and is the owner of its finest residence and business blocks.

CLALLEN, HENRY, banker, Columbia City, was born August 2, 1841, in Trumansburg, New York. For an account of his parents and their ancestors we refer to the sketch of his older brother, E. L. McLallen. His parents removed to Indiana when he was but four years old, and, settling upon a farm, gave him very limited chances for a school education; but, the

family being possessed of a fine library, he received instruction from his mother at home, and subsequently attended the Indianapolis Business College, where he took a full course. When the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was completed, his father was appointed station agent at Larwill, but a short time afterwards he gave it in charge of his son Henry, who had been acting as a clerk in his father's store. From 1860 until 1870 he was engaged in that capacity, but at the expiration of that time, being elected to the office of county treasurer, removed to Columbia City, the county seat. At the end of his term of office, he was re-elected, and held that responsible position four years. In 1874 he became a partner with his brother, and, after spending a few months as deputy county clerk, engaged actively in banking, to which he has since devoted his time. June 7, 1866, he was married, in Fort Wayne, to Miss Lavinia C. Clugston, a lady from New Castle County, Delaware, and has a family of four sons. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined at Larwill in 1868 and in which he has held offices and positions of trust. He is a Democrat, and member of the Masonic Fraternity and Independent Order of Odd-fellows. The former secret organization he joined in 1862, being secretary of the lodge at Larwill a number of years, and at present holds a membership in the Fort Wayne Commandery of Knights Templar. In the Independent Order of Odd-fellows he has occupied all the chairs, holds the title of Past Grand, and has been representative to the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Mr. McLallen, like his brother, gives his close attention to business. He is highly respected for his innumerable good qualities. While county treasurer he performed his duties faithfully, was always to be found at his post, and received the universal approbation of the residents of Whitley County for his careful and correct performance of the duties of the most responsible office in their power to bestow.

cLALLEN, ELISHA LYMAN, banker, of Columbia City, was born February 2, 1836, at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York. His father, Henry McLallen, was of Scotch extraction. His mother, Frances M. Lyman, was of English descent, the genealogy of her family being traced to Richard Lyman, who was born at High Ongar, near London, England, in 1580, removed thence to the United States, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640. Henry and Frances M. (Lyman) McLallen were parents of twelve children, only four of whom attained majority. Three still survive: one daughter, Mrs. Margaret A. Clugston, a resident of Larwill, Whitley County, Indiana; Henry McLallen, of the firm of E. L. Mc-



John Withers

Lallen & Co., bankers, of Columbia City, whose biography appears in this work; and E. L. McLallen, the subject of this sketch. In 1844 the family removed from New York to Northern Indiana, and settled in Whitley County on a farm. The sons received only a limited school education, but had the advantages of a large library at home, and instruction from their mother; E. L. McLallen only attending school two terms in Indiana, and, after eighteen years of age, two terms in Massachusetts. During the building of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad he was one of the civil engineer corps, and in 1857, in partnership with D. B. Clugston, bought out the mercantile business which his father had conducted at Larwill since 1852, and continued in that partnership sixteen years. In April, 1874, after having closed up his affairs, Mr. McLallen removed to Columbia City and engaged in banking, which, in company with his brother, under the name and firm of E. L. McLallen & Co., he still continues, having met with satisfactory success and a steady increase of business each year. He is also a member of the firm of L. B. Snyder & Co., hardware dealers, of Larwill, with which he has been connected about ten years. In the Masonic Fraternity he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Scottish Rite, and for the last three years has been chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Mr. McLallen possesses extraordinary business qualifications—far better than the average. He is an attentive student and close observer, very accommodating, of unimpeachable integrity, and honorable in every transaction. With these qualities, and a strict attention to the details of his business, he has been successful where most men would have failed. In 1874, at the time Mr. McLallen began his banking career, the panic which began the year before was still continuing, but the confidence of the people in the firm of E. L. McLallen & Co. was such that they gave it their support from its beginning. So, cially, Mr. McLallen is thought a great deal of. He is a pleasant-spoken, fine-appearing gentleman, above medium height, of large frame, wears a full beard, and talks to the point. He is respected and esteemed by all who know him, and is justly entitled to a place among the foremost of Indiana's representative men.

which is the aim of all young people who assume the responsibilities of matrimony. Within a year a child was born to bless their union, but before another twelve-month had run its course the father sickened and died, leaving the widow, with her infant son, to struggle against poverty and the selfishness of a cold world. After three years of widowhood she married a farmer named Nicholas Tinkle. John McMeans, the immediate subject of this sketch, lived on the farm with his parents until he had reached the age of fifteen. He was literally ignorant of the simplest rudiments of an education, but he determined to change, even if he could not better, his surroundings. He accordingly left home and apprenticed himself to C. Winebrer, for a period of five years, to learn the pottery trade, the contract stipulating that he should receive nine months' schooling during the time, and his board and clothing, and at the expiration of the agreement an extra suit of clothing, commonly called a freedom suit. The stipulations were so faithfully adhered to by both parties that, at the close of his apprenticeship, he remained with his employer two years longer as a journeyman, when he purchased the business. With the beginning of this year, January 1, 1829, he was married to Miss Eliza Beecher, of Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1838 he sold out his shop and stock and emigrated to Indiana, and located in Noble County, at a backwoods settlement called Port Mitchell. Here he began the pottery business, but the country was so sparsely settled, and the inhabitants in general so poor, that it proved unremunerative. Meanwhile he had become very popular in the community, and in 1844 was elected treasurer of the county. This office he continued to fill by successive re-elections for nine years. He was now possessed of some money, which he invested in a farm in the vicinity of Albion. He kept on increasing his landed possessions until they gradually required his exclusive attention; and a few years ago, having reached the age of threescore and ten, he practically retired from business. Of the eleven children born to him six are yet living, all of whom he has liberally endowed. Mr. McMeans is a staunch Republican in politics, and has been for half a century a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. McMeans, the faithful partner of his joys and sorrows, died April 12, 1877, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

CMEANS, JOHN, farmer and pioneer, of Albion, Noble County, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 23, 1807. His grandfather emigrated to this country from Scotland during the last years of the Revolution. His son, John McMeans, father of our subject, was married in early life to Susan Shively. Though poor in purse, they relied on their stout hearts and willing hands for that ultimate success

ITCHELL, JOHN, a banker, and a prominent citizen of Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, was born June 2, 1830, in Montgomery County, New York, and is a son of William and Nancy (Keller) Mitchell, who were also natives of that state, and farmers by occupation. Wm. Mitchell was of Scotch-English descent, and his father's ancestors came to Amer-

ica before the Revolutionary War, as British soldiers, in the army of General Braddock. Nona (Keller) Mitchell was of German descent. In 1836 Wm. Mitchell removed with his family to Noble County, Indiana, where he located on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, in what was then an unbroken wilderness, but now is the city of Kendallville, which he began clearing and improving. He platted the first village lots on grounds then in the woods, thus founding the place now grown, with its subsequent additions and plats, to the present city of Kendallville. During his life-time he always occupied a position of distinction and influence among the people. Although a man of meager scholastic opportunities, yet his good sense and sound judgment made him master of a practical education, which, with his native energy of character, insured him a financial success. In 1843 Mr. Mitchell was the leader in the construction of the plank road built from Fort Wayne to Ontario, LaGrange County, a distance of about fifty miles, which opened up that section of country to the trade of a large part of Southern Michigan. Mr. Mitchell, in connection with Samuel Hanna and Pliny Hoagland, in 1852, also engaged in the work and completion, under contract, of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad (now a part of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad), the first railroad constructed in North-east Indiana, extending from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, a distance of one hundred and thirty-one miles, and to Mr. Mitchell is mainly due the credit for the growth and present prosperity and importance of the city of Kendallville. Of strong religious convictions, but not a member, he was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a devoted member, and a liberal contributor to its funds. He was always foremost with those advocating reforms and measures tending to ameliorate the condition of the people. In 1840 he was elected by the Whig party to represent his district in the state Legislature, and served with distinction, and to the acceptance of his constituents. In 1860 he was, by the Republicans, elected as their Representative from his district to Congress, and had served the public in minor offices, and in many ways was made conscious of the power and trust reposed in him by the people. While on a business expedition at Macon, Georgia, in 1865, he died, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, lamented by his family and a large circle of acquaintances. His wife was a lady of marked worth, possessing many Christian traits of character, and with her husband had uncomplainingly and cheerfully shared all the trials in the life of the pioneer, and was a help indeed. She died in 1864, aged fifty-seven, having preceded her life's partner by one year. John Mitchell enjoyed such opportunities for an education as the common schools of a new and sparsely settled country in those days afforded. His family removed from New

York state to Indiana when he was a child of six years of age. He attended the district school irregularly during the winter terms, working on his father's farm the rest of the time during his minority, after which his whole time was devoted to agricultural pursuits and real estate transactions. In 1863, in connection with his father and others, the First National Bank of Kendallville was organized, in which he was a stockholder and director. His father was president, a position he held until his death, when his son John succeeded him in the office, since holding the position of president uninterruptedly for about fifteen years—a better tribute to his fitness for the place than any thing we might say. The success and prosperity of the bank are due to the industry and efficiency of its president and manager. It receives from the people a liberal patronage. In connection with the banking business Mr. Mitchell is engaged in farming and real estate transactions. He is a good business man and an able financier, and his sound judgment rarely makes a mistake in business. Mr. Mitchell is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, of Kendallville, to the support of which he is a generous contributor, and a member of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained the Knight Templar degree. He is earnest in temperance and other reforms tending to improve the moral and educational interests of his community. Mr. Mitchell's family were among the earliest settlers of Kendallville. The first village lots were laid out June 1, 1849. Mr. Mitchell has lived to see Kendallville emerge from the forest, with a few log cabins and pole sheds and a population of a half dozen white people, surrounded by numerous Indians of the Pottawatamie tribe, and grow to a town of nearly three thousand souls, adorned with splendid dwellings and magnificent business blocks, representing great wealth, and churches, school-houses, and other public improvements. He can look with pride and satisfaction upon the part taken by his father and himself in this wonderful transformation. Mr. Mitchell is in strong sympathy with the Republican party. He was married, January 6, 1857, to Miss Sophronia J. Weston, of Rome City, Noble County, Indiana, a lady of marked presence and fine personal acquisitions. She is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She is respected and influential. She reads much, and is informed on general topics as well as on matters of literature. They have three children: Lydia A., born October 1, 1860; Kate R., born December 18, 1863; and William, born August 23, 1865. Mr. Mitchell is now in the noontide of usefulness. In social life he is a genial Christian gentleman. His domestic habits are pure and strong, and his home is the center of a generous hospitality. There, surrounded by his family and friends, he enjoys that repose which comes from a cordial interchange of kindly deeds with those

near to him, and without which life loses many of its charms. His position is assured as a business man, as well as in society.

INER, BYRUM D., was born in Northampton Township, county of Hampshire, in the state of Massachusetts, June 12, 1816. His father, Samuel Miner, was of Welsh descent and a native of Connecticut, and his mother was of Irish ancestry, of the Hamilton family. In 1817 they emigrated to the then far West and settled in the state of New York, ten miles east of where is now the city of Rochester. In 1823 they settled in Orleans County near the village of Holley, twenty-five miles west of Rochester, about the time of the construction of the Erie Canal. That country being at the time a wilderness, Mr. Miner's early education was limited. In 1833 his parents again emigrated West, and settled at Akron, Portage County, Ohio. In 1835 the subject of this sketch, then a youth, under the influence of the Western fever, went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, having walked from Akron to Perrysburg, whence he worked his way on pirogues up the Maumee River to Fort Wayne, where he arrived July 7, destitute of worldly effects and barefooted. He immediately obtained work in the harvest field, of William Rockhill. In the fall of that year he visited the mud-hole known as the village of Chicago, crossed the country to the Wabash, to the small Indian trading-post which is now the city of Logansport, thence to Fort Wayne, where he arrived in November, having made the entire trip on an Indian pony, and being the most of the time solitary and alone. Soon afterward he arranged with Newel D. Stewart to purchase furs for the Messrs. Hollisters, of Perrysburg, Ohio. In that capacity he remained until 1838, when he engaged with the firm of W. G. & G. W. Ewing, with whom he continued until the death of William G. Ewing, which occurred July 11, 1854. The old firm being then dissolved, Mr. Miner continued in the business as a partner by previous contract until 1859, when he arranged with George W. Ewing, and Hugh McCulloch, administrator of William G. Ewing, in the settlement of the business of the old firm, which was closed in October, 1865. On May 29, 1866, George W. Ewing departed this life, and Mr. Miner undertook the settlement and management of his estate, in which he is still engaged, conducting the affairs of the large estate with ability and to the satisfaction of the heirs and legatees. He confines himself strictly to his business, and has been very successful. In 1868 and 1869 he represented Allen County in the state Legislature, besides holding important official positions in the city and county where he resides. His acquaintance extends over the entire Northwest, both with the whites and Indians, as his busi-

ness of fur-buying brought him in contact with the latter most of the time. He has lived to witness the settlement, growth, and great prosperity of the entire North-west, and also to see nearly all of the old Indian traders, hunters, and trappers of early days gathered to the happy hunting grounds.

OFFAT, REV. DAVID W., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, was born of Scottish parents, January 9, 1835, in Morris County, New Jersey. His father, David Douglas Moffat, was a farmer. The next year the family emigrated to Madison, Indiana, and, on a farm on one of those beautiful hills which overlook the city and the Ohio River, the boyhood of David was spent. He attended school in Madison and afterwards entered Hanover College, where he graduated in 1858, his parents meanwhile having removed to the vicinity of Vernon. With but little help from his father, who was in moderate circumstances, he paid his own way at college, principally by teaching part of each year, keeping up with his class by private study. Moved chiefly by the anti-slavery sentiments which had been instilled into his mind from early youth, he took a deep interest in politics and an active part in the great anti-slavery debate which was then agitating the country. Having chosen the profession of law while in college, he began, after his graduation, to prepare himself, by private study at Vernon, for entering a law school, and it was while thus engaged that the course of his life was changed. Though religiously trained by Christian parents, he had become indifferent to the personal claims of religion upon him, and in his opinions vibrated between extremely liberal views of Christianity and skepticism. Desirous of settling his views of the Bible and Christianity, he entered upon a systematic study of the Bible and the Christian evidences in connection with his law readings. Becoming, as he progressed, more and more profoundly interested in his Biblical studies, they encroached upon, and at length wholly absorbed, the time he had allotted to Blackstone and Kent, and the result was a firm persuasion of the inspiration of the Scriptures, faith in Jesus as the Son of God and Savior of men, and a decision to live a Christian life. He united with the Presbyterian Church in July, 1859, his own convictions of the teachings of the Bible leading him into the Church of his fathers. The desire to preach sprang up at once and soon overcame his love for the law and for political life. In January, 1860, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, in which the Rev. Doctor James C. Moffat, his oldest and only living brother, has been professor of church history since 1861. He graduated from the seminary in 1862, was licensed

in June of that year by the Presbytery of Madison, in session at Hanover, and in April, 1863, was ordained. After preaching some time in Clinton County, and afterwards at Vernon, in Jennings County, in 1866 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Madison. In 1870 he was very unexpectedly called to the Presbyterian Church in Georgetown, District of Columbia. Although bound to Madison by the strongest ties, it seemed to him his duty to go. Having married Mary J., eldest daughter of Samuel Cochran, Esq., at Madison, he began his work at Georgetown in February, and two years after returned to Indiana, and in May, 1872, entered upon the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne, in which he has remained until the present time.

MYERS, CHARLES O., M. D., Kendallville, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, January 31, 1828. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Indiana, with his brother, and settled in LaPorte County, where he worked on a farm for several years. In 1849 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended the medical college until he graduated, in 1852, after which he practiced medicine in Beardstown, Illinois, for two years, and then became connected with the *Beardstown Gazette*, a Whig paper, as one of its editors and proprietors. In 1856 he went to West Union, Iowa, and established the *Fayette Free Press*, the first Republican paper in that county. Leaving Iowa in 1860, he came to Lagrange, Lagrange County, this state, and purchased the *Lagrange Standard*, which he successfully conducted for three years, and in 1863 began the *Kendallville Standard*, of which he has been the editor and proprietor up to the present writing (1880). He has always been an active and zealous Republican, and labored faithfully in the interests of that party from its first organization. He was appointed postmaster at Kendallville by President Grant in 1872, and made a very efficient and popular officer. By strict attention to business, and making his paper a readable one, he has received a liberal patronage, and been able to acquire a competency that places him among our most substantial business men. He was married, November 23, 1859, to Miss Estella E. L. Stowe, at West Union, Iowa.

PINCHIN, ABNER F., a prominent lawyer of Butler, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born September 28, 1822, in Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York. His parents, John and Linda (Hubbard) Pinchin, were natives of Massachusetts. They were of English descent. Their ancestors emigrated to this coun-

try about the year 1680, and landed at Plymouth, subsequently locating in Chesterfield. In early youth Abner enjoyed ordinary educational advantages. At the age of seven years he left the paternal roof—his parents being in straitened circumstances—and made his home with a married sister in Addison County, Vermont, where he attended school regularly, assisting his brother-in-law (Mr. Coll) in his work, until he was sixteen years of age. He then emigrated with the family to Indiana, and located in Troy, De Kalb County, in 1838, where he remained for a year, after which he worked for wages for other people until 1840. He then returned to his parents' home in Ticonderoga, New York, engaging with his father in the blacksmith trade, and continuing it for two years. It was during this time that he met with one of the many miraculous escapes which marked his youth and early manhood. While on a visit to the Ticonderoga falls, which are sixty feet in height, he was accidentally carried over the precipice and plunged into a deep basin formed in the rock by the action of the water, forty feet from the top, twenty feet above the bottom of the fall. He escaped from his perilous position by the aid of a branch of a tree, which extended over the spot within his reach, and with great effort climbed to a point of safety, little the worse for his fearful plunge. In 1842 he went to Racine, Wisconsin, where he was employed upon the harbor improvements carried on by the government. In 1844 he returned to Troy, De Kalb County, Indiana. During Mr. Pinchin's school-days, which consisted of two terms at the high school, he had, by his energy and perseverance, acquired a thorough education in all the English branches. At this time, he engaged for six winter terms in teaching school, four of which were in the same district. In this vocation, he exhibited aptness and adaptability. His thorough mastery of the subjects taught, his watchfulness and unflagging interest in the advancement of his scholars in their studies, gained the commendation of his employers, the respect of the public, and the esteem and confidence of his pupils. Meanwhile, having been married, he devoted his time and energy, when not teaching, to the clearing and tilling of his new farm, which was located in Troy. In 1855 he began reading law under the instructions of John Morris, of Auburn, still residing on the farm, and engaging occasionally in practice before the justice courts. Having been admitted to the bar in August, 1856, he disposed of his farm and removed to Hamilton, Steuben County, Indiana, and gave his time to the practice of his profession for about nine years. He then went to Butler, De Kalb County, where he still continues to reside, and where he now finds himself in the enjoyment of a large and constantly increasing law practice. In the trial of suits he has been unusually successful, owing to the careful preparation of his cases, his watchfulness over the interests of his clients, his eloquence,

earnestness, and above all his acknowledged honesty. He also possesses high merit as a counselor. In the late Civil War, Mr. Pinchin was among the first to interest himself in behalf of the Union cause, and engaged actively in recruiting men for the service. December 11, 1863, he enlisted as a private soldier, but still continued in the recruiting service until March, 1864, when, upon the organization of Company H, 129th Regiment Indiana Infantry, he was commissioned first lieutenant. On the 1st of April the regiment was ordered to the front, and proceeded to Camp Taylor, at Louisville, Kentucky, arriving there on the 3d of the month. It then left for Knoxville, Tennessee, going by rail to Nashville, thence marched to Charleston, Tennessee, where it was ordered into camp to await supplies. After two weeks' delay it was sent to Blue Springs, thence to Buzzard's Roost, where it arrived May 5, and where the men had their first taste of battle, in a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The army then marched to Resaca, Georgia, where began a series of well contested battles, which continued during the whole season. The 129th, being on duty in the flanking corps, not only participated in numerous raids and attacks of minor importance, but was in all of the general battles of the army, and for several months was daily under the enemy's fire. The conflicts of most importance in which the gallant regiment was engaged, were those of Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Columbia, Nashville, and many others. On many occasions Lieutenant Pinchin had, by his bravery, intrepidity, and good judgment, attracted not only the attention but the commendations of his superior officers, especially during the battle with General Hood's army at Franklin. The Union soldiers were getting short of ammunition, and without a supply retreat was inevitable. While the men behind their works were comparatively safe, it was all a man's life was worth to attempt to reach the point occupied by the ambulance division. To this point Lieutenant Pinchin volunteered to carry the order, which he safely delivered. On his return to his company, however, he was struck in the neck and shoulder by a ball from the enemy's guns which laid him senseless on the field, from which he was carried off supposed to be mortally wounded. The wound, although painful, proved not to be serious. His anxiety to be at the front led him into active service and into battles long before he had been discharged by the surgeons. Lieutenant Pinchin was not on active duty daily from September 10 until November 14, having been granted sick leave of absence, when he again joined his regiment at Johnsonville, Tennessee. From there the army went to Columbia, falling back to Franklin, and being in the battle there of November 30, and at Nashville, December 15 and 16; thence to Franklin, where the engagement with Hood took place, which has already been

mentioned; thence to Clifton. January 7, 1865, Lieutenant Pinchin was appointed regimental quartermaster, serving until the 14th of the month, when he was promoted to the position of ambulance officer of the First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and assistant quartermaster. The corps was ordered to Washington. Here he was assigned to duty as commander of the ambulance train, with headquarters at the city of Washington, where he remained until March 7. While there he attended the second inauguration of President Lincoln, and was present at the reception. On the 7th of March his train was ordered to Wilmington, North Carolina; from thence to Fort Caswell, Morehead City, Moseley Hall, Raleigh, Greenborough, and lastly to Charlotte, North Carolina, where the regiment was mustered out of service, August 29, and sent to Indianapolis, Indiana. During Lieutenant Pinchin's army life he won lasting laurels for himself, and a reputation of which he and his posterity may justly feel proud. By his comrades in arms he was regarded as an exemplary man, a brave and faithful soldier, and a kind and efficient officer. In politics Mr. Pinchin is a Republican, ready and earnest in the defense of his political convictions. He was reared in the old Whig school of politics, and was a staunch supporter of the party as long as it existed. In October, 1869, he was elected prosecuting attorney of his district, comprising the counties of De Kalb and Steuben, for a term of two years, and in the discharge of the duties of the office was industrious, energetic, and conscientious. He is an active and consistent worker in the temperance reform, and is foremost among those whose public spirit lends honor to the town in which they live. Mr. Pinchin is president of the Union Soldiers' Association, Post No. 2, of Butler, De Kalb County, Indiana, and *ex officio* captain of the company. He has also attained the position of Past Grand in the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He was married, February 9, 1845, to Miss Amelia P., daughter of Roger and Lucy Aldrich, of Troy Township, formerly of Guilford, Windham County, Vermont. She died January 4, 1855, leaving two daughters: Lucy Linda, born May 22, 1849, died April 21, 1872; Harriet A., born December 25, 1854, died April 7, 1855. Mr. Pinchin was again married, September 19, 1855, to Harriet Knisely, of Troy Township. They have had four children: Rosetta A., born October 26, 1856, died August 23, 1862; Emma O., born June 24, 1858; John, born July 18, 1861, died October 2, 1862; and Abner E., born May 28, 1864. As a neighbor Mr. Pinchin is charitable and generous. His character is above reproach. He has had a long and varied public career, and it will stand the strictest scrutiny, whether it be examined for his record as a counselor, a soldier, or a party man. He enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

PRENTISS, NELSON, was born in Genesee County, New York, August 16, 1813, and resided there until April, 1835, when he removed to Noble County, Indiana, where he has lived since. His father, Nathaniel Prentiss, was born in Preston, Connecticut, March 11, 1764, and at the age of fifteen years entered the Continental army, where he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he shipped on a privateer. He was shortly after captured by a British man-of-war, and taken to New York, where he was confined during one winter on the old prison-ship "Jersey," and the following spring was taken to Jamaica, in the West Indies, where he was kept until the close of the war. At the time of his death, which occurred in Noble County, in February, 1839, he was a Revolutionary pensioner. He left a widow, whose maiden name was Margaret Heddon, who lived until 1861. She continued drawing the pension until her death. She was a descendant of the Van Rensselaers, of Albany, New York. Nelson was the sixth child; and his early life was passed in the western frontier of the state, where he had only such chances for education as were afforded in that new country. These, with three terms at the Wyoming Seminary, were all the opportunities within his reach, and they were improved with a zeal born of his ardent thirst for knowledge. In all his studies he was foremost in his classes. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching, which he followed until he was twenty-four years of age. During all this time he was a close student, devoting himself, when not engaged in the school-room, to study and reading. One of his special gifts was his retentive memory, and what he read, if worth recollecting, was never forgotten. Now, at the age of sixty-six years, he can repeat every selection from the "English Reader," a book used in the schools when he was a boy. In 1837 he began the study of law, and in 1842 was admitted to practice in the courts of Indiana. In 1836, when Noble County was organized, he was appointed one of the school examiners of the county, holding either that or the position of superintendent until 1868, when, feeling that a younger man would be more useful, he resigned, and was not officially connected with the schools of his county until June, 1879, when he was again selected as superintendent, in which office he is now actively engaged. The cause of education has always been a specialty with him, and during the time that he was not connected with the schools he manifested the same interest as when actively engaged in them. In 1849 he was elected clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, and served one term, discharging the duties in an acceptable manner. From the time of his admission to the bar he followed the practice of his profession until 1868, when his office was destroyed by fire, and his law library, as well as over six hundred volumes of choice miscellaneous works,

was burned. Being unable to replace the loss, he abandoned practice, except in a few instances. He has passed all his life in Genesee County, New York, and Noble County, Indiana. In 1846 he joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and is now a member of North Star Lodge, No. 380. In 1852 he united with the Masonic Order, and was the first Master of Albion Lodge, No. 97, holding that position for twenty consecutive years, when his brethren, as a testimonial of their regard, publicly presented him with a beautiful cane. His address on receiving this cane was published in the papers at that time, and by order of the lodge was placed among the archives. It was, however, destroyed at the burning of the room in the spring of 1879. Notwithstanding that it was delivered without the least opportunity for preparation, the whole matter being carefully concealed from him until the presentation of the gift by James M. Denny, it is worthy of a place in Masonic literature. He is frequently called upon for a speech at public gatherings, and is always ready to respond in an appropriate manner. As an extemporaneous speaker he has few superiors. It is due to his efforts that the Old Settlers' Organization of Noble County has been made a success. For the first six years he was president and biographer of the society, and at the present time holds the latter position. He delivered the centennial address at Albion, July 4, 1876, which is claimed to be the most complete on that subject of any delivered in the state. Following the teachings of his father, he identified himself with the Democratic party until 1854, when he was constrained to sever his connection with it, and espouse the principles advocated by the Republicans. Since that time he has been a radical Republican, and during every contest has fought the battles of the party with an earnestness and sincerity born of a conviction that its principles are correct. For many years he has been a member and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was a delegate to the General Assembly at Albany in 1868, and at Chicago in 1878. He is strongly Calvinistic in his views, but liberal and tolerant to others of a different opinion. He is an active worker in Sabbath-schools, as well as in the cause of temperance, believing the latter to be next in importance to religion. His addresses on temperance are productive of good, as he adds to his precepts the force of his own example. In his habits he is simple and unassuming, temperate in the indulgence of his appetite, although fond of the good things of the world, enjoys uninterrupted health, and can say he never suffered from headache or rheumatism. As a financier he can not be pronounced a success, and yet his failure in this respect may arise in part from trusting too much to the honesty of others. In his family he is kind and indulgent, yet firm in his discipline. His children obey the divine injunction, "Honor thy father and thy mother." In his intercourse

with others he is affable and kind, shunning controversy, and striving to promote harmony and peace in his community, yet ever ready to espouse the cause of the weak as against wrong or oppression, and battling against vice in the palace of the rich as well as in the hovel of the poor.

PRESSLER, HENRY CLAY, of Cherubusco, Whitley County, Indiana, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 5, 1837. His parents, John and Maria (Egolf) Pressler, were of German and English descent. His father was a farmer. The family consisted of sixteen children, nine of whom are still living. Henry was the eighth child and fifth son. He removed with his parents to Whitley County in 1846, where he worked on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, and attended school during the winter seasons. He then learned the carpenter's trade in Huntington County, at which he worked for about three years, and taught school during the winters. He attended school in Columbia City, and also at Antioch one year. In 1860 he entered Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, but, after four or five weeks' attendance, was obliged to relinquish his studies on account of sickness. In 1861 Mr. Pressler was among the first volunteers to enlist from Whitley County. He served in Company E, 17th Indiana Volunteers, until April 1862, a little over one year, when he was discharged on account of ill-health. He then worked at his trade until February, 1864, when he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment. He was offered the rank of orderly sergeant in two different companies, but did not accept. He was mustered out in August, 1865, at Macon, Georgia. In November of the same year he went West, and traveled about in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Michigan. During a period of thirteen years he was not six consecutive months in a place. He returned home in 1866, and on December 30 was married, in Whitley County, to Miss Margaret M. Richey. After engaging in trade four years, from the date of his marriage, Mr. Pressler located in Cherubusco, and has since been employed in manufacturing brick and dealing in real estate. He was also in the hardware business for more than two years. Although living in a Republican township, Mr. Pressler is a Democrat. He has been assessor and trustee since 1868, having been re-elected to those offices every two years since. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-fellow Fraternities, and also a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows. He had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter—two sons and the daughter are still living. When Henry Pressler left home, a bundle of clothes tied up in a handkerchief constituted his worldly possessions, but now he enjoys a

comfortable competence. He is respected by all in the county. Republicans as well as Democrats support him in his office, which he fills to the satisfaction of all.

PRICKETT, FIELDING, a lawyer, of Albion, Noble County, Indiana, was born December 21, 1827, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents were Johiah and Mahala (Pindell) Prickett, natives of Virginia. In 1831 his father, a man of unusual sterling character, removed to Indiana, and located in Benton Township, Elkhart County, where he lived and died greatly beloved by a community over which he had wielded an influence that had been beneficial to a high degree. After Fielding had mastered a good common school education, he entered the academy at Ontario, Lagrange County, where he remained two years. After some experience as a teacher, he worked for a time at the carpenter trade, but subsequently went to Bloomington and entered the law department of the university, from which he graduated in 1853. In the spring of 1854 he opened a law office at Albion, Noble County, where he has since remained, constantly growing in popularity with his patrons as well as the general public. Mr. Prickett possesses pre-eminently those qualities which are requisite in the making of a good lawyer. His legal acumen and judicial fairness are unquestioned, while his varied abilities, which are of a high order, place him in the first rank of his profession. Twenty-six years of uninterrupted practice in one place have resulted in a financial success which is above the average. Mr. Prickett is a Republican, and, although in no sense an aspirant for office, is an earnest worker in the interests of his party. His official record is brief. He was appointed county clerk by the commissioners for a term of years, but, becoming convinced that official and professional life could not well be made to harmonize, he resigned his position, after a service of six months, preferring the more agreeable and lucrative practice of his profession. He was one of the electors from Indiana in the presidential electoral college in 1876. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, a liberal contributor to the Church, and active in the promotion of the temporal and educational interests of his neighborhood. Mr. Prickett was married, September 2, 1859, to Martha A. Jackson, daughter of Colonel John Jackson, of Elkhart County, Indiana. They have only one daughter. In his manners Mr. Prickett is thoroughly unassuming, yet he is so kind and courteous to all, so gifted with excellent qualities of character, that he is deservedly popular with all who know him, personally or only by reputation. In his law practice he is skillful and painstaking, and his pleasant manners add much to the ease with which he convinces a jury.

RANDALL, FRANKLIN P., of Fort Wayne, was born in Madison County, New York, in June, 1812, and was the son of Roswell and Priscilla (Morgan) Randall. He belongs to the seventh generation since John Randall, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1637, and was the founder of the family in America. After having passed through the classical departments in Hamilton College, F. P. Randall removed, in 1835, to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he read law in the office of Ellis Lewis, afterwards Chief Justice of the state for many years. In January, 1838, he was admitted to the bar. In April of the same year he removed to Fort Wayne, where he commenced practice. The next year he was appointed master in chancery by the Circuit Court. In 1840 he was elected school commissioner, the office at that time having control of all the schools and school lands of the county. Mr. Randall wrote the original charter of the city of Fort Wayne, which passed the Legislature without amendment. By direction of the city council, he has, at different times, prepared and published all of the ordinance books of the city from that time to the present. In 1847 he was elected to the state Senate from the district composed of the counties of Adams, Allen, Huntington, and Wells. Among the bills which he prepared and introduced was one authorizing the convention which formed the present state constitution. In 1856 he was appointed, by Governor Hammond, general of the Tenth Division of State Infantry. He was chosen presidential elector for that year, and voted for James Buchanan. In 1858 he was appointed, by Governor Willard, director of State-prison South, serving two years. In 1859 he was elected mayor of Fort Wayne. He has since been four times re-elected, and has served as mayor ten years. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Randall was married, in 1849, to Mary Jane Read, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. Her grandfather was a patriot soldier in the Revolution.



RAWLES, WILLIAMSON, a merchant and prominent citizen of Lima, Lagrange County, Indiana, was born December 29, 1829, in Marion County, Ohio, and is the fourth of a family of sixteen children, thirteen of whom are sons of James and Maria (Williamson) Rawles. They were farmers by occupation and natives of Ross County, Ohio, but of English descent. James Rawles was a man of more than ordinary ability and acquirements. In 1839 he moved with his family from Ohio to Lagrange County, Indiana, where he soon took a leading position. In 1843 he was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held until 1847. In the discharge of these duties he was industrious, energetic, and honest, winning for himself the respect and confidence alike of his political

friends and opponents. He died in 1853, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Williamson Rawles had but limited educational advantages. His only opportunities of education were those of the common district schools of those days. At the age of eighteen years he closed his school-going, but hard study and close application enabled him to gain enough instruction for business. After this he engaged as clerk with his uncle at Springfield, where he remained four years; in 1852 he entered the store at Lima as clerk for S. P. Williams, with whom he remained for three years, when he purchased the stock in trade, and commenced business on his own account, which he has continued uninterruptedly for twenty-five years, with increasing popularity as a citizen and business man. Few merchants are as extensively, or more favorably known in the commercial world than Mr. Rawles. He has been longer in the trade than any one else in Lagrange County, and he has won not only a financial success, but secured an enviable position in business. In all the transactions of life he is noted for the exact justice he shows in his intercourse with men. In his business matters he is prompt, energetic, and watchful, never engaging in any chimerical or speculative projects, preferring gradual and sure gains to taking uncertain chances for large ones. He is a man of sound judgment, seldom erring in matters of business. Mr. Rawles was once a Whig, and adhered to that party until 1854, when it lost its identity and was merged into the Republican organization. To that body he has since been allied. He is firm and uncompromising in the support of his political convictions. Mr. Rawles was elected by the Republican party in 1870 as the people's Representative in the state Legislature, serving for two years, and in the discharge of his duties was industrious and conscientious. He was one of the thirty-four members who resigned near the close of the session of 1871, leaving the House without a quorum, thus preventing the opposition from re-districting the state for corrupt party purposes. Mr. Rawles is an honored and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, of Lima, and has for many years officiated as one of its trustees. He is active in the Sabbath-schools and all other work of the Church, generous to its needs, and by his life's example contributing much to its advancement. He is a strong temperance man. April 26, 1855, Mr. Rawles was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Oakes, then of Noble County, Indiana, but a native of Albion, New York. She is a lady of ability and acquirements, and is a valued member of the Presbyterian Church, a devout Christian, and an earnest worker in all the calls of the Church. She is of pleasing presence. To her the duties of wife and mother are sacred. They have had four children, two sons and two daughters. Frank W. was born October 30, 1856. He completed his school-

ing at Wabash College, from which he graduated with distinguished honors, June, 1879. His thesis, delivered in the college May 4th, at the Baldwin Prize Exhibition—subject, "War and National Character"—was received with marked favor. He was awarded the second honors of the graduating class. He is now successfully filling the position of principal of the Lima schools, and from past and present success we bespeak for him a brilliant future. Lulu was born September 13, 1859. She is now an advanced student of the junior class in Clinton College, New York. Herbert W. was born January 22, 1862, and died February 18, 1864. Mary was born September 14, 1865; and Williamson, junior, November 18, 1869.

RERICK, MAJOR JOHN H., the editor and proprietor of the *Lagrange Standard*, was born February 4, 1830, near Dayton, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Lamb) Rerick, farmers by occupation, and natives, respectively, of the states of New York and Indiana. The mother was of English descent, and the father of German extraction. John, grandfather of Major Rerick, was a soldier, and fought and died in the service of his country, in the War of 1812 with England. His son Henry was a man of local prominence and acknowledged worth in the community, and an exemplary citizen and neighbor. He died in 1876, in the seventy-second year of his age. Major John H. Rerick in boyhood and early youth acquired his education in the common schools and at the academy at South Bend, Indiana. At the early age of fifteen he began teaching school winters, giving the rest of his time to farm labor and school attendance, until at the age of twenty he began life on his own account. He then spent a year in reading medicine, and lecturing on the outline method of instruction in geography. In 1851 he entered the Medical Department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated, March 1, 1853, when he went to Sumption Prairie, St. Joseph County, Indiana, where his father's family had previously removed. Here he commenced the practice of his profession, continuing there until the spring of 1854. December 2, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Green, of Sumption Prairie. The following spring he removed to Fort Wayne, and, during the cholera plague of the following season, was most active and efficient in the treatment of those stricken with the disease. Although a young physician, and in a new field of practice, he secured a favorable position, having met with gratifying success in the treatment of the epidemic and other cases coming under his care. His wife died, January 20, 1855, leaving an infant son, Louis, who was born the

6th of January. The following spring he removed to South Bend, where, on July 27, he lost his child. In the fall he went to Elkhart, and, in 1859, to Lagrange, where he continued until the opening of the War of the Rebellion. The Doctor was one of the first to engage in the recruiting service. He wrote the first enrollment paper, and enlisted, with the aid of others, the first soldiers in Lagrange. In August, 1861, he volunteered as a private in the 30th Regiment Indiana Infantry, but before its organization he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 44th Indiana Infantry. He proceeded with it to Calhoun, Kentucky, where, upon the forward movement of the army, the Doctor was left in charge of the sick at that post. He had three hundred and fifty invalid soldiers there without hospital accommodations, and was compelled to use barns, saloons, barns, and out-buildings, as shelter for his men. On the 1st of March, 1862, having sent such of the sick as had not sufficiently recovered for field duty to the United States Hospital, at Evansville, Indiana, he, with the convalescent, joined his command near Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, prior to the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in which he was engaged during the entire two days' conflict, notwithstanding a wound he received on the first day. For his gallantry and efficient services he was highly complimented by his superior officer. We subjoin an extract from the official report of the commander of the regiment during the engagement, Colonel H. B. Reed:

"Nor ought I to forget the bravery and devotion of Doctors Martin and Rerick—who were with their regiments at all times during the fight, caring for the wounded, exposed to the enemy's shot, and were both hit with balls—as illustrating the heated part of the action in which the regiment participated."

Colonel Reed says:

"During the fight of Sunday and Monday my regiment fired over one hundred and sixty rounds of cartridges at the enemy, and too high praise can not be given them."

The Doctor accompanied his regiment to Corinth; thence to Booneville; and then to Iuka, Mississippi, where he was taken sick and subsequently granted a furlough. After about one month spent at home he joined his command, at Battle Creek, Tennessee, after which the movements of the army were to Nashville and Louisville, Perryville, Eastern Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee, and Stone River, where he participated in the three days' fight, serving in the field. For two weeks thereafter he was on active duty in the general field hospital, where his health again gave way, and he was sent home February, 1863, as hopelessly ill. By the first of April he had so far recovered his health as to enable him to return. In October, 1863, he was made surgeon of his regiment, which was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga; and

to the Doctor's energy and judicious management is due the credit of the successful removal of his wounded from the field hospital, which all knew would soon be captured by the enemy. We extract the following personal notices from the official report of the engagement of Colonel S. A. Aldrich. He says:

"The ever-faithful Doctor Rerick followed his regiment from point to point, assisted by Doctor Carr, and I am pleased to say that no regiment has had better care for their wounded than the 44th Indiana in the army. He succeeded also in getting all our wounded men from the hospital, Sunday evening, before it was captured by the enemy."

He served at Chattanooga until the close of the war, and was continued on post duty there until September, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. In his professional life in the army he was marked for the attentive and conscientious discharge of his duties. Doctor Rerick is among the very few surgeons—if not the only surgeon in the state—who entered the war with their regiments, and with them, after four years of continued service, were mustered out. After his release from army life he returned to Lagrange, and, in company with Doctor E. G. White, resumed the practice of medicine, remaining until 1867, when he purchased the *Standard* press and business. Discontinuing his medical practice, he engaged in the publication of the *Standard* as editor. As a physician and surgeon he was skillful, successful, and popular with the people. He was active in the organization of the party in the district in 1856. While he has held positions of public honor and trust, it has been more through the desire of his friends than from his own wish. In 1868 he was elected by his party as clerk of the Circuit Court, a position he held by re-election for eight years. His administration as clerk was characterized by promptness, courtesy, and correctness. In 1869 he sold the *Standard* office, repurchasing it in 1872, and conducting it in connection with his clerkship until 1877, since which he has devoted his undivided time and energies to the interest of his paper and printing business, and by his ability and judicious management has made his publication an able and popular newspaper, well worthy the name it bears. As a writer he is ready, candid, forcible, and comprehensive, and as a public speaker he is earnest, logical, and convincing. The Major is one of the board of school trustees. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lagrange, of which he is a trustee, and is active and earnest in advocating temperance and other reforms. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows. May 1, 1856, he married Miss Mariannette Devor, of Elkhart, a lady of marked appearance and high personal attractions and endowments. She is a trusting Christian and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have three sons: Rowland H., born February 5, 1857; John D., born July 1,

1860; and Carl, born July 4, 1868. The Major is ever foremost with those engaged in the work of promoting the best temporal, moral, and educational growth of society, and is regarded by all as one of the substantial and leading men of Lagrange County. He is one of the founders of the Island Park Assembly, located at Rome City, Indiana, a society organized for the purpose of social, literary, and religious culture, of which the Major is president and an active and influential member. He is a true type of the successful self-made men of Indiana, indebted to self-effort for his education and position in life.

ROBERTSON, COLONEL ROBERT S., lawyer, of Fort Wayne, was born April 16, 1839, in North Argyle, Washington County, New York, where his father, Nicholas Robertson, was born, and still resides. He was educated at Argyle Academy, in the midst of home influences and that strict Scotch Presbyterian element which was introduced into that section of the country in 1764 by the Duke of Argyle. In 1859 he commenced the study of law with Hon. James Gibson at Salem, New York, and continued his studies during 1860 in New York City under Hon. Charles Cray, the author of a work on "Special Proceedings." He was admitted to the bar in November, 1860, his examination being conducted in open court by Hons. J. W. Edmonds, E. S. Benedict, and M. S. Bidwell, Judges Josiah Sutherland, Henry Hogeboom, and B. W. Bonney presiding. He then located at Whitehall, New York, where he practiced law until the spring of 1861, when, feeling it his duty to aid the government in suppressing the Rebellion, he undertook to raise a company for the army. The recruits, as fast as enlisted, were placed in barracks at Albany, where an order was received to consolidate all parts of companies and regiments and forward them at once to Washington. Under this order his men were assigned to Company I, 93d New York Volunteers. They, however, refused to go unless Robertson went with them. Rather than desert the men he had enlisted, he at once entered the service as a private, but was made orderly sergeant of his company, and in that capacity went to the front. In April, 1861, he was made second lieutenant. His regiment being on duty as guard for army headquarters, he soon grew tired of the inactivity, and accepted the position that was tendered him as aide on the staff of General N. A. Miles, who was commanding one of the fighting brigades in the First Division, Second Corps. While on this duty he was twice wounded in battle: once in the charge at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, when a musket ball was flattened on his knee; and, again, on the 30th of May, 1864, at Tolopotomy Creek, where he



W. L. Robertson.

was shot from his horse in a charge, the ball passing through his abdomen from the front of the right hip to the back of the left, at which time he was reported among the mortally wounded. Possessing a strong constitution and temperate habits, he recovered sufficiently to go to the front, before Petersburg, in the fall of 1864. His wound breaking out afresh, he was discharged September 3, 1864, "for disability from wounds received in action." For these services he was the recipient of two brevet commissions: one was from the President of the United States, conferring the rank of captain; the other being that of colonel, conferred by the Governor of New York, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania and Topotomoy Creek." During the two years following his retirement from the army, Colonel Robertson was located in Washington, where he practiced law. He was married, July 19, 1865, at Whitehall, New York, to Elizabeth H. Miller. In 1866 he located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he and his family now reside. In 1867 he was elected city attorney of that place, a position which he held two years. In 1868 he was Republican candidate for state Senator for Allen and Adams Counties. In 1871 he was appointed register in bankruptcy and also United States commissioner. He resigned the position of register in 1875, and has never since held office. At the Republican State Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on February 22, 1876, Colonel Robertson was nominated by acclamation for the office of Lieutenant-governor. This nomination was entirely unsought for on his part, he having no intimation that his name was to be used for any office before the convention until a few days previous. The Republican ticket was, however, defeated. Colonel Robertson is a good speaker, and possesses excellent legal attainments. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a delegate member of "Le Congrès International des Américanistes," and also member of the Indiana State Archeological Association. His family consists of a wife and five children. The Colonel is a man somewhat above the medium size, of commanding appearance, and is well calculated to make friends wherever he goes.

ROBINSON, HENRY HARRISON, LL. B., of Fort Wayne, second son of the late Hon. James H. Robinson, was born February 2, 1841, in Newark, New Jersey. He passed three years at Princeton College, leaving in 1861, at the commencement of the senior year, to enter the service with the 55th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Chicago with the class of 1865, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois the same year. He first

practiced his profession in Wisconsin, where he passed two years. Upon his return to Fort Wayne in 1867, he engaged in the boot and shoe business with his father on the present site of the Robinson House. On the 4th of July, 1868, he delivered an oration of striking merit, which was published, at the request of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic; and the following fall he was one of the two Republican nominees for state Representative, braving the majority of over two thousand in the "banner Democratic county" of the state. He made an active canvass and uncommonly strong speeches. In 1869 he was reading clerk of the House, at Indianapolis, being considered the best it ever had, and over the *nom de plume* of "Harrison" wrote popular letters to the *Fort Wayne Gazette*. He was so acceptable as to have received the indorsement of the state officers and Republican members of the Senate and House for the secretaryship of one of the territories. He was discouraged, however, by the host of applicants under Grant's first administration, and withheld the presentation of his papers. From 1870 to 1872 he published the *Wabash Republican*, one of the largest and ablest weeklies in Indiana. At the November term of the Federal Court for the District of Indiana, Mr. Robinson was appointed a United States commissioner, and served in that honorable capacity until his return to Fort Wayne. In the fall of the latter year he was the Liberal nominee for the House of Representatives. He made an admirable campaign in Wabash County, working against a heavy majority for what he deemed the better cause. In 1873 he returned from Wabash to Fort Wayne, and engaged in the practice of law and literary pursuits, being at one time editor of the *Fort Wayne Gazette*. On the 22d of February, 1874, he addressed an open letter to Hon. James M. Tyner, member of Congress, afterwards Postmaster-general, on the unconstitutional increase of the President's pay under the notorious "salary-grab" act. He afterwards embodied the substance of it in a petition to Congress, which was presented in the House of Representatives by Judge Holman and in the Senate by Hon. Carl Schurz. The argument had a very wide circulation, and won high praise. Its estimate by leading men in Congress, where it produced a decided impression, may be seen by the following extract from a private letter from Mr. Tyner:

"General Garfield spoke of it as an interesting letter, and Speaker Blaine says it is exceedingly ingenious and able. It will be gratifying to you to know that so able gentlemen as these have read the letter so carefully as to be interested in it, a result that rarely comes out of volunteer opinions."

Judge Holman, in a private letter to Mr. Robinson, said:

"It is the only compact and conclusive argument upon the subject; and, for one, I thank you for pre-

senting the question so clearly and forcibly to the country."

The fact that the petition was allowed to sleep in the pigeon-holes of Congress does not impair the validity of its conclusions nor detract from the patriotic courage which prompted it. On the 16th of March, 1874, the day of the funeral of Senator Charles Sumner, Mr. Robinson supported a motion of respect to his memory before the Hon. Robert Lowry, of the Allen County Circuit Court, which accomplished the object sought, and added much to his reputation as an orator. The eloquent tribute was as follows:

"May it please your Honor: In view of the nation's loss of Charles Sumner, and of the hour when his remains are consigned to the hallowed soil of Massachusetts, would it not be eminently proper for the court to adjourn? The illustrious pupil of Story and Greenleaf, who traced jurisprudence to its sources, distant, dim, and deep; who lectured at Harvard with the grace and power of the scholarly athlete, and the rare culture that flowered from foreign research and association; who, as a distinguished guest, was invited to sit upon the benches of Westminster Hall, and upon the platforms of the Sorbonne and the College of France; who edited the *American Jurist*, and reported the decisions of the United States Circuit Court, first in district as in fame; who published an edition of Vesey's voluminous 'Chancery Reports,' with conspicuous ability, and took a high rank at the exacting bar of Boston—an American lawyer with such a career before the age of thirty-five, and with an orbit so brilliant since, deserves at least such a mark of our respect. Let it not be said, that in Indiana, where adult male citizenship and certified moral character admit one to a learned profession, there was not a court to recognize that the basis of his grand achievements was the science of the law. He became a Senator at the age of forty, and he has more than succeeded Mr. Webster. The tender and universal grief of the land—akin to that which freighted the bier of Lincoln, of Greeley, and of Chase—attests the twenty-three years of matchless service that have followed. Ill can the Congress and the country spare Charles Sumner. He loomed a pyramid in the broad waste of statesmanship, and he has left no peer with such heroic figure to grace the first centenary of our national freedom. He was the most accomplished American in public life, and the foremost champion of human rights. To pay meet tribute to the memory of such a man, lawyer, orator, patriot, statesman, philanthropist, pure, earnest, and great, I move, your Honor, the adjournment of the court."

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Robinson received several votes in the independent convention of the Twelfth District for Congress, although he had explicitly declined to be a candidate, in the following characteristic note to the Fort Wayne *Journal*, which appeared in that issue on the 19th of September, 1874: "A seat in Congress from this important district implies broad qualifications, which I am not disposed to claim by any apparent candidacy; nor am I eager for a nomination from any source to oppose a gentleman whose political advantage is figured by thousands of votes. I am neither vain

enough to esteem myself equal to what a member of Congress should be, nor so visionary as to regard my choice as an independent candidate within the limits of probability. I take occasion, however, to make a cordial and public return for the manner in which you volunteered to name me in your last issue, and to add my tender of service (whatever it may be) for the honest and perpetual rule of the people." As a mark of public favor he soon after received the nomination of prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit composed of the counties of Allen and Whitley, upon the people's ticket, which was defeated by the vote of Allen, the "banner Democratic county" of the state. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Robinson was a member of the famous editorial excursion to Arkansas. He represented the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, and wrote a series of attractive letters, filling, in all, eighteen columns of that paper, which were highly appreciated and widely copied. He is esteemed in Arkansas as having given a fuller and juster summary of its varied interests than any other visitor. Mr. Robinson responded to the welcome to the editorial party at Little Rock, and was a frequent spokesman during their five days' excursion. February 1, 1876, Mr. Robinson closed his law office to enter upon his duties as manager of the Robinson House, in which position he has remained ever since, winning golden opinions from the traveling public.

ROBINSON, JAMES HERVEY, late of Fort Wayne, was born near Morristown, New Jersey, January 31, 1802. His immediate ancestors had lived in New Jersey for more than a century—indeed he was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Robinson, the noted pastor of the Pilgrims. When sixteen years of age, he went to Newark, where he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He was industrious and frugal, and when quite young formed a partnership with Caleb B. Shipman, wholesale boot, shoe, and leather dealer in Newark. Their business rapidly extended until the firm of Shipman, Robinson & Co. was one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. They had an exceptionally large Southern trade, which was attended to by Mr. Robinson, who traveled through that rough country by stage and steamboat, before the days of railroads. He retired from that business at the age of thirty-five, having been very successful. He then built for himself a handsome residence in Newark, now owned by ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward. His means were invested in various enterprises, and in the great panic of 1837 he lost most of his possessions. He then engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business in New York City until 1843, when he removed to Fort Wayne, and purchased the tan-yards at the head of Columbia Street, on



James H. Robinson.

the site of the present Robinson House. For some years he carried on the business of tanner and currier, and then engaged in the boot and shoe trade, erecting the large buildings which have since been converted into a hotel. His establishment was an extensive one, and, being the pioneer wholesale merchant of Fort Wayne, he was very successful. About 1868 he retired to enjoy the fruits of a busy and industrious life. In 1872 the property was converted into a hotel, which was from time to time extended and improved, so that to-day it is the most commodious as well as the most popular hotel in the city. Early in 1876 he was compelled by circumstances to assume the control of his hotel, where he resided until his death, which occurred very suddenly, on the evening of May 2, 1878, at the ripe age of seventy-six years. Mr. Robinson, although not a politician, took a deep interest in public affairs. He was chosen, by his fellow-citizens of Newark, a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1840, and again in 1842, serving two terms, with credit to himself and to his constituency. He was leader of the Whig majority in that body, and was nominated by them for speaker, but with characteristic modesty declined the honor. Governor Pennington was also a resident of Newark, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Robinson. He took occasion to say publicly, during what was known as the "Great Seal" controversy, "Mr. Robinson, New Jersey has reason to be proud of you." Mr. Robinson enjoyed the personal friendship of Theodore Frelinghuysen, Samuel L. Southard, and others equally distinguished. It is an interesting fact that, while a member of the Legislature, Mr. Robinson was a room-mate of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, the famous Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who was then a young lawyer of Newark, and acting as correspondent, at Trenton (the capital), of the *Newark Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Robinson acted with the Republican party from its organization. During his residence in Fort Wayne he never aspired to any political position. He was frequently solicited by his friends in both parties to be a candidate for mayor, but always refused to allow his name to be used in that connection. He was twice married—the first time, in 1822, to Miss Mary Crane, of Newark, New Jersey. The fruits of this union were four children, three of whom died in childhood, and the other at the age of eighteen. Mrs. Robinson died in the latter part of 1835, in Savannah, Georgia. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Robinson was again married, in Newark, New Jersey, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Hon. Obadiah Meeker, of Essex County, New Jersey, who survives him—having been his devoted companion for forty-one years. Their union was blessed with two sons: James H., junior, of Chicago; and Henry H., present proprietor of the Robinson House, at Fort Wayne. Mr. Robinson identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church when he settled in Fort Wayne, and became a ruling elder.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Beecher, Mr. Robinson was connected with the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. When Mr. Beecher left Fort Wayne, Mr. Robinson resumed his relations with the First Church, of which he was afterwards an active and faithful member. The pastor of the Church at the time of his death paid this tribute to his exemplary life: "He was a man of strong convictions and positive opinions, and although in following his convictions he sometimes differed from his brethren, yet no one could ever question his integrity of purpose. The uprightness and purity of his character commanded the respect, not only of his brethren, but of all who knew him. Noble and princely in his personal appearance, there seemed to one at first acquaintance a certain severity of character, which, upon a nearer view, was seen to dissolve in the benevolence, gentleness, and tenderness of a beautiful Christian spirit. He was especially gifted in prayer, and the gift came from the fact that he was a constant and diligent student of the Word of God, and spent much time in the contemplation of Divine things. He took delight in the contemplation of the Divine character and attributes; and the great truths and facts of redemption. His natural modesty and the unobtrusiveness of his piety prevented all display of his inner life. Another marked characteristic was his humble and cheerful acquiescence in the will of God. Though he passed through deep trials in his life, yet he never questioned the righteousness and the grace of God. He was an intelligent Christian. He not only believed but knew whom, what, and why he believed. He was also an intelligent Presbyterian, well acquainted with the doctrines and policy of the Church he loved. The Sabbath to him was a delight. Until within the last year, when infirmities of age began to hinder, he was always in his place in the sanctuary, morning and evening. The rest of the day was spent in private devotion, meditating on God and God's word, and Christ and his redemption. He leaves behind the memory of an example of an upright, pure, intelligent, strong, yet unobtrusive, Christian character, which even the world is bound to respect." Mr. Robinson led a singularly pure and blameless life. His integrity was unblemished and his habits irrepachable. He was a man of sagacity and intellect, possessing a large fund of useful information, gained by a long course of reading, reflection, and observation. His temper was mild and amiable, and he bore the smiles and frowns of fortune with unvarying equanimity. Very domestic in his tastes, he mingled little with men; but he had no enemies, and no person in the community enjoyed a larger share of popular esteem. He was a remarkably well preserved man, of fine appearance, stately carriage, and dignified and polished address—in fact, "a gentleman of the old school." The

accompanying portrait represents him at the age of sixty. During the last fifteen years of his life he wore a full beard (except on the upper lip), which gave a mellow and patriarchal expression to his vigorous face. His death, from heart disease, startled the community. He had complained of restlessness for a few days, but there was no premonition of the sudden change which ended his useful life. His loss was felt as a public calamity, and his funeral was marked with expressions of universal respect and sympathy. His remains were taken to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and now rest in beautiful Evergreen Cemetery.

RALSTON, SAMUEL W., a merchant, of Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born December 12, 1807, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Robert and Jane (Woodburn) Ralston, who were of Scotch descent, and natives of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. When seven years of age he removed, with his father's family, from Washington County, Pennsylvania, to Richland County, Ohio, at that time an almost unbroken wilderness, with no opportunities for educational instruction. Consequently, the boy Samuel was deprived of such advantages. In 1817, however, a district school was organized, which he attended during three winter terms, the remainder of his time being devoted to hard work on his father's farm. In 1823, when he was sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed for three years to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. He afterwards continued the business as contractor and employer. In 1842 he removed to Indiana, and located in Auburn, De Kalb County, where he resumed his former vocation as a joiner. In 1844 he engaged for two years in mercantile business, opening a store of general supplies. Having been elected sheriff of the county, in 1846, Mr. Ralston closed up his business, and devoted himself to the duties of his office. In 1848 he was re-elected to the same office, serving four years. In 1850 he was elected by his party county treasurer for three years. In 1853 he resumed his mercantile business, continuing it until 1856, when he was again elected sheriff, being re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he again resumed his former business, which he has conducted uninterruptedly to the present time, with marked success. In his business Mr. Ralston is prompt and methodical; not given to speculation, being satisfied with gradual but sure gains; in short, possesses those correct business principles which generally insure success. He is a pronounced Democrat, having been reared in the old Jackson school of politics. He gave his first vote, in 1828, for Andrew Jackson as president. In his official positions he was energetic, and conscientiously discharged his

duties. Mr. Ralston has been actively interested in the prosperity of his town for many years. He is a liberal contributor to and an attendant upon the First Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. He was married, January 30, 1834, to Eliza Jane Brink, of Plymouth, Richland County, Ohio, a lady of more than ordinary excellence of character. They have had four children, two daughters and two sons, three of whom are living. Mr. Ralston is now seventy-three years old, but remarkably well preserved both mentally and physically. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and well deserves a place among the records of self-made men of Indiana.

ROSE, JAMES E., a lawyer, of Auburn, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born December 22, 1832, in Mecca, Trumbull County, Ohio. His parents, John and Sarah (Coats) Rose, were of English descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812, having been in the command of General Hull at the surrender of the United States forces to the British, at Detroit. James removed with his father's family from Ohio to De Kalb County, Indiana, when only four years of age, and thus became early acquainted with the hardships of pioneer life. His early instruction was mostly given to him by his mother and elder brother. Between the age of twelve and nineteen, however, he succeeded, by means of hard study in the district schools, in acquiring sufficient knowledge to enter the Wesleyan University at Leoni, Michigan, where he remained for six summer terms, teaching school during the winter. In 1857 he returned to De Kalb County and engaged in farming, teaching school through the winter months. In October, 1862, he removed to Auburn, and accepted the position of principal of the union school, remaining there until the spring of 1863, when he entered the office of J. B. Morrison as a law student, for one year. He then removed to Butler, and practiced law in partnership with Hon. E. W. Fosdick. In the spring of 1870 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Rose continued the practice alone. He subsequently removed to Auburn, where, in July, 1873, he formed a law partnership with Hon. E. D. Hartman. This relation still exists, and the firm of Rose & Hartman is well and favorably known; indeed it stands among the first in Northern Indiana, and controls a large and lucrative practice. As a lawyer Mr. Rose occupies a distinguished position. As an effective speaker before the court or jury he has no superior in the county, for he expresses himself with an earnestness that is convincing. Mr. Rose is an uncompromising Republican, liberal with both time and money in the service of his party. He is not an aspirant for office, preferring his more genial and lucrative profession

to the uncertainty and strife of public places. In 1876 he was named for the position of Circuit Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial District, but was defeated. Mr. Rose is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church of Auburn, and is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having attained the Knight Templar Degree. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and of all reforms tending to promote the material and moral interests of the community in which he lives. He was married, May 27, 1858, to Miss Mary J. Moss, of Leoni, Michigan, who died February 5, 1872, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter. He was again married, May 26, 1872, to Miss Ellen D. Aldrich, of Butler, De Kalb County, Indiana, who died March 20, 1873. September 28 he married Miss Mary F. Nimmons, of Butler. Mr. Rose is now in the prime of life and gives promise of many more years of usefulness.

ROSE, SOLOMON, a prominent citizen, and a leading merchant and produce dealer, of Lagrange, Indiana, was born November 2, 1833, in Naumburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany. His parents, Isaac and Eliza (Blum) Rose, were also natives of Germany, and of Hebrew ancestry. Isaac, the father of Solomon, was, in his life-time, engaged in mercantile affairs, and died when his son was a small child. Solomon, during his early boyhood and youth, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of Germany. At fourteen years he had acquired a good practical education. At that age he abandoned school and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained for three years. In 1850, unaccompanied by relatives or friends, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. He proceeded to Little Falls and engaged as bookkeeper in a store, remaining for about one year, when he went to Plattsburg, New York, where he resumed book-keeping for the same length of time, continuing it for a year in Worcester, Massachusetts. Subsequently, in 1853, he came to Indiana and located at Laporte, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Lagrange, and engaged in selling goods on his own account. He has since remained there, as a business man steadily growing in popularity with the public, and his sales rapidly increasing in magnitude and extent. In 1865 he associated his brother Silas with him in business. Upon the completion of the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad, he constructed the grain elevator at Lagrange—the first one built on the line of the road—engaging extensively as a dealer in grain, and always affording a ready and favorable market for all cereals, wool, etc. This, with its rich and productive surrounding country, is regarded as one of the most desirable

and extensive markets in Northern Indiana. Among the valuable business improvements of Lagrange is the magnificent brick block he has built on the corner of Detroit and Spring Streets, which is constructed in the most substantial and approved manner, supplied with all the modern appliances of an extensive city store, and thoroughly stocked with a full assortment of carpets, boots and shoes, cloths, ready-made garments, and all the varieties of goods to be found in a first-class city establishment of the kind. Here the Rose Brothers are doing an extensive and lucrative business, and, in connection with their large grain trade, take the lead among the active business men of the county of Lagrange. In 1874 Mr. Solomon Rose, with others, organized the First National Bank of Lagrange, of which he was elected a director and vice-president, a position he filled for three years, when he was chosen its president, since holding the office. Probably no man in the town of Lagrange, or in the county, occupies a better position as an active business man than Mr. Rose. He is extensively and favorably known in the business centers of his own state, as well as in the commercial marts of the country. In his business ventures his financial success has been marked. He has acquired an ample competence, and is, with perhaps one exception, the largest tax-payer in the town of Lagrange. In politics Mr. Rose is conservative, but in national questions usually sympathizes with the Democratic party. He is never obtrusive with his political views, and is tolerant of the opinions of others not in accordance with his own. When his support is given at local elections, it is generally for men rather than for party. Mr. Rose is an honored member of the Hebrew Church, with which he has been associated from childhood. He was married, April 10, 1861, to Miss Caroline Myer, then a resident of New York City, but a native of Wurtzburg, Bavaria, Germany, who possesses education, intelligence, and personal attractions. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mr. Rose is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, a kind and liberal husband, and an indulgent and considerate parent. He is a man of strong domestic habits. As a citizen and business man he is respected and thoroughly believed in by his neighbors and acquaintances. Mr. Rose began life, if not in the field of adversity, at least unaided, and dependent wholly upon self-effort. His capital consisted of a full share of brain power, energy, and an inbred determination to succeed among men. Possessing a strong appreciation of the value of integrity and justice and well defined purity of purpose, it has won for him an enviable distinction in the business circles of the country rarely attained by a man of his age. He is now in the prime of manhood, with his position assured in business.

SCHMITZ, DOCTOR CHARLES A., a retired physician, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was born November 24, 1809, in Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany.

He received his medical education in his native land. He emigrated to the United States in 1836, and located at Philadelphia, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1838 he removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, which was then a mere trading-post. In his new and contracted field of labor, he prepared and dispensed his prescriptions with his own hands. As Fort Wayne increased in population and importance, Doctor Schmitz's practice enlarged in proportion. Although a strong and energetic man, his arduous and successful labors for many years undermined his health, and in 1872 he was obliged to publicly announce his retirement from the active duties of his profession. The much-needed rest which he craved has been denied him, as his counsel and advice are much sought after, and he gives attention to the care of his large property. Doctor Schmitz was married, in September, 1840, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Henrica Lans, a native of Lingen, Hanover, Germany. He is the father of three children: one son, Charles F. Schmitz, Lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, and two daughters, both of whom are married. He has never sought or held a political office, being devoted to his profession. He has affiliated with the Republican party from its birth. Removing to Fort Wayne in its infancy, he has witnessed its steady growth for forty years, and is now one of the few survivors of the sturdy, hard-working, honest Germans who have fostered the development of the straggling village to the prosperous city of to-day.



STOUGH, SOLOMON, physician and surgeon, of Waterloo, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born February 14, 1820, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His parents, Samuel and Susan (Kinsely) Stough, were natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The maternal parent was of Scotch descent, and the father of German extraction. The ancestor of this family in America was John Stough. He landed at Plymouth about the year 1740, and located somewhere in the state of Vermont. Samuel Stough was a man of marked ability, and always leader in the communities where he lived. He was born in 1790, and is now in his ninetyeth year of age, and in the full possession of his faculties. His mind is strong and active and his memory fresh and retentive. He practiced his profession of medicine for over half a century, retiring many years since on an ample competence, although in the full enjoyment of his physical powers. He now at his advanced age exhibits much of that activity which characterized him forty years ago. Solomon, the subject

of this sketch, enjoyed good common district school advantages, until at the age of sixteen years his father moved with the family to Gambier, for the purpose of giving the children the benefit of attendance at Kenyon College, which Solomon attended for three years. When at the age of nineteen he went to Mt. Vernon, and began to read medicine in the office and under the instructions of Doctors Russell and Thompson, with whom he remained for about two years. In 1841 he entered the office of Doctor Hattic, of Bucyrus, Ohio, with whom he remained until 1843. He began the practice of medicine near Gambier, remaining until the fall of 1844, when he attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. In the spring of 1845 he came to Indiana and located in Troy Township, De Kalb County, resuming the practice of his profession. As soon as his finances would permit, soon after, he bought a tract of forty acres of timber land, which he improved and subsequently added to, until there are now about three thousand acres in all. Hiring his farm work done he devoted his own time to his profession. Doctor Stough remained upon the place for about fifteen years, having made both his profession and farming a success. His was regarded as the model farm of the neighborhood for its thorough tillage, modern implements, and superior stock, while he had won for himself in the practice of his profession a reputation much more than local. In 1860 Doctor Stough removed to Waterloo, and is still engaged in practice, with increasing popularity, and is in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative business. Doctor Stough stands at the head of the physicians in this part of the state. He is a man with a full and well-balanced brain, good sense, and sound judgment, coupled with quick perceptions and a thorough devotion to science. As a surgeon Doctor Stough has always met with good success, fully understanding the principles and being also a skillful operator. But his chief merit lies in the practice of physic. His heart is sympathetic, and he is always quiet in the sick-room. He is an excellent family physician, and enjoys in a marked degree from his numerous patrons that confidence which should rightfully be his. As he struggled for his own advancement in a field of adversity, his feelings are drawn out towards those to whom fortune has been more sparing in her favor. His manner is kind and genial to those in straitened circumstances. It is his wont to extend his services to the poor and friendless, from whom no compensation can be expected. Doctor Stough has pursued his practice in this and adjoining counties from the beginning of its settlement, suffering the hardships and privations cheerfully and uncomplainingly, pursuing his way through the forest by trails, and many times by the aid of the blazed trees, across unbridged rivers and through almost impassable sloughs and swamps. On

several occasions he has, at the approach of darkness, lost his path, and been compelled to lie in the woods all night. This exposure has made sad inroads upon his iron constitution. The Doctor is not a member of any Church, although essentially orthodox in sentiment. He is a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian Church, which he attends, and of which his wife is a member. He gives generously to the support of all religious organizations. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics he sympathizes with the Republican party, and earnestly supports its men and measures, but is on good terms with those who believe otherwise. He was married, August 26, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Wood. She died January 22, 1862, the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom survive. He was again married, May 5, 1863, to Elizabeth Corkner, of Toledo, Ohio, by whom he has two sons and one daughter.



TABER, FREEMAN, a prominent citizen, miller, and lumber-dealer, of Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, was born September 15, 1824, in Starksborough, Addison County, Vermont, and is the fourth child and third son of a family of eight children of Thomas and Miriam (Worth) Taber, natives of Vermont, and farmers by occupation. Both were of English ancestry. The first of the family in this country was Philip Taber, who emigrated from England to America, accompanied by his two brothers, about the year 1630. One settled in Tiverton and one in New Jersey. Philip was admitted to citizenship at Boston, Massachusetts, March 14, 1634. In 1639 he was chosen a deputy from the town of Yarmouth to the first representative assembly held in the old colony of Plymouth, and was re-elected to the same office in 1640. Thomas, born 1740, was grandfather to Freeman Taber, and father of Thomas, junior, who was born October 17, 1796, the youngest of a family of fourteen children. He settled in Starksborough in 1818, whence he removed to Marion County, Ohio, in 1836, dying there May 12, 1843, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Freeman Taber attended the common schools until twelve years of age. His father's family removed in 1836 to Marion County, Ohio, at that time almost an unbroken forest. Educational advantages were extremely limited, being derived from an irregular winter's attendance in a log-cabin built for the purpose, with one log left out on three sides. The apertures were closed by small panes of window-glass, which served to light the interior. Freeman being the oldest of the boys at home, and his father an invalid, he was at the age of sixteen obliged to abandon school and devote his time and energies to the farm. He remained until his majority. He then went to select school for about four months, which

closed his attendance. During this time he had acquired a good practical education, and cultivated habits of industry and application which have served him well through life. The next two years he was employed in chopping wood, afterwards working as a joiner and cabinet-maker; and in 1848 he engaged in the foundry business at Mount Gilead, Ohio, which he soon sold. He then built a saw-mill, buying and selling lumber for about three years. He closed his business in 1853 and removed to Iowa, and located on a prairie farm about three miles from Muscatine. Two years after, he disposed of this, and, after investing a portion of the proceeds in the purchase of a tract of eleven hundred and twenty acres of wild land, returned to Mount Gilead. In 1857 he removed to Indiana, and located in Noble County, Wayne Township, in what was then a hamlet, but is now the city of Kendallville, where he constructed a grist-mill, which he operated for four years. Afterwards he was engaged in business at Lisbon for two years, then returning to Kendallville, and building the saw and grist mill which he has since operated and now owns. In the mean time Mr. Taber, in connection with his brother, Horace Taber, constructed other saw-mills, and engaged for many years extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Mr. Taber's general knowledge of the business, his good judgment and judicious management, have assured a financial success. He has acquired a handsome competence. He has never engaged in wild speculative projects, preferring to keep his affairs in hand, and being content with gradual gains. Mr. Taber is regarded by all as one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Kendallville. In 1863 Mr. Taber was chosen town school trustee, and was active and foremost in advocating and pushing forward the construction of the city's magnificent temple of learning; and much is due to his sagacity, energy, and management for its successful completion. It is among the best public buildings of Northern Indiana for capacity, arrangement, and architectural beauty, design and finish, and is a source of pleasure and pride to all good citizens of the city, being a monument to the liberality and educational enterprise of Kendallville. Mr. Taber is in strong sympathy with the Republican party, by which he was elected, in the fall of 1868, to represent his district in the Indiana state Legislature. He served during both the regular and special sessions of the term, and in the discharge of his duties was able, industrious, and conscientious. He also served in the city council in 1871-72, and in 1876 was again elected to the office of trustee of public schools, which position he still holds, and is one of the commissioners of the city cemetery. During his residence in Kendallville he has filled other minor positions of honor and trust. Although naturally a gentleman of retiring disposition, he by common consent holds the position among his

neighbors and friends of leader in both business and political life. He is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Kendallville. In religion he may be regarded as unorthodox, but is a firm believer in the divinity of the Creator, and that it is man's duty and privilege to worship God. He was married, September 14, 1848, to Rosaline A. Bingham, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, a lady of pleasing appearance, whose natural endowments, personal attainments, and warm-hearted and generous sympathies have won her a high place in the esteem of the community. She is a wife who has uncomplainingly and cheerfully shared with her life's partner all the toils, hardships, and privations of years of pioneer experience. She is a thorough mistress of her household, and a mother who wins both the respect and esteem of her children. They have four children, all living. Pliny C. was born May 22, 1850. Lelia A., born August 4, 1853, after graduating at the high school in Kendallville, entered as a student, at the age of eighteen, the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which she graduated with credit in June, 1875, and is now a resident of Ann Arbor, and the wife of B. C. Burt, who was also a member of the graduating class. Ida E. was born September 25, 1856; and Homer H., May 1, 1865. Mr. Taber in personal appearance is tall, and stands erect. His presence is dignified but courteous. He is a true type of the successful self-made man of Indiana, beginning life's battle without other means than industry, energy, and integrity, and wholly dependent upon self-effort. None better merit the position he has won for himself than does Freeman Taber. He is now in the prime of manhood.



TAYLOR, EDWARD H., a retired farmer, and a prominent citizen of Waterloo, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born December 19, 1818, in Lawrence Township, Stark County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Margaret (Shafer) Taylor. They were natives respectively of England and Pennsylvania. His mother was of German descent. Her ancestors, some generations before, emigrated from Germany to America, and settled in the state of Pennsylvania. The father of Edward came to this country when but two years old, arriving in 1789, the family locating in Pennsylvania, where they engaged in farming. John, the father of Edward, received in boyhood and youth a good and thorough common school education, and during his active life was a man of marked influence. He was by trade a carpenter and joiner, but chiefly followed the business of farmer, pursuing the latter as a regular occupation and mechanical work as an incidental one. He subsequently gave up his trade, and, in connection with his agricultural labors, officiated for twenty succes-

sive years as Justice of the Peace, holding his office by election of the people, who acknowledged his fitness by continuing him in the position for so long a time. He was also a licensed local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and engaged in the work of the gospel as a preacher for many years. He died November 10, 1870. His son, Edward H. Taylor, enjoyed in early life limited educational advantages, working on the farm, and attending district school winters, until the age of sixteen. Two years afterwards he moved, with his parents, from Stark to Summit County, where he went to a select school for about two years. Arriving at his majority, he engaged in teaching school for four winters, three of them in Stark County, where he taught in the same district in which he had received the most of his education, each summer assisting his father in his farm work. As a teacher Mr. Taylor was successful. He was orderly, systematic, and thorough yet discreet in his discipline. His untiring interest in the advancement of his scholars, his familiarity with the branches taught, and, above all, his correct example, combined to win the applause of the judicious. Having previously married, he, in 1843, purchased a portion of his father's farm, consisting of fifty acres, upon which he erected the necessary buildings, and began housekeeping and farming on his own account, but giving instruction in the winters of the two following years. This he continued until 1847, when he sold out and removed to Indiana, locating in Franklin Township, De Kalb County, where he bought eighty acres of wild land, subsequently increasing it to about two hundred, which he set about clearing and tilling, giving to the labor his undivided time (only excepting three months in which he taught school, during the first winter of his arrival in this county). He continued on his farm until 1876, when he disposed of it and moved to Waterloo, and in connection with John and Lewis Matson engaged in the agricultural implement business. But, owing to poor health, he soon sold out, and has ever since given his attention to looking after his investments, and in arranging and beautifying his already handsome home. His success in farming has always been gratifying, as it has resulted in his acquiring a handsome competence. His generous liberality has well provided for his two surviving daughters, still leaving a sufficiency for the support of himself and wife. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and uncompromising in his political convictions. He gives an earnest support to his party. When put by his friends in nomination for office, he prefers victory to defeat, as is natural. He always polls a greater vote than his ticket, but unfortunately, living in a Democratic district, could not in all cases overcome the strength of the opposition. Mr. Taylor has served his township as trustee for two years, and also for assessor for four

years. He was postmaster at Taylor's Corner for a few years, always discharging the duties industriously and conscientiously, and commanding alike the confidence of his political friends and opponents. In 1857 he was placed in nomination for county treasurer, and again, in 1859, he was the party nominee for county clerk, but in both cases, notwithstanding he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by a few votes. In 1874 he was the Republican candidate for state Representative for his district, leading his regular ticket by seventy, and was elected by four majority, but the returning officer from Troy Township so changed the poll-list, before making his return, as to elect his opponent by one vote. In the face of an opposition majority in the house, he refused to go through the farce of a contested trial. In religious matters Mr. Taylor is unorthodox. He always gives liberally of his means to the support of all Church organizations. Mr. Taylor is a leader in the work of temperance and other reforms. He is a man whose character stands above reproach, and is an exemplary citizen, a kind and considerate friend and neighbor, and is respected and trusted by all. The privations of a pioneer's life have made some inroads upon him physically, yet his correct habits and enduring constitution enable him still to retain his strength. He was married, June 8, 1843, to Elizabeth Smith, of Akron, Ohio. They have had six children, four of whom died in infancy, two daughters surviving: Frances A., born January 1, 1848; Florence E., born May 3, 1853.

TRENTMAN, BERNARD, deceased, formerly of the firm of B. Trentman & Sons, wholesale grocers, of Fort Wayne, was born July, 1816, in Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany. He acquired his education in the common schools of Germany. When about twenty-two years of age he emigrated to the United States, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. He worked as a laborer on the Jeffersonville and Madison Railroad about two years, and in 1840 removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he secured a situation in the city mills. Soon after this he embarked in the retail grocery business, which, proving successful, he gradually added to his stock, and in a few years had an extensive trade. In 1865 he admitted his son, August C. Trentman, into partnership, continuing in the same line, in connection with the milling business, for several years. On March 19, 1874, Mr. Trentman, senior, died, his son, above mentioned, continuing under the old firm name of B. Trentman & Son. The subject of our sketch was married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838, to Anna Maria Reinhart, by whom he had seven children, six sons and one daughter. The sketches of two sons, Henry J. and August C. Trentman, appear elsewhere in this vol-

ume. Mr. Bernard Trentman was a Catholic, and one of the founders of St. Mary's Church, of Fort Wayne, to which he liberally devoted his time and means. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, but never sought or held any official position. He began his career as a laborer, but achieved great success. He lived a moral and religious life, respected and esteemed by the community. He died in the faith of a Christian, leaving a large estate, and, what is more desirable, a clear record.

TRENTMAN, AUGUST C., wholesale grocer, of Fort Wayne, was born in that city February 20, 1843. He received a common school education. In 1862, when only nineteen years of age, he was left in charge of his father's business during one year of the latter's absence in Europe, and displayed abilities that surprised his most interested friends. In 1865 he became a partner in the firm of B. Trentman & Son. In March 19, 1874, his father died, but the old name was retained until March 4, 1878, when it changed to August C. Trentman, with Henry J., Anthony and Herman J. Trentman as special partners. The subject of our sketch has always personally directed the affairs of the business, conducting it so successfully that it has become one of the most extensive in the state, the average annual sales amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Trentman is also interested in the wholesale and retail crockery business in Fort Wayne, and, with Henry Monning & Son, is engaged in the manufacture of flour and spices. He is also a stockholder and director of the Hamilton Bank, of Fort Wayne. While he is a man of power in business circles, he is at the same time a polished gentleman, unassuming and courteous in manner, commanding the respect and confidence of all. His career thus far has been a successful one, and promises to be equally so in the future. He was married, October 13, 1865, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Jennie A. Nieman, and has had four children, two sons and two daughters.

TRENTMAN, HENRY JOHN, a prominent wholesale crockery merchant, of Fort Wayne, was born September 18, 1847, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He is the son of Bernard Trentman, one of the pioneers of that place, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Trentman received a good education, and attended Notre Dame College, near South Bend, Indiana, about two years. After leaving that institution, he was employed six years in the capacity of shipping clerk for his father. May 1, 1868, he became a member of the firm of Clark & Trentman, wholesale

dealers in crockery. In 1869 the business was transferred to B. Trentman & Son, and about one year later to H. J. Trentman & Brother, under which name it has since been conducted. Under the able direction of H. J. Trentman it has become one of the leading firms of Fort Wayne. June 1, 1877, Mr. Trentman and Joseph Fox, under the name of Trentman & Fox, established a cracker manufactory, which is still in successful operation. Henry J. Trentman is also a special partner in the wholesale grocery house of August C. Trentman, whose annual sales amount to a million and a half of dollars. From the various enterprises in which Mr. Trentman is engaged, he realizes a handsome income. He is considered by all an excellent business man. His success is largely due to his energy, perseverance, and integrity—useful qualities in a business career. May 11, 1869, he was married, in Fort Wayne, to Miss Mary Julia Olive Muhler. They have had four children, three daughters and one son, all now living. Mr. Trentman is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He takes no active part in politics, but is deservedly prominent for his remarkable business talent.

ATERMAN, MILES, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, of Waterloo, De Kalb County, Indiana, was born December 22, 1818, in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga County, New York. His parents, Elijah and Sarah (Linsday) Waterman, were farmers by occupation, and natives of Massachusetts. His mother was of Irish descent, and the father of English extraction. Their ancestors emigrated to America more than a hundred years ago. Calvin Waterman, grandfather of Miles, was a soldier in the Revolutionary conflict, and fought for our national independence, serving throughout that memorable struggle in the armies of Washington and Lafayette. His son Elijah, father of our subject, partaking of the war spirit of his sire, enlisted in the American army, and served in his country's defense during the War of 1812. Miles Waterman enjoyed in boyhood good common school advantages, attending during the regular terms, and assisting in farm labor, until his nineteenth year. By that time he had acquired a thorough English education and an intelligent comprehension of the principles of commerce. He was well qualified to compete successfully in the struggles of life. In 1837 he accompanied the rest of the family to Franklin Township, De Kalb County, Indiana, where his father had previously located a tract of wild timbered land, its improvement being at once begun. Miles remained with his parents until 1845, when, having been elected auditor of the county, he removed to Auburn and entered upon the duties of his office, holding it by re-election for ten suc-

cessive years. In 1856 he removed to the present site of Waterloo, where he had previously bought a tract of one hundred acres of land. A part of this he subdivided and sold as village lots. In the following fall he disposed of the remainder of the land, and returned to Franklin Township, resuming the work of clearing and tilling new land, which he had purchased some time before. Here he lived until 1876. During Mr. Waterman's administration of the auditor's office he was noted for his accuracy, promptness, and courtesy, winning alike the commendations of his political friends and opponents. In his farming pursuits Mr. Waterman was distinguished by the same principles which had characterized his official career, giving him the reputation of a thorough and successful farmer. His property was a model of neatness and order. In August, 1876, he withdrew from the management of the farm, and, placing his son-in-law in charge, removed to Waterloo. He purchased one-fifth interest in the Citizens' Bank of that place, and was elected its cashier. Having the control of its affairs, his practical business judgment and discretion insured its financial success. To his honorable dealing with men is attributed much of its character and growing patronage. Mr. Waterman is a good financier. All his enterprises have been measurably successful, he having acquired an ample competence. His life may be regarded as a notable example of the benefits arising from the exercise of correct business principles. He possesses those genial traits of character which win and retain public confidence and esteem. In religion Mr. Waterman is not orthodox. Although not a member of any Church organization, he is a liberal contributor to all. He is foremost in advocating all enterprises calculated to promote the interests of the community in which he lives. Mr. Waterman has for many years engaged extensively in settling estates of deceased persons. As executor and administrator, his long experience, well-known ability, and unquestioned integrity cause his services to be much sought after. In politics he is a prominent Democrat, who is earnest in the support and defense of his political convictions. He is tolerant and considerate of the opinions of others. He can not be regarded as a professed politician. Although he has held public positions of honor and trust, they were unsolicited by him. He believes in the "office seeking the man, and not the man the office." In 1856 Mr. Waterman was a candidate for state Senator, of the district comprising the counties of De Kalb and Steuben, but, with the rest of the party ticket, was defeated. In 1858 he was elected to the Lower House of the state Legislature, and served at both the special and regular sessions. He was again elected to the same position in 1862, when he acted as chairman on several important committees, and was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. In

1874 he was returned to the House of Representatives as member from De Kalb County. During the regular and special sessions he was chairman of the Committee on Reformatory Institutions, and was an active member of other committees. He held the office of township trustee of Franklin for four years. He is treasurer of the Waterloo board of education. He has also filled many positions of minor importance. In the discharge of his official duties he has been faithful and conscientious. He was married, September 20, 1845, to Miss Susan Beard, of Franklin, De Kalb County, who is a woman of marked worth, possessing a kind-hearted, generous, and sympathetic nature, which entitles her to the love and respect of a large circle of friends. To her loving and sympathetic encouragement and co-operation Mr. Waterman attributes much of his success in life. They have five children, three sons and two daughters: Jasper M., born November 4, 1847; Oliver P. and Olive C. (twins), born June, 1850; Miles J., born April, 1856; and Emma A., born April, 1860. In personal appearance Mr. Waterman is tall, erect, and spare. He has a good constitution and enjoys excellent health. He is identified with the interests of De Kalb County, where he has lived for the last forty-three years. He has participated in the toils and privations of pioneer life, and assisted in the development of the county to its present state of prosperity, and now, in the eve of life, he views with satisfaction the part he has taken in the wonderful transformation.

EICHT, WILLIAM C., physician and surgeon, of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, is a native of Germany, and was born April 15, 1822, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. His parents were Lewis F. and Frederika (Eccard) Weicht. His father was a homeopathic physician, and practiced his profession for some years in Germany. In 1833 he emigrated with his family to America, landing in New York September 12, and soon after locating in Newark, New Jersey. At that time but few physicians of that school were known in this country, and Doctor L. F. Weicht was the only one in Newark. He remained until 1837, when he removed to Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, resuming his practice and continuing until 1841, when he moved to Indiana and located in Salem Township, Steuben County, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for many years. The Doctor was a man of extensive reading, good judgment, and entirely devoted to his profession. His favorable reputation insured a practice over a large extent of country, including portions of Ohio, Michigan, and his own state, giving him a reputation much more than local. He died June 1, 1857, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, lamented by his

family and a large circle of friends. Doctor William C. Weicht, in early boyhood, had the benefit of a good school until eleven years of age, when he came with his father's family to America, which, with the exception of three months' instruction in Newark, New Jersey, closed his school-going days. But, being naturally of an inquiring mind and of an observing nature, he had even then acquired a large stock of knowledge. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the carriage-painting trade, at which he served three years, and afterwards learned the business of wheelwright, which he subsequently followed as a journeyman for three years. In 1839 he began reading medicine under the instruction of his father, pursuing the business of painting at the same time in Angola from 1845 until 1864. Since that time he has given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession, with a constantly growing success and increasing popularity. He is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. Notwithstanding the prejudice of many against homeopathy, he has won and retained for himself not only the confidence of the public, but the respect of other physicians not of his school. In surgery the Doctor has ever been successful. He is familiar with anatomy and is a skillful operator, but in country life calls of this nature are few. His chief merit lies in his ability in the practice of medicine. His sympathetic nature and kind heart give assurance to the sick that he will do every thing possible for them, and his manner cheers their spirits. The Doctor is an excellent family physician. In politics Doctor Weicht is a sturdy Democrat, unyielding and uncompromising. He was the first efficient township clerk of Salem. He opened, arranged, and systematized the records, which were at the time he took the office all contained on three sheets of foolscap paper. In 1856 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1860, serving eight years in that place. The administration during his terms was marked for its ability, integrity, and judicious management. He also served the people as town clerk of Angola for three years. He is regarded as an enterprising and useful citizen, favoring any thing tending to better the condition and advance the prosperity of his town and county. The Doctor is a worthy member of the Odd-fellows' Fraternity, and an active advocate and sympathizer with the work of temperance reform. In religious matters he may be regarded as somewhat of a liberal thinker. But the Doctor is a contributor to, and an attendant upon, orthodox Churches, his wife being a member of the Presbyterian organization. He was married, July 24, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Neubauer, of Angola, Steuben County, Indiana. She is a lady of endowments and culture, possessing many engaging traits of character. They have had six children, three sons and three

daughters, of whom two only survive: Frederick L., born June 23, 1846, died October 1, 1857; Sophia L., born February 28, 1848, died December 4, 1859; Salonia, born October 19, 1850, who is a lady of personal attraction and endowments, deputy postmistress at Angola; Hannah M., born December 28, 1858; and Albert F. and Alfred F. (twins), born May 10, 1862. The former died August 11, and the latter August 24, 1862. Doctor Weicht has been dependent entirely upon self-effort, and the distinction he has achieved is due to his energy, application, and industry.

WEIR, ELIJAH W., a retired farmer and prominent citizen, of Lagrange, Indiana, was born March 12, 1813, in Washington County, New York, and is the oldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Woods) Weir, also natives of that county. They were farmers by occupation. Elijah's grandfather, Mr. Woods, participated in the Revolutionary War, and at the battle of Bennington was orderly-sergeant in the command of General Stark. At the time the British army, under General Burgoyne, descended from the north, his line of march was through the town where Mr. Weir, his other grandfather, had located, then a wilderness. The approach of the invading army, and of the Indians, caused a panic among the scattering inhabitants, and they fled to the nearest military post, at Bennington, Vermont, a distance of thirty miles. Among them was Mrs. Weir, carrying her only child in her arms. Samuel, father of Elijah, was a soldier in the War of 1812 with England, and served as a captain. After the close of the war he moved with his family from Washington to Schoharie County, New York, where he settled in 1816 on a new tract of land, which he cleared and tilled until 1829, when he died, leaving a widow and six children, of whom our subject, a lad of sixteen years, was the oldest. During the life-time of his father he had the advantage of the common schools, and had acquired a knowledge of the English branches sufficient for ordinary purposes. He remained with his mother in charge of the farm until 1835, when he came to Indiana and located a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land five miles from what is now Lagrange city, his mother and family joining him the following year. He soon after sold his place to her and took up eighty acres in the town of Milford, which he set about clearing and improving. He subsequently added to his grounds, making an acreage of two hundred and ninety, and remained an active and representative citizen and farmer until 1852, when he was elected the county treasurer of Lagrange. He rented his farm and removed to the city, devoting his time to the duties of his office, which he held for a second term. Although

new in the work of official life, his administration was marked for its correct and efficient management, winning for himself the respect and commendation of both his political friends and opponents. He retained his residence in the village after the close of official life, working his farm through tenants and occupying his own time by a general oversight. He subsequently sold his farm in Milford, and purchased a small tract of land just out of the village of Lagrange, which he amuses himself by tilling, and to some extent engages in the raising and improving of stock, and looking after his property. In 1864, as silent partner with his son John, he engaged in the hardware business, retiring in 1873. In 1865 Mr. Weir, with others, organized the First National Bank of Lima, Indiana, of which he was a stockholder and director. It was closed in 1878 by surrendering the charter and recalling the circulation. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Lagrange, of which he is also a stockholder and director. In his farming and business enterprises, he has been eminently successful, having acquired an ample fortune. He has shown good judgment in matters of business. His is a fine example of the success of thoroughly sound and correct business principles. Mr. Weir was educated in the old Democratic school of politics, and adhered to that party until 1854, when, in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by Mr. Douglas, he allied himself to the opposition, which, in Indiana, culminated in 1856 in the organization of the Republican party, of which he has since been an active and influential member. He has not cared to engage in that ignoble strife for office which has been the bane and curse of our institutions, but has not refused to obey the call of his fellow-citizens when they have asked him to serve the public officially. In 1876 he was elected by the Republican party to represent his district, comprising the counties of Lagrange and Noble, in the state Senate. In the sessions of 1877 he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Committee on Swamp Lands; and in the sessions of 1879 he was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Rights and Privileges, and on Roads. He interested himself in an act for the repeal of the cash poll-tax law. It was favorably reported by the Finance Committee, but failed in the Senate. In the discharge of his duties as a Senator, he was attentive, industrious, and conscientious. In religion Mr. Weir is unorthodox. In all the relations of business, he is just and upright, and commands the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives. May 15, 1836, he was married to Miss Amy A. Hern, of Lagrange, who died July 6, 1847, leaving three children, two of whom survive. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Savillia Rice, of Lagrange. She died in March, 1855, leaving one daugh-



J. L. WILLIAMS

J. L. Williams

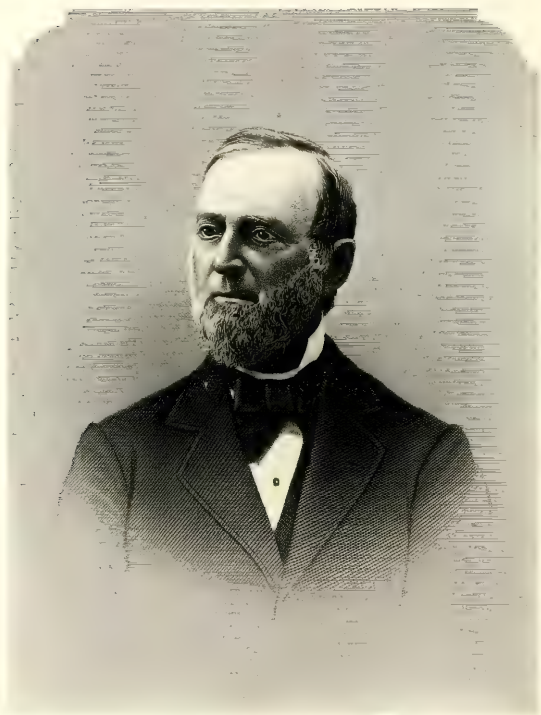
ter. He was again married in 1855, to Mrs. Abigail Cowley, of Greene County, New York, by whom he has one daughter.

ILLIAMS, JESSE L., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, youngest son of Jesse and Sarah (Terrell) Williams, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, May 6, 1807. His father removed in 1814 to Ohio, and settled first at Cincinnati, which then contained only six thousand inhabitants; he afterward went to Warren County, near Lebanon. In 1820 the family moved to a farm near Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Williams attended for a time the Lancasterian Seminary, at Cincinnati; his youth, however, was mostly devoted to farm work, which so strengthened his constitution as to enable him afterward to endure the severe labor of his active professional life. His knowledge of such higher branches as were essential to his profession was obtained in connection with actual practice in the field. In 1824 Ohio took upon herself the task of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River. Under his chief engineer, Samuel Forrer, Mr. Williams engaged in the first survey of the Miami and Erie Canal, projected from Cincinnati to the Maumee Bay. He procured the position of rodman, with a salary of nine dollars a month. By careful study he advanced rapidly, and soon obtained the position of assistant engineer. In that capacity he had charge of the division next Cincinnati, one of the most difficult of the whole route. In the latter half of 1827 he had almost entire charge from Cincinnati to Dayton. Having proved his capacity in this position, he was appointed, at the age of twenty-one years, by the state engineer of Ohio, David S. Bates, to take charge of the final location of the canal from Licking Summit, near Newark, to Chillicothe, including the Columbus feeder. The line having been located and placed under contract, he next undertook the construction of that portion extending from Circleville to Chillicothe; and the difficult task of building a dam and aqueduct across the Scioto River. In 1830 he was a member of a board of engineers appointed to determine the important question as to the best method of supplying the Summit level of the Miami and Erie Canal. When Indiana began her part in the development of the canal system, by undertaking the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, Mr. Williams, whose record had attracted attention, was appointed chief engineer. In the session of 1835 the Legislature ordered surveys to be made in all parts of the state, for the purpose of ascertaining practicable routes for canals. The entire work went on under Mr. Williams's supervision; and during that spring and summer more than five hundred miles of canal lines were definitely located, and estimates embodied in a report made to the government. The Legislature of 1836 passed an act

authorizing a general system of internal improvements; and under this act Mr. Williams was appointed chief engineer, with the charge of all the canal lines in the state. The aggregate of these lines was about eight hundred miles; some were in process of construction, and some were yet to be definitely located and surveyed. In September, 1837, Mr. Williams assumed, in addition to his other engrossing responsibilities, the position of chief engineer of railroads and turnpikes. He had then under his charge thirteen hundred miles of public works. Not only the general principles of the surveys passed under his supervision, but he was obliged to be present at every advertised public letting of contracts, and to supervise the same. During the summer of 1838 he traveled at least three thousand miles on horseback. He also became, by action of the Legislature, *ex officio* member of the Board of Internal Improvements, and acting commissioner of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1842 the credit of the state broke down under the heavy load which it was attempting to carry, and the public works were suspended. Mr. Williams now returned from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne; and, until 1847, engaged with the Hon. Allen Hamilton in building and operating the city mills, and in buying and shipping flour and produce. In 1847 the state debt was re-adjusted, by an arrangement whereby the Wabash and Erie Canal was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, who operated it for the benefit of the state's creditors. The terms of this state-debt act required the appointment of a "chief engineer, of known and established character for experience and integrity." This position was conferred upon Mr. Williams. In addition he became, in 1854, chief engineer of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and so continued until the consolidation of that road with the Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Ohio and Indiana Railroads, whereby was formed the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He then became a director of this new corporation, and still retains this position. In 1864 Mr. Williams was appointed by President Lincoln one of the five government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was reappointed yearly, by Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, successively, until 1869. In this capacity his experience enabled him to become of great service. He was a member of the standing committee on location and construction. His recognized ability gave him much influence with the engineer in charge of the work, and this materially aided in securing the first-class character of the road. It was at his suggestion to the Secretary of the Interior, that a board, consisting of engineers and directors, was appointed, whose action determined the standard of construction for first-class roads, and fixed the general principles of location. June 13, 1868, Mr. Williams was instructed to examine and report, specifically, the condition of the Union Pa-

cific Railroad; where constructed or surveyed. Accordingly, accompanied by the president of the road, he went by special train to the end of the track, six hundred and sixty miles west of the Missouri River, stopping to examine every station, bridge, or other structure; and thence proceeded on horseback, under protection of cavalry, four hundred miles farther to Salt Lake. His report of this inspection contributed much to the general knowledge of the country. It also called attention to some points in the construction of the road which were of great importance; particularly the question of maximum grade, which greatly affected the permanent value of the road. The steepest grades were required at the Black Hills and the Wahsatch Range; and, for the sake of speedy construction and saving in cost, the general manager insisted upon going to the limit of the grade allowed by law—one hundred and sixteen feet per mile. Mr. Williams earnestly remonstrated against this policy. He contended that from surveys made the grade need not, and therefore ought not, to exceed ninety feet per mile. As the final result of his efforts, the Secretary of the Interior appointed three skilled engineers to make an additional examination, to determine the best policy to be pursued. Upon their report, Mr. Williams's recommendation was adopted. In 1868 the government directors were ordered to collect information from the official books and papers of the Union Pacific Railroad, from which might be ascertained the actual cost of the road. The cost, so far as shown by the books of the railroad company, was of course equivalent to the gross stock and bonds issued, or about one hundred and nine thousand dollars per mile. The actual cost to the contracting company, which was the renowned Credit Mobilier—a corporation composed chiefly of stockholders and directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, but distinct in its incorporation—could not be ascertained from any papers to which the government directors could claim access. Mr. Williams, having carefully inspected every mile of the road, from the Missouri River to Salt Lake, was enabled, from his personal experience and knowledge of the cost of railroad construction, to state in detail, with reasonable accuracy, what the actual cash cost must have been. In his report of November, 1868, to the Secretary of the Interior, he estimated that the outside limit of necessary and probable actual cost of one thousand one hundred and ten miles, built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was thirty-five thousand dollars per mile. The great disparity between these figures and the amount of resources known to be at the command of the company—which, from the sale of their own bonds and from the government subsidy, not including lands, amounted to from fifty-two to seventy-five million dollars—led Mr. Williams to urge the policy of holding back a portion of the government subsidy, as a reserve fund, for the purpose of future improvement of the

road. Owing to the desirability of speedy construction, it was impossible that, when first completed, it should be in all respects such as the ample provision made by the government justified the people in expecting; it was therefore proper that the entire subsidy should not be exhausted without such provision as would insure ultimate perfection in the road and its equipments. Although he failed to secure the adoption of this principle by the board, it was afterward made the basis of action by the government. In January, 1869, Mr. Williams was appointed, by the United States District Court for the District of Michigan, receiver of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. This corporation had been organized twelve years before, for the purpose of constructing a road which should connect the Straits of Mackinaw and the pine region of Northern Michigan with Fort Wayne and Northern and Central Indiana. A large land grant, valued at about seven million dollars, given by Congress to the state of Michigan, had been, by act of Legislature, set apart for the purpose of aiding the construction of a road which should open up such connection as the charter of this corporation contemplated. Financial embarrassments had prevented the success of the enterprise, and only twenty miles of the three hundred and twenty-five had been put in operation. The Legislature had repeatedly extended the time for the completion; and by an act, at the session of 1868 and 1869, had finally made the entire grant conditional upon the completion of twenty additional miles by July 1, 1869. This gave only about fifty days, after the yielding of the frost, in which to build that distance, through the dense woods and swamps. The immensity of the stake, as well as the interest felt by the people along the line, made the responsibility a heavy one. An order of the court had authorized the receiver to pledge the road as the basis of a loan; and through the forecast of Eastern capitalists—chiefly those in the Pennsylvania Railroad interest—and the efforts of the officers of the road, ample means were promptly secured with which to bring the work to speedy completion. Mr. Williams was also supervising engineer in active charge of the construction. His rare executive as well as professional ability is well evinced by the fact that he was able to send, June 22, 1869, the following telegram: "To His Excellency the Governor of Michigan: The last rail of the twenty miles was laid this evening." He had saved by eight days the entire forfeiture of the land. By further order of the court, he was directed to go on and complete the remaining two hundred miles from Fort Wayne through Michigan. In order to devote himself to this work, he resigned, in October, 1869, his position as government director of the Union Pacific Road. In one year from his resignation the valuable pineries of North-western Michigan were, by the completion of the road, opened to the



J. R. Williams

markets of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. One hundred and sixty miles of track were laid, and the grading completed, between April and September, 1870. In June, 1871, he was selected as chief engineer to complete the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Road. This road formed the last connecting link, sixty miles in length, and opened, through the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, a complete route from Cincinnati to the Muskegon pineries. This was one of his last public works; and, in 1876, by the sale of the Wabash and Erie Canal, his official connection with that work ceased. Mr. Williams's professional life had covered a period of fifty years. Beginning with the introduction of the canal system west of New York state, he has witnessed its growth, maturity, and decline. For twenty years past he has been intimately connected with the construction of the most important railroads of the country. His energy at once secured him a prominence which his ability and integrity in the work committed to his charge justified and maintained. Probably few engineers of this century have been professionally connected with so much of the work of public improvement. His prominence is due to his industry and ability, without which all fortunate chances must have failed to secure him eminence. He married, November 15, 1831, Susan Creighton, daughter of William Creighton, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a member of Congress from that district, first during the War of 1812, and afterward in 1830. They have three sons now living. When Mr. Williams, in 1824, joined the engineering party on the sources of the Big Miami River, in the first surveys for the Miami and Erie Canal, little was known of the altitudes of the western regions relative to the sea level. Ohio was chiefly a wilderness. The fifty-five years which have since elapsed have been a period of wonderful material advancement. The engineer with his leveling instrument, and the track-layer following, have, within the last two decades, constructed railroads in every part of the Mississippi Valley, and thence across the Rocky Mountain barrier to the Pacific. Steam, that mighty force in human affairs, has, by means of the iron rail, displayed its wonderful efficiency on the land as well as on the water. Through the official reports of these surveys and levelings, and the mutual courtesies of engineers in charge of them, Mr. Williams has been able to collect and preserve for public use much topographical information concerning the wide region between the crest of the Alleghany Mountains and the Pacific coast. He has recently compiled and printed a statement giving altitudes of some seven hundred localities, selected, as most prominent and useful, from the numerous surveys for leading public works of this grand division of the country, including the five Pacific Railroad routes—four within the United States and one through the British Possessions. This table of altitudes

may be found in the tenth annual report of the Indiana State Geologist, who requested it for publication in a permanent documentary form, as part of his report for 1878. It was prefaced by the following paragraph:

"Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, has, at my request, presented for publication in this report an interesting collection of altitudes, gathered through a long professional career as civil engineer, beginning with the commencement of the Wabash and Erie Canal in 1832. These tables of elevations comprise several hundred points in various localities between the Alleghany Mountains and tide water of the Pacific Ocean, and between the Ohio River and Lake Superior. The elevations were ascertained in the course of numerous surveys for canals and railroads, under his supervision and that of other civil engineers, by the more accurate method of the spirit-level. More than half the points are in Indiana, many of them in adjoining states into which our public improvements run, while their scope is so extensive as to give heights of prominent mountain ranges and valleys on each of the five Pacific Railroad routes either constructed or located across the Rocky Mountain region."

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL P., banker and ex-merchant, was born at Lebanon, New London County, Connecticut, January 20, 1814. He is of American parentage and good family, the name of his grandfather's brother appearing as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Williams received the common school education of his time, but at an early age was thrown upon his own resources, being emphatically a self-made man. When eighteen years of age, he came with a relative of his father's to White Pigeon, Michigan, by way of Detroit, arriving in 1832, the year of the Black Hawk War. Here he commenced life as a merchant, continuing in it in this place and Lima for twenty consecutive years, becoming prominent through Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana as a successful business man. Leaving White Pigeon in 1836, Mr. Williams removed to Lima, Lagrange County, Indiana, his present home, purchasing and laying out in building lots a quarter section of land adjoining Lima, which is known as Williams's Addition, and is now the main residence portion of the town. Here he carried on his business until 1853, when, with Hon. John B. Howe, he organized and established the Lagrange Bank of Lima, the first organization of that kind in the county. In 1856 one of the branches of the Indiana State Bank was located at Lima, and the former institution was merged into it, with Mr. Williams in the position of president. This bank was superseded by the organization of the National State Bank, which still continues, with Mr. Williams as president. Mr. Williams has been an extensive dealer in real estate in this and in other states, and contributed largely towards building the Grand

Rapids and Indiana Railroad, of which he was at one time a director. Though identified with the Republican party since its organization, and always a party worker, Mr. Williams has never entered very largely into politics. He was a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1856 and 1857. In 1854 he founded a female seminary at Lima, and sustained it for over twelve years, when it was purchased by the town for a public school. His farming interest he has always superintended, taking an active part in building up the town in all its various interests. The numerous fruit and shade trees planted by him in the place, on his grounds and the farm lands adjoining, each ornament the place, and add a charm which strangers, as well as citizens, are not slow to appreciate. Mr. Williams was reared in the Congregational Church, and is now connected with the Presbyterian Church of Lima. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows. Mr. Williams's wife was Miss Isabel J. Hume, a native of Delaware County, New York, and he has four daughters living. He has traveled extensively, and has a large circle of acquaintances.



ILLIAMS, COLONEL WILLIAM C., of Albion, Noble County, Indiana, was born September 9, 1830, near the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He comes of Quaker stock on his mother's side, her ancestors having come over with William Penn, and settled near the place where Colonel Williams was born. Thomas J. Williams, Colonel Williams's grandfather, was born in London, in 1754. While he was still a boy his father, a wealthy Welsh gentleman residing in London, purchased for him a midshipman's commission in the royal navy, and in the year 1774 he was stationed in American waters. The young midshipman was an ardent sympathizer with the colonies in the impending struggle with the mother country, and, resolving not to take any part against them, he tendered his resignation to the English admiral, who not only refused to accept it, but put the young officer under arrest, and in close confinement. He managed to make his escape, however, and reached Philadelphia soon after the battle of Bunker Hill. The father, on hearing of his son's flight, became so enraged that he refused to hold any communication with him, and, on the death of the former, it was found that the son was disinherited. Thomas J. Williams participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and spent most of the winter of 1777 and 1778 with Washington's army at Valley Forge. On the breaking up of the camp at Valley Forge, in the spring of 1778, he was employed in various confidential capacities, military and civil, until the close of the war. He then settled near Philadelphia, and, in order to marry a young Quakeress, to whom he was greatly

attached, he joined the society of Friends. Here he lived until 1841, when he died, in his eighty-seventh year. Enos Rogers Williams, son of Thomas J., and father of Colonel Williams, was a talented and influential clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Philadelphia in 1856. The subject of this sketch is the third son of the Rev. Enos R. Williams, above named. He obtained, in the common country schools, such instruction as they afforded, until at the age of fourteen he entered the Academical Institute of Dover, Delaware, where he remained about three years, and became one of the most thorough scholars in that flourishing school. On leaving the academy, Mr. Williams began life on his own resources, by teaching school in Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, until the fall of 1849, when he entered upon the study of medicine, with Doctor James Munholland, of Waynesburg, Chester County, Pennsylvania, one of the most successful physicians in the county. Here he remained until the spring of 1851, when he went to Philadelphia, and put himself, for further training and instruction, under the care of an eminent physician, who was professor of surgery in one of the medical schools of that city. A wider field now opened before the young aspirant for medical honors, and he soon became the favorite student of his preceptor. He graduated in February, 1853, and was regarded by the faculty and his fellow-students as one of the most accomplished and thorough young physicians that had ever received the honors of the school. In 1854 Doctor Williams was elected school director for the southern part of the city, and was also the same year elected by the city council one of the city physicians for the poor. This threw an immense amount of practice into his hands, although the pay was small compared with the amount of work to be done. These positions Doctor Williams held until November, 1856, when he carried out the long-cherished purpose of going abroad. On the 19th of the month he sailed from New York direct for London, reaching his destination in December, after a terrible passage, in which the ship was badly injured, and the Doctor also, for he had some ribs fractured. Most of the winter was spent in the great hospitals of London, studying in those vast medical schools the types and treatment of disease. After visiting various parts of England, and making a short trip to Paris, Doctor Williams returned to Philadelphia in June, 1857. He remained but a short time, however, and returning to New York, accepted the position of surgeon on one of the ocean steamers plying between New York and Liverpool. During these trips he visited Ireland, Wales, Scotland, France, and the countries along the Rhine, enlarging his knowledge of men and the world. In the spring of 1859 he turned his steps towards the West, and settled at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana, where he imme-

diately engaged in the practice of his profession with Doctor D. W. C. Denny, at that time a prominent physician of the county. Here Doctor Williams pursued the even tenor of his way, identifying himself with all public enterprises, and taking an active interest in politics. In the summer of 1860 he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for state Senator in his district; but he declined the nomination. The first notes of war and disunion that came up from the South in the winter of 1860-61, found Doctor Williams, although a Democrat, earnestly in favor of supporting the government, and using every means to crush out treason and rebellion. In the summer of 1861 he closed up his business, recruited a company, of which he was elected captain, and marched his men into the camp of the 44th Indiana, then filling up at Fort Wayne. In the fall the 44th was ordered to Kentucky, and in the following February, in its first battle, at Fort Donelson, under that heroic commander, Colonel H. B. Reed, won much credit for efficiency and gallantry. The regiment covered itself with undying honor at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. The first day of the battle it made a brave stand on the left against overwhelming odds, holding the disciplined ranks of an impetuous enemy in check until the last round of ammunition was gone, and about two-thirds of the regiment killed and wounded. A retreat was then ordered, and the survivors were led from the bloody slope by their gallant colonel with as much coolness and order as though on dress parade. All through that terrible struggle Captain Williams bore himself with great coolness and courage, and was early singled out as one of the most trusty, accomplished, and gallant officers in the regiment. It was during the first day at Shiloh that General Hurlbut, commanding the division, exclaimed, as the regiment made its last charge: "Great God! Did men ever before show such bravery? Those men are made of iron!" Through the tedious and harassing siege of Corinth, Mississippi, Captain Williams was conspicuous for his energy and faithfulness to duty, though much weakened and reduced by illness. The summer of 1862 was famous for long and painful marches through Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, in all which the 44th bore its full share. On reaching Louisville, Buell's army rested a few days and then started to meet Bragg at Perryville, in Eastern Kentucky. From Perryville the 44th went to Wildcat Mountains, where it remained until ordered to rejoin the army then on the move, under General Rosecrans, for Nashville. There the regiment went into camp, and remained until the army—now called the Army of the Cumberland—was ready to move on the Confederate stronghold at Murfreesboro, some twenty-five miles south from Nashville. It was during this time that Colonel Reed resigned; and, Lieutenant-

colonel Stoughton having been commissioned colonel of the 100th Indiana, Governor Morton ordered the commissioned officers of the regiment to choose those whom they desired to fill the vacancies. This resulted in the election of Captain Williams for colonel, much to the satisfaction of both officers and men, who had long regarded him as best fitted to succeed Colonel Reed. On the 27th of November, 1862, Governor Morton commissioned Captain Williams colonel of the 44th, and he assumed his new position immediately on receipt of his commission. Preparations were now rapidly going forward for an advance of the Army of the Cumberland on the Confederate position. In the latter part of December the army began its movement, the 44th in the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-first Corps. In a few days the Union and Confederate forces met face to face on Stone River, and at once opened one of the fiercest battles of the war, ending in the hasty and disorderly retreat of General Bragg to Tullahoma, where he rapidly intrenched himself. In this battle Colonel Williams and his gallant regiment bore a distinguished part, and two days before its termination, Colonel Fyffe commanding the brigade, being disabled, Colonel Williams succeeded to the command. He moved his troops across the river on the enemy's right, and placed his line in ambush in a piece of timber fronting the Confederate lines. The division commander ordered all field officers in the brigade to dismount and send their horses to the rear, as they indicated too plainly to the enemy the exact position of the ambush. Here the brigade remained for twenty-four hours, when, on Friday afternoon, January 2, 1863, General Breckinridge made his famous and terrible charge on the Union left, the brunt of which fell on Colonel Williams's brigade. So rapid and overwhelming was the Confederate onset, that the field officers of the brigade had not time to get their horses; the yelling, exulting enemy broke through Colonel Williams's thin line in several places and swarmed toward the river. Never was a more daring and splendid charge made than that of Breckinridge's famous division on that Friday afternoon. While conducting his men to the rear, Colonel Williams was wounded in the left leg, and was made a prisoner of war; he was taken to Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained in close confinement until the March following, being held as a hostage for Judge Marchbank, of Tennessee, who was at the time confined in Fort Lafayette. In March, 1863, Colonel Williams was transferred to the world-renowned Libby Prison, Richmond, where he was subjected to the indignities and cruelties that brought so much deserved disgrace on the Confederate government. About the middle of May, 1863, Colonel Williams was exchanged, and was ordered to report to his command for duty. On his way to the front he was stopped at Jeffersonville, Indi-

ana, and put in command of the Union forces there, as General John Morgan had just crossed the Ohio River on his famous raid into Indiana and Ohio, one of his principal objects being to destroy the immense government stores at Jeffersonville. With his usual vigor, Colonel Williams soon had the place in a condition to resist any attack. At his command was a large force of infantry and artillery, and his cavalry scouts were scouring every road and by-path for miles around. Morgan soon discovered that an attack on Jeffersonville was out of the question, and rapidly pushed his way for the Ohio line. Colonel Williams rejoined his regiment and brigade at McMinnville, Tennessee, soon after Morgan left Indiana, much to the joy of the officers and men. But his stay was short. He tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and left the regiment for his home in Indiana, carrying with him a testimonial signed by all his officers, of which he might justly feel proud. At the close of the war Colonel Williams resumed the practice of medicine in Noble County. In 1867 he was elected to the clerkship of the Circuit Court of his county, and was re-elected in 1870, filling this responsible position eight years with signal ability. Since his retirement from office, Colonel Williams has not been actively engaged in any business, giving most of his time to literary pursuits. He has resided in Albion since 1867. In 1878 he was nominated for member of Congress by the National Greenback party, and made a thorough canvass of the district. In 1864 he married Miss Nellie Bliss, a lady of rare merits and accomplishments, daughter of John H. Bliss, Esq., of Albion. Colonel Williams has devoted much of his time to literary and scientific pursuits; and there are, perhaps, few persons in Northern Indiana who have a more extensive and accurate acquaintance with the whole range of English literature, and of the results of modern scientific investigation. He possesses one of the most carefully selected libraries, covering the ground of his favorite studies, to be found in his part of the state. As a public speaker he is fervent, polished, animated, and eloquent. His lectures are models of research, force, beauty of diction, and logical power; they show clearly that had Colonel Williams devoted his talents entirely to literary or scientific pursuits, he would long since have become eminent as a thinker and writer. As a student in ancient and modern history he has probably few superiors in the state; and his acquaintance with American history and politics is especially broad and accurate. He is a close observer of foreign affairs, and his familiarity with the history of Continental nations enables him to form very correct and intelligent opinions on all movements on the complicated checker-board of European politics. We have thus imperfectly and briefly sketched an outline of the life of one of the prominent citizens of Northern Indiana. As in the

character of so many others noticed in this work, one feature stands out in bold relief, and is an invariable indication of the true American, namely, the early determination of Mr. Williams to push out into the world and fight the battle of life on his own resources, a determination that rarely fails of success.



WITHERS, WARREN HASTINGS, lawyer, of Fort Wayne, was born at Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana, January 16, 1824. He is the third son of William L. Withers, who at an early day emigrated to Indiana territory from Virginia, and was a member of the family of Withers that has been conspicuous in the history—political, social, and religious—of Virginia from the earliest settlement of Jamestown. When the subject of this sketch was still a boy his parents died, leaving him in a new country to make his own way in life without help, and with only the rudiments of an English education. He began at once to learn the printing business, and at the same time studied law, at Andersonstown, Indiana. When only eighteen years of age he was admitted to the bar, and located at Muncie, Indiana; but having a love for politics he did not engage in the practice of his profession, but became the editor of the *Muncie Journal*, filling this position during the Mexican War. At the close of which, in the spring of 1848, he was induced by the late Judge William G. Ewing to remove to Fort Wayne and take charge of the Whig paper there, and accordingly edited the *Fort Wayne Times* during the Taylor campaign. In 1849 he married Martha, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry Rudisill, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued, having for partners successively E. F. Colerick, Colonel Charles Chase, Judge J. L. Worden, now on the Supreme Bench of the state, and Hon. John Morrow. While he had a great fondness for and took a very active part in politics, he has not been a place-seeker, never having held but two offices, and being but twice a candidate for popular favor. After the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was, in 1862, without solicitation, appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Indiana, which he held for seven years, until he was succeeded by George Moon, Esq., of Warsaw. In 1874 he was induced by his friends to become a candidate for Judge of the Criminal Circuit Court and was defeated by his Democratic opponent by about one hundred votes, while the usual Democratic majority in the county was three thousand five hundred. In 1876 he was elected a member of the common council of the city of Fort Wayne, in the proceedings of which he took an active and important part.

He was appointed by the Democratic mayor chairman of the committee on finance. During the time he was a member of the city council he inaugurated many reforms in the city government, by which its annual expenses were reduced thousands of dollars, the taxes were greatly lessened, and the credit of the city, which, for years, had been very low, was enhanced. As a lawyer he is painstaking and industrious, and his efforts have been rewarded with the success they deserve, pecuniarily and professionally. His great aim in life has been to be known as an honorable and trustworthy man. In the heated political contests in the country—and he has always been actively engaged in them all since he was a boy—the honesty and integrity of Mr. Withers have never been questioned; and while he is, and always has been, radical as a politician, among his warmest personal friends are numbered the leading and most respected Democrats in the county and the section of the state in which he resides. The large vote he received in 1874 for Judge of the Criminal Court proves his popularity, and shows the esteem in which he is held by all that know him. Mr. Withers is peculiarly adapted to society. His conversation is racy and agreeable. His sociability and pleasant manners bring him many friends. He treats every one, whether ignorant and poor, or not, in an unassuming manner as an equal. Consequently he has a good law practice, and his presence, whether at home or in public meetings, political or otherwise, or at social gatherings, is always welcome as a most pleasant addition.

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WOODWORTH, DOCTOR BENJAMIN STUD-
LEY, of Fort Wayne, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1816. When twelve or thirteen years of age he went to Rome, New York, to reside with his sister. He was fitted for college in a private school of girls and boys kept by a Mr. Grosvenor. Many of his fellow-students afterwards became famous, among whom were Daniel Huntington, the artist; Judges Caton and Miller, of Illinois; Calvert Comstock, of the Albany *Argus*; Daniel D. Whedon, D. D., ex-professor of Michigan University; Hon. N. B. Judd, of Chicago; and John B. Jervis, engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Company. In this school he learned some Latin and Greek, but very little of mathematics. He was, however, admitted to Hamilton College in 1831, at the age of fifteen, but was obliged to leave before graduating and go to work. When he was eighteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor A. Blair, of Rome, New York, who, though not a great physician, was one of the best men that ever lived. Doctor Woodworth attended his first lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield,

New York. At that time, 1835, 1836, and 1837, there were but few medical colleges in the United States and none in Canada. The faculty of Fairfield, as eminent as any on this side of the Atlantic, was composed of such men as T. Romeyn Beck, Mussey, McNaughton, Delamater, Hadley, Willoughby, and others, but now the town would be considered a poor place for a medical college. It is situated eight miles from a railroad, and has a cold, inhospitable climate, congenial only to Canadians. Mr. Woodworth afterwards attended lectures at Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in 1837, at the early age of twenty-one. He remained in Massachusetts until the spring of 1838, when he went to Ohio. He settled near the Grand Rapids, in the Maumee Valley, during the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Here he resided for seven years, suffering unutterable hardships. The ordinary trials of pioneer life are severe, but when there is added to them proximity to a large, sluggish river and a deep, rich soil stirred up from the depths to make a canal, the result is indeed dangerous. It was said of the Panama Railroad that every tie cost a man's life, and it might be said of the Wabash Canal that every rod cost a life. However, Mr. Woodworth lived to see the canal completed, as well as the Indiana portion abandoned. In the spring of 1846 he moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he has since resided. When he reached Fort Wayne it had about four thousand inhabitants. There were no roads or other facilities for locomotion except the canal, and that was frozen over more than one-third of the year. Fort Wayne was indeed isolated from the rest of the world, little expecting to be the center of a great network of railroads, as it now is. At that time malarial fever, the epidemic of the country, was treated with immense doses of calomel and infinitesimal doses of quinine, emetics of antimony, drastics, cathartics, and frequently copious bleeding. Dr. Woodworth reformed this terrible practice, and substituted for it a more rational and, of course, more successful one. All the old settlers give him credit for thus initiating the reform. Dr. Woodworth was born with a feeble constitution and a strong predisposition to consumption. He weighs but a little over one hundred pounds, and suffers terribly from the climate. For the fact that he was preserved through the hardships of his pioneer life, augmented by the deadly malaria, he is grateful to a kind Providence. He has been president of the State Medical Society, of various county medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. He was postmaster under Polk's administration, and a clerk in the New Orleans Custom-house under William Pitt Kellogg, who is now Senator. With the exception of the time spent in a few such official positions, Mr. Woodworth has devoted his life to the practice of medicine.

WORDEN, JUDGE JAMES LORENZO, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was born May 10, 1819, in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He was the son of John and Jane Worden. His father died when he was a lad only seven or eight years old. A year or two later he moved with his mother to Portage County, Ohio, having one elder brother and sister living in Charlestown. His youth was spent on a farm, but he had the benefit of such common school education as the country offered, and devoted himself in some measure to literary pursuits. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of law, and in 1839 entered the office of Thomas J. Straight, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Lancaster. He afterwards removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where he practiced two or three years. In the spring of 1844 he changed to Whitley County, Indiana. Being a Democrat in politics he took some part in the presidential election of that year. In the spring of 1845 he married Annie Grable, daughter of Benjamin Grable, then the treasurer of Whitley County. In the fall he removed to Noble County, which, being a larger and more thickly settled county, offered a better field for the practice of his profession. He was soon after elected prosecuting attorney for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, an office which he held by successive re-elections until he was appointed Judge of the Circuit. In 1848 an atrocious murder was committed in Noble County by a man who was indicted and for trial took a change of venue to Allen County. As prosecutor, Mr. Worden followed the case and brought it to a successful termination. The cordial reception which he met with at Fort Wayne, and the solicitations of many persons there, induced him to remove to that place in 1849. He practiced his profession until 1855, when he was appointed Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, by Governor Joseph A. Wright, to fill a vacancy occurring on the bench; and in the same year was elected to the office by the people without opposition. In 1857, much against his inclination, he allowed his name to be placed upon the Democratic ticket for Congress. The district was largely Republican, and he was, of course, defeated. In January, 1858, he was appointed, by Governor Willard, to fill a vacancy upon the Supreme Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Stewart, of Logansport, and a year later he held the office by election. In 1864 he was a candidate for the same office, but with the rest of the ticket suffered defeat. In the spring of 1865 he was elected mayor of Fort Wayne, but, after holding the office about a year, was obliged to resign on account of increased practice. From 1865 to 1871, he was engaged at his profession in partnership with Hon. John Morris, the relation being a very agreeable one, and the practice of the firm extensive

and lucrative. During part of the time Warren H. Withers was a member of the firm. In 1870 Mr. Worden was again elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and took his place on the bench January 1, 1871. In 1876 he was re-elected, and is now serving his third term.

WENT, COLONEL SAMUEL M., of Ligonier, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 23, 1834. When four years old his parents removed to Richland County, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he went to Mansfield, and of Benjamin Blymier learned the trade of tin-smithing. In 1854 he emigrated to Roanoke, Indiana, to which place his parents had preceded him. Shortly after, he went to work at his trade in Fort Wayne. He was married to Miss Price, of Roanoke, in September, 1858. He lived at Fort Wayne at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was the first man that enlisted in that place for the war. He was in active service in the 13th Indiana Infantry during the entire Rebellion, working his way unaided and alone from the position of private to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, had conferred on him by the President of the United States the rank of colonel by brevet. He tendered his resignation April 28, 1865, while provost-marshal of Raleigh, North Carolina, since which time he has been quietly following the trade of his choice—tin-smithing. His present residence is at Roanoke, Indiana.

ZOLLINGER, CHARLES, mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, was born in Wiesbaden, Nassau, Germany, in December, 1838. He is the second of seven sons, and attended school in Germany until he was ten years old, at which time he removed with his parents to the United States, and settled at Sandusky City, Ohio, where he attended school about nine months, when the cholera broke out, and the family removed to Fort Wayne, and settled on a new farm about eight miles from that place. Charles remained at home, working on the farm, until he was about seventeen years of age, and then, wishing to do something for himself, went to Wisconsin, where he worked for several parties as a laborer about two years. He then went to Missouri and wrought in the lead mines, in Newton County, about eighteen months, at the expiration of which time, on account of poor health, he went to Minnesota, and in Monticello, Wright County, began learning the blacksmith's trade. About twelve months later, after an absence of nearly five years, he returned to his home, and at the village of New Haven, Allen County, Indiana, finished learning

the trade, and worked at it until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. When the call was made for seventy-five thousand troops, he was the first to enlist from that place. He told his employer that until the war was over he would not strike another blow, and accordingly, the 16th of April, 1861, enlisted for three months, and was assigned to Company E, of the 9th Indiana Regiment. In August he was mustered out, and, returning home, was in September elected first-lieutenant of Company D, 30th Indiana Regiment, which was the first regiment raised in that district. He served in that capacity for twenty-two months, and then resigned the position on account of disability, spent a few months at home, and, in answer to another call that was made, raised a company, being mustered in, March 8, 1863, as captain of Company B, of the 129th Indiana Regiment. The 20th of the same month he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment, which was in active duty from the time it left home. July 1, following, he received the commission of colonel of the regiment, which he had commanded from the first, on account of the colonel's continued illness. Colonel Zollinger led his regiment, being twice in command of the brigade, until August, 1865, when, at the close of the war, he was mustered out of the service. He returned home and followed the blacksmith's trade until 1870. In the fall of that year he was elected sheriff of Allen County,

being an independent candidate. In 1872, at the expiration of his term of office, he devoted his time to the hat and cap business, which he had begun in Fort Wayne while sheriff, and which he carried on until 1873. In the spring of that year he was elected by the Democrats mayor of Fort Wayne, holding the office ever since, having been twice re-elected, and receiving no opposition either time. He was a member of the Republican party until 1872, and has since then been a Democrat. He is a Mason and member of the Commandery, in which he has been Captain-general. He is also an Odd-fellow, and has held the highest offices in that order. He was married, October 11, 1871, in Plymouth, Michigan, to Miss Mary Kellogg, and now has a family of four daughters. Mr. Zollinger is a member of the English Lutheran Church, of Fort Wayne, and is one of its trustees. When in the army he was engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro and Shiloh, was with Sherman during the Atlanta campaign, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and the last conflict of the Rebellion, which was fought at Kinston, North Carolina, and always was a good soldier and gallant officer. By his friends and fellow-citizens he is held in much respect and esteem. While he fills the most important office of the city of Fort Wayne with dignity, he also conducts its affairs in a most satisfactory manner, and is always the same even-tempered gentleman whether engaged in business or pleasure.





George Amos

THE

THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ALLEN, JOHNSON W., M. D., of Elkhart, was born in Addison County, Vermont, March 4, 1811. His father's name was Truman Allen, and his occupation that of a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Mary Rutherford. She was a lady of Irish ancestry, while his father was of English descent. Both parents lived to an advanced age, the mother dying in 1858 and the father in 1862. Johnson Allen, until eighteen years of age, passed his life on his father's farm in Western New York, on the Genesee River, to which section he had removed when the son was but three years old. Having attained his eighteenth year, he entered upon an academic course of study at the "Geneva High School," Geneva, New York, and, after sufficient preparation, commenced the study of medicine in 1831, at the "Military and Marine Hospital, Toronto, Canada." There he continued until 1835, at which time he removed to Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio, where he first engaged in medical practice. His success may be judged from the fact that he remained at Fredericktown thirteen successive years, during which time he carried on a very large business. In July, 1848, he removed to Elkhart, Indiana, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. As a surgeon, Doctor Allen has always ranked high, owing to his superior skill and knowledge. He is the oldest resident physician of Elkhart Center, and enjoys the confidence of the inhabitants in the surrounding country. Since the building of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, in 1852, he has been the road surgeon; and since 1869, when it became customary to appoint surgeons, he has been appointed annually. He is a member of the leading medical societies and associations of the country, including the state society of Indiana. Previous to the Civil War he was brigade surgeon of the Indiana state militia, but his age then rendered him unfit for constant field duty. Governor Morton appointed him surgeon at large, to care for Indiana soldiers, which

appointment he retained during the entire war. Doctor Allen is a strong Republican. Although a party worker, he is not a politician nor an office-seeker. He is not a member of any secret order nor of any religious denomination, but favors and upholds the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1837, Miss Emeline E. Strong, a native of Maryland. From this union he had one son, Willard P. Allen, now living in Texas. Doctor Allen lost his wife during the year 1854; in 1858 he married Miss Myra B. Seaman, a very estimable lady, a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania. Although now sixty-nine years of age, Doctor Allen is erect and well preserved. He is of fine personal appearance, and his intelligent countenance expresses character and determination.

AMES, GEORGE, president of the First National Bank of Michigan City, Indiana, was born at Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in January, 1804. His father was Abial Ames, a captain in the Massachusetts state militia; his mother, Alice Wetherell, was a descendant of Perigrine White, who was the first white child born in the state of Massachusetts. George Ames, the subject of this sketch, is a self-educated man, having had but few school advantages. His first employment on leaving home was in the Ames Shovel Factory, in North Easton, Massachusetts. From 1831 to 1834 he engaged in the same business in Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. His health failing, he went to the coast of Labrador, and Newfoundland, remaining a short time. In the fall of 1834, he removed to Indiana and established himself in Michigan City, where he bought property and contracted for buildings. In 1835 he made the journey from Michigan City to Washington, D. C., on horseback, starting on the 1st of January, and passing twenty-seven days on

the road. He brought back from the East forty tons of general merchandise, and engaged in a general mercantile business for one and a half years, when he sold out. He then, in connection with Mr. Holliday, purchased a drug-store, the firm name being Ames & Holliday. They did quite an extensive wholesale and retail business from 1837 to 1873, when, having acquired a handsome fortune, Mr. Ames retired from mercantile life. He is now president of the First National Bank, and was for twelve years a director in the old State Bank. In 1849 Mr. Ames married Elizabeth Barker, daughter of Hon. Stephen Barker, of Andover, Massachusetts. In 1850 he was elected mayor of the city; he has been a member of the common council for a number of years, and also township trustee. Always an active and prominent public man, he took a leading part in the building of the harbor and the planking of the streets, contributing both time and money. Having no children, Mr. Ames has devoted his means to the benefit of his city, notably in decorating, in a most beautiful manner, the grounds surrounding the school-house. That his disinterested kindness in this respect has been fully appreciated is evidenced by the following extract from the annual report of the school board for 1877-78:

"The improvement of the school premises, commenced five years ago by our fellow-citizen, George Ames, Esq., has ever since received his personal care and supervision. He has placed the community under additional and lasting obligations of gratitude to him for his annual contributions of trees and shrubbery to still further beautify the grounds. We know the people of our city appreciate his generosity, and will hold in grateful remembrance the efforts he has made to minister to the comfort and happiness of his children."

Then follows in detail a statement of the trees and shrubs—in number over three thousand—all of which were contributed at his personal expense. He is, pre-eminently, the friend of the children, being well known among them, and looked upon as a benefactor and foster-father. One of his greatest treasures is a beautiful gold-headed cane, bearing the inscription, "To George Ames, from the children of the public schools of Michigan City, June 27, 1879." No less than one thousand children subscribed to it, as a token of their esteem. He often laughs and says he has so many children he does not know them all. In religion he is a Unitarian, in politics a Republican. Twenty-four years ago he had the misfortune to break a limb; amputation was necessary, and a short time after a still further amputation of the same limb was required, confining him to his room for a whole year, and rendering his recovery for a long time doubtful. Although now well advanced in years, his mind retains much of its early vigor. Shrewd, positive, and correct in his ideas, he is eminently a progressive man; and, withal, a pleasant one, both in manners and conversation. He is well versed in the

history of his city, with whose interests he has been prominently identified. Such is the record of one of the oldest settlers in the northern part of Indiana, and one of its most prominent citizens.

ANDREW, DR. GEORGE L., of Laporte, Indiana, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, July 18, 1822. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians. He prepared for college in the grammar school at Oxford, Ohio, and in 1837 entered the Miami University, which then undoubtedly stood at the head of the institutions of learning west of the Alleghanies. He was graduated in August, 1841, and four years later received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. He studied medicine in Hamilton, with Dr. D. L. Rigdon; received the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845, and in November following commenced the practice of medicine at Laporte, Indiana. He spent the winters of 1849-50 and 1850-51 in New York in medical study and observation, and a portion of the time held the position of senior assistant physician in Bellevue Hospital. At an early period of the late Civil War the United States Sanitary Commission was appointed by the Secretary of War, with the approval of President Lincoln. It was "charged with the duty of investigating the best means of systematizing and reducing to practical service the already active, but undirected, benevolence of the people towards the army; of considering the general subject of the prevention of sickness and suffering among the troops, and of suggesting the wisest methods which the people at large could use to manifest their good will toward the comfort, security, and health of the army." Dr. Andrew was requested by the Commission to assist in a careful and systematic inspection of the Army of the Potomac; and, in September, 1861, he thus became identified with the work of that noble institution, which was destined to become so potent an influence for good. He twice resigned his commission as Sanitary Inspector, only to be twice recalled into the service; but he was finally enabled, by the close of the war, in 1865, to resume the regular practice of his profession in Laporte. During the eventful years of the war he occupied many responsible and laborious positions in the service. His official duties carried him into every slave state except Texas and North Carolina. Doctor Andrew is at present United States examining surgeon for pensions, a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Public Health Association, of the Indiana State, Laporte County, and St. Joseph Valley District Medical Societies. He is also medical examiner for several life insurance companies, prominent among which are the Mutual Benefit, of

Newark, New Jersey; the Equitable, the New York Life, the Mutual Life, of New York; and the Connecticut Mutual, of Hartford. Doctor Andrew married in 1845. Of his six children, three—one son and two daughters—are still living. In politics Doctor Andrew is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW, JUDGE WILLIAM, minister, lawyer, and physician, of Laporte, Indiana, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 23, 1809; and is the son of James and Catharine (Piatt) Andrew. He attended the common schools, and afterward studied under the instruction of his brother, Doctor J. P. Andrew. Remaining on his father's farm until he was nineteen, he then taught school in Cincinnati for about two years. During the second year he commenced reading law under the instruction of Judge Bellamy Storer, and in the fall of 1830 entered his office as a student and remained until the spring of 1832. He then entered Transylvania University, remaining until fall, when he passed the final examination, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Kentucky. He went to Cincinnati; but, instead of settling to the practice of law, concluded to study for the ministry, which had always been the profession of his choice. Accordingly, he started for New York, where he joined the Rev. Mr. Lane, of the Christian Church, and, proceeding with him to New Jersey, commenced study. In the fall of 1833 he was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and immediately entered upon his work at Campton, near Newark, New Jersey. In 1835 he accepted a call from the Church at Salem, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. In 1837 he returned West by way of Philadelphia—where he purchased a law library—and arrived in Laporte August 16. Here he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of law in the courts of Indiana, still continuing the work of minister. In 1845 he was elected Associate Judge under the old Constitution, and held the position six years. While yet on the bench he began the study of medicine in the Medical College of Indiana, from which he graduated in 1851. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine; and in this, as in his other professions, he has been successful. After spending the year 1852 in California he resumed his ministerial and medical labors in Laporte, and continued them until 1854, when failing health forced him to give up his work as a physician. That year he entered into partnership with John H. Armstrong in the lumber and grocery business; two years later he purchased his partner's interest, and carried on the business alone for a short time. In 1858 he returned to the practice of law, which he continued with good success until 1874, when, on account of failing health,

he retired from the legal profession. From 1856 to 1876, he worked earnestly in every presidential campaign. He was elected prosecuting attorney for his district in 1860, and served eight years. In 1863 he was appointed one of the agents of the United States Sanitary Commission, and served until the close of the war. He was one of the trustees of the Laporte University, and held the professorship of law in that institution two years. Some of the leading lawyers in the country were his students. During all his service as attorney and judge he did not relinquish his ministerial duties. Judge Andrew married, May 3, 1835, Miss Jane Kent, of New York. They had four children, two of whom died previous to the death of their mother, and two later. One grandson survives. November 28, 1861, Judge Andrew married Miss Harriet Ross, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

BAKER, JOHN H., of Goshen, Indiana, was born in Parma Township, New York, January 28, 1832. At an early age he removed with his parents to Ohio, and settled in what is now Fulton County, where, until he was nearly twenty-one, he assisted his father in such labor as is incident to pioneer life. His education while at home was limited to the brief winter terms of a country school in a sparsely settled district. He afterwards taught school, and took a two years' college course at Delaware, Ohio. He studied law at Adrian, Michigan; was admitted to the bar, and, in 1857, commenced practice at Goshen, Indiana, where he has since remained in active practice. He was elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, receiving eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty-one votes, against sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-three cast for Stoll, Democratic candidate.

BALDWIN, SILAS, vice-president of the First National Bank of Elkhart, was born September 23, 1811, in Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey. His parents were David S. and Elizabeth (Kent) Baldwin. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the American Revolution. Mr. Silas Baldwin received very little schooling, having gained his education by home study and a practical business life. About the year 1821 he removed with his father to Warren County, Ohio, where he worked as a laborer. In 1831 he removed to Edwardsburg, Cass County, Michigan, where he gained his living in the same manner until 1836, when he began to sell goods as clerk for P. P. Mailard. In 1842 he took a stock of goods for Mr. Mailard to Elkhart, Indiana; and two years later bought

out his employer's store in Elkhart, giving his notes in payment for the property thus acquired. He continued the business there very successfully until 1856, when, owing to failing health, he was obliged to sell out and retire. About 1860 he again engaged in business in the Bank of Elkhart, acting as its cashier until it was merged into the First National Bank, which Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Philo Morehous organized in 1863. Mr. Baldwin was cashier of the National Bank until 1867, when his health obliged him to resign, and once more retire from active business. Since that time he has been a stockholder and director of the bank, and is now its vice-president. He was a member of the Democratic party until 1861, since which time he has acted with the Republicans. He was very active during the construction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad in securing its passage through Elkhart instead of Goshen. There is nothing which so improves the value of an interior town as the completeness and fullness of its railway accommodations. It is a necessity for the husbandman to get his produce to market and for the merchant to get his supplies from distant points. About the same time he was nominated by the Democrats of the county to represent them in the state Legislature; but, owing to his activity concerning the railroad question, he was defeated, as were the other candidates from Elkhart. Many years ago he was clerk of the township; and in 1844 was surprised by receiving the appointment of postmaster of Elkhart. This was entirely unsolicited, and he is still ignorant as to whom he is indebted for the honor. In 1848 he resigned the office, as he had not time or health to attend to its duties. In 1837 he married, in Edwardsburg, Cass County, Michigan, Miss Jane Gephart. They have reared three children, one son and two daughters. The son, Frank J., when only eighteen years of age, was killed at the battle of Stone River, being at the time a lieutenant in the Union army. The nation owes a great debt to those who went out in the hour of its peril to battle for it. There were thousands upon thousands of young lives lost in the effort to maintain the honor of their country's flag, and to prevent the designs of traitors from becoming successful. Of the two daughters, one is living—Elizabeth F., the wife of A. R. Beardsley, secretary of the Elkhart Starch Company. The other daughter, Helen, the wife of Colonel J. W. Shaffer, died in Evansville, Indiana, while visiting her husband, an officer in the Federal army, stationed at that place for a short time as mustering-out officer. Mr. Baldwin is highly esteemed by the citizens of his place, and is an example of an upright, industrious, and painstaking man, whose aims in life have been successful, and who has nothing to reproach himself with. His abilities are good, and he has been desirous to use them to their utmost for the good of the community.

BARBOUR, OLIVER P., M. D., physician and surgeon, of South Bend, Indiana, was born, October 25, 1825, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Doctor C. Veneble Babour, died in 1832, after an illness of several years. His father's financial resources being much crippled by this long sickness, he, the son, was obliged to leave school when only twelve years of age. He obtained employment in the pharmacy of Doctor Peck, at Apothecaries' Hall, in Cincinnati, but his health soon became so impaired by close application that he was compelled to relinquish his situation. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of Judge Edward Woodruff as a law student. Shortly after he was elected a member of a literary society, which held its sessions in Kinmon's Academy. Some of the members of this association afterwards became prominent, among whom were Don Piatt and Samuel Wilson, D. D. As his health did not improve he was compelled to discontinue his law studies, and, through the kindness of Elijah Slack, who was at that time professor of chemistry in the Ohio Medical College, he received a position as teacher in Carey's Academy. He was, however, prevented from entering upon his duties by sickness in his mother's family and the death of his sister. Soon after he took charge of a school at Mt. Healthy, giving general satisfaction. While connected with this school he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor P. G. Fore. He was afterwards engaged by Thomas H. Yeatman and William Bickham to take charge of a private school near Riverside. He taught until 1844, when he returned to Cincinnati to attend his first course of medical lectures. In 1845 he resumed his studies, devoting some time to practice, and conducted an academy for boys and girls. In the spring of 1848 he connected himself with a Western publishing house, publishing a history of Kentucky, a work which was issued under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute. While in this position he made a tour of the South, visiting nearly every congressional district in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Western Alabama, Middle Tennessee, and Kentucky; and returned to the city of Cincinnati in 1849, much improved in health. In 1850 he established a drug-store in Cincinnati, one in Fulton, and one in Covington, Kentucky. He then removed to Covington, and gave attention to private practice. In the spring of 1855 he was elected a member of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. He attended the spring and winter sessions of medical lectures in 1855-56, and graduated in the spring of 1857 from Miami College. In January of that year he sold out his drug-store and devoted his time exclusively to his practice. In 1858 he received the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College. In 1859 he removed to Kansas and settled in Leavenworth City, where, in April, in connection with H. J. Adams, mayor of Leavenworth; J. M. Walden, editor

of the *Chindowan*, and others, he organized the Merri-mac Land and Town Company. In the summer of the same year he located and commenced improving lands on Blue River, near what is now the city of Blue Rapids. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Leavenworth County and City Medical Association, and in the fall of that year he was instrumental in uniting the two societies into one, of which he became the first president. In 1864 he received the Republican nomination for the state Legislature, but declined the candidacy. In March, 1865, he was commissioned surgeon of the 17th Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, but declined to enter the service at so late a day—when the indications were that the war would soon terminate. In the same year he was elected a member of the State Medical Association. In 1863 he lost, by fire, his library, instruments, and valuable papers. Four years after he received intelligence that he had lost every thing by fire. In 1875 he located at South Bend, St. Joseph County, one of the most enterprising and thriving manufacturing places in Northern Indiana, where he has made many warm friends. He is a member of the County and District Medical Associations; and ranks among the first physicians of the state.

PARKER, JOHN H., railroad car manufacturer, Michigan City, was born at Michigan City, February 4, 1844, and is the son of John and Cordelia E. Barker. His father, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Michigan City in 1835, where he engaged in general mercantile business, forming a connection with the car-works in 1855. He was president of the Harbor Company during the prosecution of the improvements. Mr. Barker received his early education at the common schools of Michigan City, and afterward at Racine College, Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen he went to Chicago, where, for two years, he was engaged as clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Afterwards he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he embarked in the same business on his own account, remaining there three years, when he went back to Chicago. After two years he then returned to his old home, Michigan City, Indiana, where he became connected with the car-works, in which he still remains, holding the position of general manager. These are among the largest in the country, and do a most extensive business. They give employment to five hundred men, and turn out ten freight cars per day. The buildings are all substantial brick structures, the facilities being excelled by no company in the country. They also build passenger, baggage, and sleeping-cars. He is at present mayor of Michigan City, having been elected by an overwhelming majority on the "citizens' ticket." Mr. Barker has traveled over

the whole Northern continent. In politics he is a Republican. He was married, August 29, 1872, to Genia Brooks, of Michigan City. They have one little girl. Mr. Barker is a thoroughly qualified business man, held in high esteem by the community, whose confidence he enjoys; a man of energy and large experience, good personal appearance, a courteous and affable gentleman. The car-works alone are a monument to his ability.

BARNETT, MARTIN A., superintendent of schools at Elkhart, Indiana, is the son of William and Nancy (Buchanan) Barnett, and was born near Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana, April 21, 1845. His father was one of the pioneers of Elkhart County, having emigrated from Kentucky in 1834 and settled on a farm, where he resided until his death, in 1874. Mr. Martin Barnett is one of a large family of children, and was obliged to work on the farm until he was fifteen years of age. His education up to this time was such as could be obtained from the country schools; his father, having been a teacher himself, gave him the best opportunities such schools could afford. A severe attack of illness having so impaired Martin Barnett's health as to render him for a time unable to do regular farm work, he was sent to the Danville academy. After attending school here for one term he so arranged his plans as to prepare for Asbury University, which institution he entered in 1866. Having determined to pay his own expenses while at college, he interrupted his course to teach for two terms. He also missed one entire year, and graduated in 1871. In that year he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Vevay, Indiana. The following year he took a similar position at Attica, and, after three years, resigned to take charge of the Elkhart city schools, where he yet remains. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church while attending school at Danville, and is yet a member of that denomination. August 5, 1873, he married Miss Alice Shaw, of Vevay, Indiana. Mrs. Barnett is the younger by five years, but graduated from the Cincinnati Wesleyan College at the same date that her husband graduated from Asbury. Mr. Barnett has achieved a gratifying degree of success at the head of Elkhart's excellent schools.

BEARDSLEY, DOCTOR HAVILA, the fifth son of Elijah and Sally (Hubbel) Beardsley, was born in New Fairfield, Connecticut, April 1, 1795. He removed with his father to Springfield, Ohio, and volunteered in the War of 1812, but was not called into service. In 1816 he commenced the study of medicine,

at Urbana, with Doctor Hall. He subsequently attended lectures at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated March 21, 1825, at the Transylvania University Medical Department, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution. He practiced several years in Leesburg, Ohio, but hearing favorable reports of the "St. Joseph country," he determined to visit that section, and in the year 1830 moved to Elkhart County, Indiana, and settled on the north side of St. Joseph River. He continued his practice there for many years. The Doctor had a strong inclination for building mills, and erected no less than five after he came into the country—one on Yellow Creek, two on Christiana Creek, and two on the Elkhart River. In 1844 he built the flouring-mill on the banks of the St. Joseph River, which is still standing, and in 1851 the paper mill, which was partially burned in 1874. Doctor Beardsley and George Crawford were the proprietors of the town of Elkhart, which is now a large and prosperous city. The Doctor was interested in the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad, and was also active in securing the right of way for the Michigan Southern and North Indiana Railroad, and for several years was one of its directors. He married, in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, Rachel E. Calhoun, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May, 1823, and had a family. The following are the living members: Edwin R., of Kankakee County, Illinois; Charles, of Elkhart County, Indiana; J. Rufus, of Elkhart, Indiana; Frances, wife of Hon. B. L. Davenport, of Elkhart; Richard, United States Consul at Cairo, Egypt. Dr. Beardsley, the father of this family, died May 23, 1856, honored and lamented by all who knew him. His widow is still living.



BEARUP, HENRY I., mechanical engineer and draughtsman, of Elkhart, Indiana, was born at Albany, New York, June 25, 1847. His parents, Andrew and Sophronia Bearup, were of Scotch and German descent, respectively. His father was a mechanical engineer of great ability, and was for a number of years master mechanic of the New York Central Railroad, at Albany, New York. In the year 1854 he was called to Laporte, Indiana, to assume similar duties upon the original Michigan Southern and North Indiana Railroad, now the great Lake Shore and Michigan Southern trunk line. He died in 1862, leaving his only son, Henry I. Bearup, then fifteen years of age, to care for a mother and seven sisters. Mr. Bearup's education was thus limited to the course pursued in the common schools. Choosing the business of a mechanical engineer, he entered the company's shops, at Laporte, Indiana, June 25, 1863, to learn the trade of machinist, the practical branch of his selected profession. While thus employed, he devoted his

leisure moments to studying the theoretical part of engineering, aspiring to something more than daily work in the shop. When the company removed their works to Elkhart, Indiana, in 1871, he was called upon, at the age of twenty-three, to assume the responsible duties of draughtsman and designer for the entire line of the locomotive department. He still holds that position, distinguishing himself, not only as a skillful engineer, but a person of marked inventive genius, having many plans and designs that are held back for the want of means to introduce them. He is the inventor of the system of signaling known as the simultaneous system of blocking two tracks or trains, quite extensively used upon the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He is also the inventor of a simultaneous-acting and automatic-adjusting steam brake for locomotives, which is said, by those who know, to be a great achievement in that line. The patents for it are still pending. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has taken three degrees. He was secretary, for three years, of Kane Lodge, No. 183. For the past ten years he has been engaged, in connection with other duties, as patent expert. He was one of the first city officials, under the new charter, of the town of Elkhart; was nominated upon the Democratic ticket, and elected, by the working class principally, to the office of city treasurer. This office he filled creditably for a year and a half, when, through some technicality of the election laws governing cities, two of the officers, of whom he was one, had to give way to make place for the newly elected Republican candidates. His religious connection is with the Methodist Church. May 15, 1870, at Amber, Michigan, Mr. Bearup married Miss Helen E. Forbes, one of the daughters of Rev. Harvey Forbes, a Methodist divine, and for many years a resident of Michigan City, Indiana. She was born at New Diggings, Wisconsin, May 15, 1847. They have had three children—Lottie, Nellie, and Andrew II.—two of whom are living: Andrew, a bright boy of nine years; and Lottie, a child of three. Mr. Bearup is a man much liked and respected by all who know him. He is a kind and loving father. As a mechanical engineer and draughtsman he has few equals, and is rapidly rising in the public estimation.



BENDER, JOHN S., lawyer, of Plymouth, was born January 26, 1827, near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Jacob and Jane (Dobbs) Bender, natives of the same state, were of German and Irish descent, respectively. The ancestor of Jacob Bender came to America in the year 1616. The forefathers of his wife, who emigrated from the north of Ireland at an early period, were of



Yours truly
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noble origin. John S. Bender spent his childhood in attending the common school and assisting his father, who was a miller, the remainder of the time. When eleven years of age he removed with the family to Wayne County, Ohio, where he remained five years. Here his time, as before, was divided between a little schooling and a great deal of hard labor. In 1843 his father removed to Bellville, Ohio, where the son attended select school four terms. In 1846 the family moved to Indiana, settling in Oregon, Marshall County, now Starke County. John S. Bender was active in the construction of the first school-house in that county, and when it was completed he took charge of the school for three months, receiving for his services board and twenty dollars per month. The following year, in company with his father, he went to North Liberty, St. Joseph County, where they carried on a mill until 1849, when his father returned to Oregon Township. John S. Bender, in connection with Mr. A. Dively, then rented the mill and continued the business until the death of Mr. Dively, in 1850, when he closed it up, and the lease was canceled. Shortly after this he was afflicted with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which prostrated him for about eighteen months. Partially recovering, he entered the high school at South Bend in the fall of 1851, where he remained two terms. While there he studied trigonometry, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, natural philosophy, and Latin, preparatory to a college course; but, being attacked with typhoid fever, which left him with a shattered constitution, on the advice of his physician he abandoned study and engaged in surveying, that he might have outdoor exercise. He procured a contract from the state for surveying swamp lands, establishing lines, locating and laying out ditches, etc., and continued the work until 1856, when the fatigue and exposure consequent upon the occupation obliged him to abandon it. In that year he was elected clerk and auditor of Starke County, and served four years. In 1861 he began dealing in general merchandise, in connection with others, at Knox, Starke County. This trade they subsequently extended to Valparaiso and Monterey, carrying it on until 1868, when, on account of failing health, Mr. Bender sold his interest in the business. Being debarred from the calling of surveyor by reason of physical disability, he decided upon the law as the profession most congenial and remunerative, and in 1861 he began reading. Two years later, when he had become thoroughly interested in his studies, he entered as a student the Law Department of the North-western Christian University, at Indianapolis, from which he graduated the following April. He then practiced law, in connection with his other business, until 1868, when he removed to Plymouth and purchased the Marshall County *Republican*, which he controlled and published the

greater portion of the next seven years. At the end of this time he sold out, deciding to make the practice of law his life's work. Mr. Bender has taken a prominent place among his professional associates. In his dealings with them he is honorable and just, while loyal to the interests of his clients. He never refuses to protect the right, nor stoops to defend the wrong. He prepares his cases with great care and method, and his presentation of them in court evinces his familiarity with the principles of the law. His sound sense and good judgment, his quick perception and unquestioned integrity, make him an eminently safe counselor. As an advocate, he is not noted for fluency of language, but his earnestness and thorough understanding of the work in hand enable him to reach both court and jury with clear and convincing power. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and has won the confidence and esteem of his patrons. Mr. Bender was educated in the Democratic school of politics and affiliated with that party until the beginning of the Civil War, when, seeing in the Republican party elements better adapted for the preservation and government of the nation, he identified himself with it, and became a firm and earnest supporter of all President Lincoln's war measures. The same physical disabilities which compelled him to abandon surveying disqualified him for field service, but he gave the Union all the material and moral support in his power. He remained in full sympathy with the Republican party until it assumed an unmistakable hard-money policy, as evidenced in the conventions of 1876. Believing that the best interests of the people were to be found in the adoption of a system embracing the principles advocated by the National Greenback party, Mr. Bender accordingly withdrew, and made the second political change of his life. In all the parties with which he has been allied he has been regarded as an effective worker. While yet a Democrat, in 1860, he was a delegate to the Indiana State Convention, which appointed delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Charleston, South Carolina. In this body Mr. Bender strongly favored Stephen A. Douglas as a candidate for President, in opposition to the claims of John C. Breckinridge. After the nomination of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Bender gave him his warm and undivided support. He was a delegate to every Republican state convention from 1860 to 1876, and refused a seat in the convention of 1878 for the reasons above. May 8, 1878, with twenty-six other leading men of Plymouth previously belonging to both political parties, he organized an independent party, and adopted a platform in accordance with their financial views. By October of the same year their numbers had increased to eleven hundred and sixty-five. In the National Greenback Convention, which met March 4, 1869, Mr. Bender served on the committee on

platform, and secured the adoption of resolutions embodying, substantially, those principles which governed the organization at Plymouth. He also served on the conference committee, appointed at St. Louis, Missouri, March 5, 1880, to confer with the National Greenback Labor Convention, held in Chicago, Illinois, June 9, 1880, in the interest of harmony. As a member of the committee on platform, he introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the committee and by the convention, to wit: "The right of suffrage shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States who is twenty-one years of age, and upwards." This is the first resolution ever adopted by any national political body looking toward the enfranchisement of women. He may now be regarded as a consistent radical member of the National Greenback party. Although not an office-seeker, he is active and enthusiastic in the advocacy of the principles of his political faith. Being a man of strong will, governed by a marked degree of discretion, he is, consequently, an effective leader of his party, a position readily accorded him in the Thirteenth District. In 1864 he was unanimously recommended by the Republicans of Starke County as their candidate for state Senator from the district comprising Starke and Laporte Counties, but he was defeated in the convention by the vote of the latter county. The nomination for the same position was again tendered him in 1868, but was declined. Yielding to the solicitation of his friends, he accepted the nomination in 1870 for Representative to the Legislature, but was defeated with his party. In 1872 Mr. Bender was an alternate from Indiana to the National Republican Convention. In the presidential campaign of 1876, he canvassed the counties of St. Joseph and Marshall in support of the Republican ticket. He made twenty-eight speeches, in which he advocated the greenback system. In the winter of 1875 he went to Europe. His letters from Liverpool, London, Paris, and other cities, were published in the Plymouth paper, and, in compliance with numerous requests from his friends, he prepared them for publication in book form on his return home. They have since been issued under the title "Hoosier's Experience in Europe," and have attracted attention as a plain narrative of incidents, anecdotes, and events, noted by the author from personal observation, and so interspersed with sentiment as to render it amusing, interesting, and instructive. He is also the author of "Money: Its Definition, Tests, etc.," a book intended to show that money is such by decree of the government—not made to hoard, but to be used as a tool of commerce, etc. The latter has been received with marked favor, having found its way into nearly every state in this Union. Mr. Bender has usually been successful in his business enterprises, as well as in his professional practice. He is a Mason and an Odd-fellow,

and an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal contributor, and was a teacher in their Sabbath-school for twenty years. He was united in marriage, November 22, 1855, to Miss Maggie Bowers, of Ohio, who died November 2, 1856. They had one daughter, who died in infancy. He was again married, March 1, 1858, to Miss Rachel Houghton, whose rare virtues and Christian character command the love and esteem of a large circle of friends. She is the third daughter of James Houghton, one of the pioneers of Marshall County. In private life Mr. Bender is a cultivated, genial, Christian gentleman. His friendships are firm, self-sacrificing, and enduring. His character is without a blemish, and his position as a lawyer and a citizen is of marked prominence in the community.

BIRDSSELL, JOHN C., president of the Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, was born in Westchester County, New York, March 31, 1815. His father, Benjamin Birdsell, and his mother, Charity Carpenter, were both natives of the Empire State. They belonged to that large and valuable class of yeomanry, equally removed from the extremes of affluence or poverty, who constitute the best elements of citizenship in any land. In the boyhood and youth of John C. Birdsell his biographer finds nothing worthy of especial mention. When he had reached his majority he removed to Mendon, Monroe County, where for three years he was engaged in agriculture on a rented farm. He then removed to the adjoining township of Rush, where he purchased a farm. This property continued to appreciate in value, by additions and improvements, until he disposed of it in 1865 for a trifle less than thirty thousand dollars. It need not be supposed, however, that during this period, extending over a quarter of a century, Mr. Birdsell had been content to lead the dull, monotonous life of a tiller of the soil, with no thoughts or aspirations beyond the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the harvest. On the contrary, all the energy of his character, aided by the conceptions of his mechanical mind, had been actively engaged in devising new improvements on the machinery for threshing and hulling clover. The time and labor expended by the old processes added very materially to the cost of clover-seed in the market. Mr. Birdsell conceived that it would facilitate the work and cheapen the product, if a machine could be made to thresh the heads from the stems, separating the stems and passing the heads through a huller and afterwards through sieves under the influence of a fan, all at one operation and in one machine. He at once began to shape his ideas, making many experiments at great expense and with varying success. He was also obliged to



John C Birdsell

struggle against a great many manufacturers of hulling machines, whose agents already had possession of the field, and spared no pains to cause farmers and others to believe that his plans would prove a failure. His machines could not be made for the same price as the ordinary hullers, and, as they were an untried experiment, he found that for years it was almost an utter impossibility to introduce them. The public had to be gradually schooled into the merits of the invention. During all this time the machines were costing more than he could get for them, and he was becoming hopelessly involved in debt. Still his faith was not shaken, and he continued to exhibit them at state and county fairs, at great expense of time and money. In 1856 and 1857 he built shops at West Henrietta, New York, with borrowed capital. In this way he proceeded, almost against fate, until in 1859 his debts amounted to over fifteen thousand dollars, with scarcely any assets. Finding that the business could not be carried on with profit in New York state, on account of the expenses for stock and transportation, and the fact that the West furnished almost the entire market for his machines, he removed his works to South Bend, Indiana, in the fall of 1863. Then followed in rapid succession, for the next fourteen years, a series of misfortunes that, in any other than the pages of a plain biography, would seem to belong more properly to the realms of fancy. A fire at West Henrietta, in the spring of 1864, nearly destroyed his office, together with a portion of his books and accounts. This was followed a few months later by another fire, which destroyed a store-house containing twenty-three machines and fifty frame-works, besides machinery, tools, stock, etc., which had formed a partial basis for the leniency of his creditors. Meanwhile he was suffering great losses from the unjust action of infringers, for hardly was one firm enjoined from infringement, after a long and costly suit, than, like the hydra-headed monster of antiquity, another would immediately spring into life—and so on, it would seem, *ad infinitum*, his expenses amounting to about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Without particularizing further, it will be stated that Mr. Birdsell struggled on, year after year, in the face of discouragements sufficiently overwhelming to justify even the stoutest-hearted in succumbing to them, until 1879, when, just at the time he had driven his rivals from the field and the future seemed bright in rich possibilities, his letters of patent expired. Without an extension he saw the labor of eighteen years, seasons pregnant with hope and despair, go for naught. In a petition to Congress, in which were set forth at length the facts substantially embodied above, he prayed that justice should be done him; and it is due to the wisdom and fairness of the Senate Committee on Patents to say that they granted his request. His pe-

tition is still before Congress, however, and it will without doubt pass the House of Representatives during the present session of Congress. The company are now building a new machine, under a recent patent, and the company's affairs are in a healthful condition of prosperity and success. Mr. Birdsell was married, June 7, 1838, to Miss Harriet A. Lunt, daughter of Joseph Lunt, of Monroe County, New York. Of the six children born to them, three are still living. J. Benjamin, born December 2, 1843, occupies the position of secretary and treasurer of the Birdsell Manufacturing Company; Byron A., born March 6, 1846, is superintendent of the works; while John C., junior, born June 25, 1859, has charge of the books. The oldest son, V. O., who was born January 5, 1841, discharged the duties of secretary until his death, which occurred December 6, 1875. In April, 1869, Mr. Birdsell had the misfortune to lose his wife; and ten years later, on the 6th day of June, 1879, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Susan Snelling, of Boston. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Republican in politics. Few men have a more commanding personal appearance. He is nearly six feet in height, with a large frame, strongly cast features, and a Napoleonic face, except that it is covered with heavy beard and mustache. In short he is one of those men who would attract attention anywhere or in any assemblage of distinguished men. Personally, he is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and among his friends is known as the personification of good humor. These qualities of a social nature, combined with his quick wit, his good sense, his broad views of humanity, and his unbounded enterprise, have made him very popular among his fellow-citizens, and no man stands higher in the community, socially or financially, than he. The great success of his invention has endowed him with an immense fortune. Unlike too many men who have been thus exceptionally blessed, his prosperity has in no wise changed a single element of his character. On the contrary, he bestows his money liberally in every direction where its proper use will alleviate suffering and elevate and ennoble mankind.

 **B**ROWER, NORMAN V., editor of the South Bend *Daily Register*, was born in Constantine, Michigan, February 27, 1843. While yet an infant his parents removed to Mishawaka, Indiana, where he passed his youth. He attended the public schools, and was a quick pupil, being in the most advanced classes of the high school when only thirteen years old. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in the printing office of the *Mishawaka Enterprise*, Mr. A. Beal being proprietor and editor. After remaining here about a year and a half, he found employment at South Bend,

four miles distant, in the office of A. E. Draper, proprietor of the South Bend *Farmer*. Here he remained until the winter of 1860-61, when he was employed in the Plymouth *Republican*. Upon the breaking-out of the Civil War he enlisted in the first company raised in his county, his being the fifth name enrolled on the list. Upon going to Indianapolis, however, he was rejected by the mustering officer on account of a slight deafness and a twisted wrist. He then worked for a time in the office of the Indianapolis *Journal*. Afterward, by using the discharge paper of a comrade who had been in the three months' service, he enlisted, was accepted, and served from August 21, 1861, until October 12, 1865. He was severely wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia. He held the rank of sergeant during the last half of the war, and was twice honorably mentioned before the regiment for valor on the field of battle, but his deafness proved a serious drawback to his advancement in the army. Just three days after his return home, when not yet twenty-three years of age, he bought the office of the Mishawaka *Enterprise* from his old employer, and thus became proprietor and editor of the paper on which he had commenced as a printer. This purchase he made with money saved from his pay as a soldier and as a correspondent of Cincinnati papers. It proved a good investment; and in a short time the *Enterprise* was among the leading weeklies of the state. After conducting the paper for five years he sought a wider field in the West. Settling in Iowa, he bought a one-fourth interest in the Clinton *Daily Herald*. In a short time he withdrew from the paper at some loss, and became city editor of the Davenport *Gazette*. While waiting for an opportunity for a new investment, he received urgent overtures from the proprietor of the *Gazette* to become connected with its interests; but, desirable as was the opportunity, Mr. Brower was unable to embrace it. From Davenport he removed to Mason City, Iowa, where he purchased the Cerro Gordo *Republican*, the leading paper of that congressional district. This he edited with marked ability for two years, and was then obliged to move, as the climate was unfavorable for his wife's health. He sold out at a considerable advance, and accepted the position of city editor of the Dubuque *Times*, on which paper he added to an already favorable reputation as a ready and graceful writer, being frequently styled the B. F. Taylor of Iowa. He remained here for two years, when, owing to the claims of an invalid mother and the business affairs of his father, he was obliged to return to Mishawaka. In February, 1876, he bought an interest in the South Bend *Daily Register*, and became its chief editor. The *Register* is the leading Republican paper in the old Colfax district, and has a larger circulation than any other paper in the state outside of Indianapolis. It was established by Mr. Colfax more than thirty years

ago, and was edited by him for many years. No paper is more frequently quoted. Mr. Brower is still in the prime of life.

BROWNFIELD, JOHN, merchant, of South Bend, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1808. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one commenced business in his native town with an elder brother, Calling Brownfield. In 1834 he emigrated to South Bend, St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he has ever since carried on business. On the location of the Branch Bank of Indiana at South Bend, Mr. Brownfield received the appointment of director on the part of the state, and was president of the bank for a term of twelve years. He has also been president of the South Bend National Bank since its organization. For several years he has been president of the South Bend Iron Works, which have been doing a very large business. He has been an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-seven years, a class-leader forty-six years, and superintendent of the South Bend Sabbath-school for thirty-seven years. He was a large contributor to the endowment of Asbury University, and for nineteen years has been one of the trustees. He was elected, by a convention of laymen, a delegate to the General Conference which met in Brooklyn in May, 1872. Mr. Brownfield is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and in his younger days was regarded as the leader of his party in St. Joseph County. As director of the Branch Bank of Indiana, he passed through some trying ordeals in defense of right against what he conceived to be wrong. Two or three of the directors, being speculators, made unreasonable demands, and, as Mr. Brownfield was in the minority, it required great nerve to resist their importunities. In 1840 Mr. Brownfield was a candidate for the state Senate, but was defeated, the district at that time giving a Whig majority. He was married, January 14, 1832, to Miss Lida A. Beeson, daughter of Jacob Beeson, Esq., a merchant of Uniontown. They have had four children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Brownfield died at Fox Springs, Kentucky, July 3, 1853. Mr. Brownfield was again married in April, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth R. Ellis, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BUCKLEN, ISAAC, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Elkhart, was born in Winfield Township, Herkimer County, New York, August 30, 1816. His father, Simeon Bucklen, born September 12, 1780, in Sutton Township, Worcester County, Massachusetts, was a farmer by occupation, and died June 8,

1845. His mother, Mary (Southwick) Bucklen, a member of the society of Friends, was married to Simon Bucklen in 1800. Isaac Bucklen is the tenth of twelve children. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, when he began to till a farm on his own account in the same town. He continued at this until 1860, having made two removals: first, in 1849, to Galen Township, Wayne County; and, second, in 1855, to Winfield Township. In 1860 he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, where he remained eighteen months, being engaged part of the time as teacher of a district school. January 1, 1861, he moved to Elkhart, Indiana, and began the drug business, which he continued until the 26th of January, 1876, having, for the first two years, Albert R. Burns as partner. In 1866, in connection with Wm. Proctor, he built, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, the large business block at the corner of Jackson and Main Streets, known as the Bucklen & Proctor Block. Since closing the drug business, he has lived a comparatively retired life, occupying his leisure in directing agricultural pursuits. Mr. Bucklen's business success has been satisfactory, and has yielded him a competence. He is not a professional politician, but is an earnest Republican. September 26, 1842, he married Miss Olive Wilcox, third child of Hezekiah and Abiah Wilcox. They have had four children, two sons and two daughters, as follows: Simeon H. Bucklen, born at Winfield, Herkimer County, New York, August 28, 1845, died August 15, 1858; Herbert E. Bucklen, born at Winfield, Herkimer County, New York, July 19, 1848, now a prominent business man of Chicago and Elkhart; Mary A. Bucklen, born at Galen, Wayne County, New York, July 11, 1852; and a daughter, born in German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, October 30, 1857, died January 30, 1858. Mr. Bucklen is much beloved by his family and friends, and during his eighteen years' residence in Elkhart has, by his genial manner and fair dealing, won the respect and cordial liking of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and the good opinion of the world at large.



CALKINS, MAJOR WILLIAM H., of Laporte, Indiana, was born February 18, 1842, in Pike County, Ohio. He emigrated with his father to Benton County, Indiana, in 1853, and then worked on a farm until 1856. His father being elected county auditor in the latter year, he acted as his deputy for two years. From 1858 to the spring of 1861 he was city editor and bookkeeper of the *Indiana Daily Courier*, at Lafayette, and employed all his leisure in the study of law, first under the instruction of Major Daniel Mace, and afterwards in the office of Colonel William Wilson. He also attended the Commercial and Law

School at Louisville, Kentucky, for about three months. At the breaking out of the late Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the company of Captain W. J. Templeton, from Benton County, Indiana. The company was intended for three months' service; but, the quota being filled, it was transferred to the state service for one year, and temporarily attached to the 15th Indiana Regiment, and the following August it was disbanded. Mr. Calkins then went to Iowa, and assisted in raising a company in Jones County, in that state; and in 1861 he entered the three years' service as first lieutenant of Company H, of the 14th Iowa Infantry. He fought at Forts Henry and Donelson, and at the battle of Shiloh. At the close of the first day's fight, in the last-named battle, the remnant of his regiment surrendered, and he with the other officers was taken prisoner. After being confined seven months in the prisons of Macon and Madison, Georgia, and Libby Prison, he was paroled in October, 1862. The treatment he received was very severe, at times verging on brutality. After his release he joined his regiment and was ordered to Springfield, Missouri, to repel the invasion of the Confederate General Ma-maduke. He was then sent to Cairo, Illinois, and thence to Paducah, Kentucky, where, in 1863, he left the regiment, with his health seriously impaired from imprisonment and exposure. He re-entered the army in October, 1863, and was temporarily assigned to the 128th Indiana Infantry, then being recruited. In February, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of major of the 12th Indiana Cavalry, with which he remained until it was mustered out of service, in December, 1865, commanding it more than half the time which he passed in active service. At the close of the war he was brevetted for meritorious conduct. In December, 1865, he returned to Valparaiso, Indiana, to which place his father had, in the mean time, removed, and entered upon the practice of law. In October, 1866, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the district composed of nine of the north-western counties of the state, and served with entire satisfaction to his constituents, as is evinced by the fact that he was re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, from Porter County. In May, 1871, h. s t. d in Laporte, entering upon practice with Judge Osborn. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans, and was defeated by Doctor Haymond, of Monticello; in 1876 he was again nominated, and was elected, by eleven hundred, over his old competitor, and was re-elected in 1878. January 20, 1864, Mr. Calkins was married to Miss Hattie Shipley Holton, a charming young lady of Rush County, Indiana, daughter of James N. Holton, of Maysville, Kentucky. She was educated in the academy of Rushville, and spent the greater part of her life there, and in Benton County, until she went to grace her husband's home at Laporte.

Much of a man's success in life is due to the loving influence exerted over him by the sympathetic companionship of woman, and Major Calkins is blessed in the helpmate of his life. Lovely and refined, thoughtful and charitable, she is ever active in good works—an official of the Christian Church, a Sunday-school teacher and home missionary. Mrs. Calkins was related by marriage to Hon. John L. Robinson, who was United States marshal for Indiana during the administration of President Buchanan. Hospitable and of pleasing address and manners, the wife of Major Calkins is a charming hostess for her husband's friends in Washington, and at their lovely home in Laporte. They have several interesting children.

CHAMBERLAIN, ORVILLE T., lawyer, was born in Leesburg, Kosciusko County, Indiana, September 1, 1841. His father, Dr. Joseph W. Chamberlain, and his mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Tryon, were born in America, and were of English descent. They removed to Elkhart, Indiana, when Orville Chamberlain was but two years old; and there he has since resided, except while serving in the defense of his country. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Elkhart, and was distinguished for the avidity with which he acquired knowledge. Having finished the school course at the age of seventeen, he began serving an apprenticeship at the printing business in the *Elkhart Review* office. Here his superior talents speedily attracted the attention of his employer, who advised him to obtain a more liberal education, and study a profession. Following this advice, he immediately entered the University of Notre Dame, in 1860, spending two years in the commercial department, studying higher English and the classics, and winning golden opinions from the professors for his application, quick comprehension, and gentlemanly deportment. Returning home just at the beginning of the Civil War, he was seized with the war-spirit, and entered as a private in the 74th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Fearless and prompt in the discharge of every duty, though among the youngest in his company, he soon attracted the attention of the officers, who, in little more than a year, promoted him to the rank of captain. The confidence of his superiors was manifested by the offer of many tempting positions outside of his regiment; but with commendable self-abnegation he clung to his early comrades, whose idol he was, and remained with them until he was mustered out at the close of the war. During his term of service, Captain Chamberlain took part in the engagements at "Hoover's Gap," Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, and Atlanta;

in all of which his coolness, bravery, and skill were manifest. He marched with Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas, participating in all the glory and hardships of those great campaigns. Captain Chamberlain entered the service of his country from the purest motives, served it with unflinching zeal, and returned with a spotless and brilliant army record. Had he been more ambitious, he might have occupied a much higher position; but he could not have gained more affectionate regard from his comrades in arms, who still love and honor him. Returning to civil life, Captain Chamberlain entered upon the study of law with enthusiasm; and in May, 1867, was duly admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Elkhart. He was tendered a first lieutenancy in the regular army while engaged in his law studies; but his military ambition was satisfied, and he declined the offer. Captain Chamberlain has never been a member of any secret organization. His religious sympathies are Roman Catholic. In politics he has always been an earnest Republican, but is unfriendly to what he regards as the treachery of President Hayes in surrendering the fruits of victory to those so recently in rebellion. For this cause he has withdrawn from party shackles. His best friends, however, know that he will always be found on the side of what he considers to be right, and, in short, he is thoroughly and honestly Republican in the broad sense of the word. He is rapidly coming to the front in his profession, and is devoted to its duties. He has been prosecuting attorney, and for a short time was town clerk; when the town became a city he was its first attorney. All of these positions he filled admirably, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1868 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, thus honoring itself as well as him by recognizing his eminent abilities. Captain Chamberlain is a man of decided convictions, fearless in expression, and at times somewhat aggressive, but his tender feelings never permit him to trespass upon those of others or deny them the right which he claims for himself—independent thought and action. True to his friends, he has many who watch with the utmost interest his rising career, and predict for him a brilliant future. September 1, 1869, he married Miss Helen M. Mead, a native of Lyons, Wayne County, New York. They have one daughter.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES WARNER, of Warsaw, better and more familiarly known as Colonel Chapman, was born in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, September 19, 1826. His father, John B. Chapman, is a Virginian by birth, while his mother, Margaretta (née McCoy), is of Irish ancestry, her parents having emigrated from the "Emerald Isle" when she

was but five years of age, and located in Tyler County, West Virginia. Shortly after the birth of Charles Warner, the subject of this sketch, his parents removed West from the Old Dominion, and resided for a time in Crawfordsville, then in Logansport, and finally on the Little Turkey Creek Prairie, near Leesburg. Securing the services of a private tutor during several succeeding winters, he was prepared for college, entering Asbury University, where he remained until 1845. On his return home he began the study of law, but, tiring of the monotony of office work, he soon abandoned his professional aspirations and engaged in saw-milling, with his brother, on Eagle Creek, two miles east of Warsaw. Here he continued until the spring of 1847, when, with a borrowed capital of one thousand dollars, advanced by his father, he entered into general mercantile business, at which he continued until the secession of the southern states precipitated the country into the horrors of civil war. The first flouring-mill erected in Warsaw, now the property of the Hon. J. D. Thayer, was built by Colonel Chapman. Its financial success is the best proof of the erector's keen insight and ability, for in the belief of its success he stood alone, his neighbors, with one accord, believing the enterprise extremely hazardous. In 1862, when President Lincoln issued his call for five hundred thousand troops, Mr. Chapman, unmindful of his extensive business arrangements, and remembering only that the honor of the country was menaced by demagogues and unscrupulous partisans, hastily raised a body of one hundred men, and was elected captain of Company A, 74th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was elected by the line officers to the colonelcy, and commissioned as such July 25, 1862. In the autumn of this year his regiment was transferred to the Army of the South-west, commanded by General Buell, with which it remained until it was reorganized and became the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Chapel Hill. During the early part of the Chickamauga fight, Colonel Chapman commanded the brigade, and, while leading a charge upon a rebel battery, his horse was instantly killed by a grape-shot. The violence of the fall threw him with great force against a snag, breaking his arm and shoulder, and otherwise severely injuring him. From these wounds, which caused him to resign his commission, he did not fully recover for years, although, after returning home and regaining partial health, he was instrumental in raising the 142d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This labor he performed from a patriot's sense of duty—all the more creditable to him, since his injuries incapacitated him from sharing its glory. As an evidence of the regard entertained for him by Governor Morton, he was invited to form one of the military escort which accompanied the body of President Lincoln

from the capital to Springfield, Illinois. It is fitting that before closing this brief sketch, which does but scant justice to his eminent career, the political life of Colonel Chapman should receive some slight notice. He was a Whig until the extinction of that party, since which he has always been an uncompromising Republican. He was twice elected a Representative from his county to the House of Representatives, and in 1865 and 1866 represented the counties of Kosciusko and Wabash in the state Senate. To this he was again elected for four years in 1872, during which time he served as chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1868 by David McDonald, now deceased, District Judge of the United States for Indiana, in pursuance of an act approved March 2, 1867, and resigned the office in 1872, to accept the Senatorship alluded to. In matters of public interest Mr. Chapman has always cheerfully co-operated. He was instrumental in building the Warsaw woolen mills, and was elected president of the company. In the organization of the North and South Railroad he took an active part. Of this company he was chosen one of its first directors, which position he still fills. In educational matters he has always been noted for his liberality and enterprise. He is perhaps the largest land-owner in the county, and has about one thousand acres under cultivation. Colonel Chapman has been twice married. His first wife was Hester Ann Minear, of Warsaw. One son, Charles Allen, still living, was the result of this union. To his present wife, Catharine E. Minear, he was married in March, 1857. They have two children, John and Regina. Colonel Chapman's religion is of that broad and comprehensive character which has for its basis the golden rule, untrammelled by creeds or church dogmas.

 CHASE, CHARLES H., was born at Franconia, New Hampshire, November 14, 1833, of J. C. and Lucretia Chase. His ancestors on his father's side trace the line of their descent from the "Mayflower;" and they possessed, and transmitted unimpaired from one generation to another, those sturdy traits of character which marked the men and women who crossed the Atlantic and were rocked in the "cradle of liberty." When a boy of six, Charles went to Derby Line, Vermont, and his entire school training was received in the academy at Stanstead Plain, Canada East. At the age of fourteen he removed to Sherbrooke, Canada, to learn the art of printing. Here he spent two years, and he showed himself possessed of such a measure of ambition, steadiness of purpose, and energy of action, as presaged a future promise. At the end of the two years at Sherbrooke, he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he worked at his trade two years,

using his spare time in improving his mind and developing his faculty for composition, having by this time fixed upon journalism as his profession. Many articles written by him at this time were published in the papers on which he worked. He finally, when about eighteen, secured a place in the *Riverside Publishing House*, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he completed his trade. He made the best use of those opportunities for increasing literary knowledge which such a great publishing house affords, and, no doubt, very much of his future success as a writer can be attributed to the use he made of the facilities for improvement there at hand. When twenty-one years of age he started West, and, in 1854, he had charge of the *Argus*, the first paper published at Winona, Minnesota. After one year spent in this labor, his affection for New England won him back to Manchester, where, in company with O. S. Eastman, he engaged in the publication of the *New Hampshire Farmer* for one year. At the end of this contract he journeyed South, spending about one year in New Orleans and Mobile, continuing at his trade. His next move was to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became connected with the *Daily Review*. He went West again after this, and, in 1858, he was married to Cynthia Parmenter, at Burlington, Iowa. They soon after removed to LaPorte, Indiana, where he became one of the proprietors of the *Times* of that place. He came to Elkhart, his present home, February 5, 1859, and in company with John S. Weller, began the publication of the *Review*. The partnership continued about a year, when Mr. Weller retired, and Mr. Chase took up the burden of establishing on a permanent basis the enterprise which they had inaugurated. Discouragements came at first thick and fast, but he was not disheartened, and labored on until success began to crown his efforts. At various times he had different partners, but they had not the perseverance that brings success. On the 4th of December, 1863, his wife died of typhoid fever, and he was unable to attend the funeral by reason of prostration from the same disease. The *Review* was started as an independent paper, but the editor was a Democrat and so remained until the breaking out of the war, when patriotism overcame party fealty, and he espoused the cause of the government, joining the Republican party and making himself and his paper a recognized power in the conduct of that party. In politics, as in other public matters, he has pronounced opinions, which he expresses boldly when occasion demands. These qualities have made his influence a matter of necessity to the party in city and county. He has remarkable foresight in shaping policies, and rarely miscalculates the elements of strength or weakness of any line of action. In 1866, on the thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth, he was married to Alice M. Defrees, niece of Hon. Joseph H. Defrees, of Goshen; and the issue of this marriage has been three

sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. During the years of the war the *Review* became well established, and as a financial venture promised well. In 1872 a daily edition was started, and is now one of the recognized institutions of the city. The struggles for a position of permanence were now ended, and the projector of the enterprise could look with feelings of pride at the triumph of energy over mischances innumerable and discouragements all but disheartening. During the years when his labors were the most severe, he held at various times positions of public trust. In 1865-67 he was assistant assessor of internal revenue, and was for one term clerk of the town of Elkhart, and for three years a member of the school board. He is a member of three secret orders—the Masons, the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Chase is thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Elkhart, and very much of the fame of the city, as a point offering inducements to manufacturers, is due to the efforts he has made in that direction; and the people of the community appreciate his services in building up that center. It has been his aim in public and private life to promote the best interests of society by countenancing morality, furthering all efforts for improvement, and lending influence to all enterprises which would tend to better the condition of the people in any way. He is recognized as a man of strong convictions, unswerving integrity of character, good judgment, earnestness of purpose, and sufficient force of intellect and character to make him a power for good in the community. Those who know him best value him most, and as the results of his labors for the community in which he has lived show themselves in the future the more hearty will be the recognition of his services.

CHIPMAN, SAMUEL H., president of the First National Bank of Warsaw, is descended from John Chipman, who came to America in the year 1630, settled in Massachusetts, and married Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland, who came over in the "Mayflower." From John Chipman are descended all who bear that name in this country. Samuel H. Chipman is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Heminway) Chipman, both of whom were natives of New England. They were people of industrious habits, and followed agriculture for a livelihood in Shoreham, Addison County, Vermont, where, on the 22d of May, 1813, Samuel H. Chipman was born. He was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools of his native place, to which instruction was added tuition in Newton Academy, of that county. His early inclinations were for the mercantile business, and he engaged as clerk in a store in his native village. Soon afterward he removed



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A. R. Colborn

to the "Far West," and in 1836 opened a store in Milford, Kosciusko County, Indiana, in partnership with Mr. Doolittle—the firm name being Chipman & Doolittle. After eleven years of but partial success in business, he removed to Warsaw, the county seat, taking a position in the county clerk's office. The following year his friends, discovering in him qualities fitted for that responsible office, elected him county clerk. He honorably discharged the duties of this office until 1856—maintaining during the greater part of this time an interest in the mercantile business, in copartnership with his brother, under the firm name of Chipman Brothers. He remained in this relation for a period of about ten years; he was also, for two years, cashier of the Bank of Warsaw, a free banking institution. In 1863 he and William C. Graves, now the cashier, organized the First National Bank of Warsaw, and Mr. Chipman was elected its president, which position he has since continued to hold. In 1864 he retired from mercantile pursuits, and has since given his entire attention to the duties of this responsible office. Mr. Chipman is considered one of the most trustworthy citizens of Kosciusko County. Although it has often been urged upon him, he has never sought political favor. He has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Republican party, to which he has belonged since its organization. He was formerly an old-line Whig. He is quiet and unostentatious in his demeanor, of sound business qualifications, and unquestioned fidelity and probity. He has been twice married. Soon after he removed to Indiana he married, on the 25th of September, 1837, Miss Louisa Torrell, who died September 23, 1866. September 10, 1868, he married Miss Alice A. Higley, his present wife. All the children of his first marriage died in infancy, excepting Henry W. Chipman, who volunteered in the service of his country during the Civil War, and died at Tullahoma, Tennessee, in 1864, aged sixteen years. From his long experience in monetary and commercial affairs, Mr. Chipman's opinions receive much consideration.

COLBORN, A. R., lumber merchant, Michigan City, was born in Canada, December 9, 1847. When he was a boy of four years, his parents, B. Q. and Mary Colborn, removed to Michigan; and he received his education in the public schools of that state. In 1863 he enlisted as a volunteer in the 30th Michigan Infantry at Detroit; a few weeks after he was detailed headquarters' clerk, at Fort Gratiot, Port Huron; and shortly after he was made commissary of the regiment, holding that position until they were mustered out. He then went to Grand Rapids, where he obtained a position as bookkeeper. He afterwards held the same position at Muskegon; and then went to Chicago, where he

rapidly gained experience in the lumber business, and undertook the management of the same for his employers. In 1871 he removed to Michigan City; and, having bought out the interest of W. B. Hutchinson, formed a partnership with Thomas L. Hilborn in the lumber business, under the firm name of Hilborn & Colborn. The business was prosperous; but in 1873 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Colborn then formed a partnership with R. G. Peters, of Manistee, a man recognized as one of the shrewdest, as well as one of the largest, lumber dealers in Michigan. The dimensions of the business continued to expand yearly, until the firm was recognized as one of the first in the Northwest; its financial standing and business energy and skill being well and extensively known. Mr. Peters retired in the spring of 1878, leaving Mr. Colborn to conduct the business alone; and owing to his thorough qualifications he continues to keep up its position. Starting with only fifteen hundred dollars cash, one thousand of which he paid as bonus for good will in buying out Mr. Hutchinson, he has conducted the financial part of his business so successfully as to gain for himself a high reputation. His business is constantly increasing, and at present aggregates the immense sum of over half a million dollars yearly. His business connections extend over Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and some of the more Western states. He carries a stock of from five to ten million feet of lumber, and is to-day the largest lumber dealer in Michigan City. His sale of shingles alone—one of his specialties—amounts to fifty millions a year. Integrity, perseverance, tact, and skill, have made Mr. Colborn what he is—one of the "representative men of Indiana." He possesses a social disposition and good business qualities; upright, sterling, honest, and pleasant in manner and address, he enjoys above all things the society of his family. February 14, 1872, he married Katie J. Wood. Her family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the earliest settlers in Michigan City. He is also a member of that Church, and is superintendent of its flourishing Sabbath-school. In 1874 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and has since taken the degrees of Knight Templar and Scottish Rite. In politics he is a Democrat, but not a strong partisan. Mr. Colborn has one daughter of five years; but had the misfortune to lose his son when three years of age.

FOLE, LEONIDAS A., attorney, of Laporte, Indiana, was born November 17, 1834, in Broome, Schoharie County, New York. He removed to Indiana with his father in the spring of 1835. Here he lived on a farm until he was eighteen years old, and acquired a common school education. In 1852 he left home and entered a store, in which he remained

about a year. Disliking business, he entered a law office at Monticello, Indiana, in 1853, and read law over two years, eking out his means by teaching school in winter. Being admitted to practice in January, 1856, he opened an office at Rensselaer, Indiana. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted as private in the 9th Indiana Infantry, and served until December 20, 1864, when he was mustered out as captain. He was engaged in the battles of Greenbrier, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and Kenesaw Mountain, besides many skirmishes. He took part in the whole of Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. During the last two years of the war, he served most of the time as staff officer: first, on the staff of General W. B. Hazen, of Indiana; second, on the staff of General Jefferson C. Davis, and, finally, on the staff of General George H. Thomas. At the close of the war he resumed his practice at Laporte. For several years he has been United States Circuit Court Commissioner for Indiana, and register in bankruptcy. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont for President, in 1856, and he has ever since voted with the Republican party. He was converted in January, 1877, under the ministrations of Rev. H. W. Brown, evangelist. The following March he united with the Presbyterian Church, and is now one of the board of trustees of that body. Mr. Cole is an active worker in the temperance cause. He married, May 28, 1857, Lucetta V. Henkle, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Henkle, a member of the Indiana Legislature. They have had three children, of whom only one survives.

OLFAX, SCHUYLER, was born in the city of New York, March 23, 1823. The death of his father and sister preceded his birth, and thus he became the only child of his widowed mother. His grandfather, General William Colfax, was born in Connecticut, in 1760. At the age of seventeen he was commissioned lieutenant in the Continental army, and was in 1781 selected by General Washington as captain commandant of the guard of the commander-in-chief. This position he held until 1783, habitually sitting at General Washington's table and holding confidential relations with him. At the close of the war, he married Hester Schuyler, a cousin of General Philip Schuyler. General Washington acted as godfather to their first child, conferring on it his own name. The third son of General Colfax was named Schuyler; he became teller in the Mechanics' Bank of New York City, but died in early manhood, bequeathing his name and legacy to his son, Schuyler Colfax, the subject of this sketch. The early years of Mr. Colfax were spent in New York City, where he attended the public schools until he was ten

years old and then became clerk in a store. At the age of thirteen, he joined the tide of Western emigration, and settled in New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he again entered a store as clerk. In 1841 he removed to South Bend, Indiana, where he received the appointment of deputy county auditor. Before he was twenty-one he had passed two winters in Indianapolis in attendance upon the Legislature, as Senate reporter for the State Journal. In 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the *St. Joseph Valley Register*. He was the founder of this paper, and continued to edit and publish it for eighteen years. In 1850 he was elected to the convention which framed the new Constitution of Indiana. This was his first election to office. In 1851 he received the nomination of the Whig party as candidate for Congress. This nomination was unsought, unexpected, and unanimous. His competitor was Dr. Graham N. Fitch, an able politician and a fine speaker. Mr. Colfax was defeated by about two hundred votes, claimed by his friends to have been illegal, at Michigan City. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Scott for the presidency. He was one of the secretaries of this convention. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States by the ever-memorable majority of seventeen hundred and seventy-six votes, although the same district in the previous canvass gave a Democratic majority of above twelve hundred. In 1858 he was again triumphantly elected to Congress. This, the Thirty-sixth Congress, assembled on the 8th of December, 1859, and, after a contest of eight weeks, elected William Pennington, ex-Governor of New Jersey, as speaker, who appointed Mr. Colfax chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. Soon after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Colfax returned to his home at South Bend and resumed his editorial labors, as was his custom during the recess of Congress. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, a special session of which was called on the 4th of July, 1861, to provide for carrying on the war. Mr. Colfax also worked with energy to raise volunteers and to procure arms. When the Thirty-eighth Congress met, December 7, 1863, it was promptly organized by electing Mr. Colfax speaker on the first ballot. On the convening of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Colfax was elected speaker by one hundred and thirty-nine votes; his opponent, Mr. Brooks, of New York, receiving but thirty-six. March 4, 1867, on the assembling of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Colfax was for the third time chosen speaker. At the Chicago Convention, with General Grant for President, Mr. Colfax was nominated on the Republican ticket for Vice-president of the United States. At the end of the term he retired from public life to his home at South Bend, Indiana, where he was welcomed by a general



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reception of ten thousand people, in which both parties were represented. Having received eight nominations and seven elections, Mr. Colfax declined the proffer of a re-election to Congress. He has devoted his leisure to the delivery of lectures on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was so intimately associated, and has traveled from New England to California while engaged in this work.

COLLINS, FREDERICK L., foreman of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad foundry, Elkhart, was born at Canaan, Connecticut, on the 11th of April, 1827. His father, Burrage Collins, an old settler and respected citizen of Connecticut, was born at Wethersfield, in that state, January 8, 1787. He served as a private in the War of 1812, and received an honorable discharge at the close of that desperate struggle. He married Annie Jaquay, a native of Canaan, to whom were born six children, three boys and three girls. Frederick Collins is the youngest child. His education was obtained in Canaan, at a common school, which he left at the early age of fifteen years. In 1842 he became an apprentice to the puddler's trade, in Otis, Massachusetts, and in a short time his excellence as a molder of iron was apparent. During his apprenticeship he served three years at Otis, one at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, one at Norfolk, Connecticut, one at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and one at Falls Village, Connecticut. From Falls Village he was called to Lime Rock, Connecticut, where he became more efficient in the art of molding and founding, and was promoted to the rank of foreman of the extensive works of the Barnum-Richardson Company, a position which he filled with rare ability until 1868. In that year his reputation had reached the general master mechanic and general superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, who needed the services of just such a man for the foundry then in course of construction at Elkhart. These gentlemen visited Mr. Collins at Lime Rock, and were successful in obtaining his services. By his industry and capability Mr. Collins has made that railroad foundry the only one in the United States that has ever been a financial success. He has the general supervision of thirty-five expert molders. Since he has lived in Elkhart Mr. Collins has built a fine residence, and has also purchased a dairy farm; the latter is under the care of Chester Wentworth, who is said to be the best farmer of Northern Indiana. Mr. Collins married, on the 29th of November, 1850, Mary Decker, of Hillsdale, New York. They have had three children: Ida A., born January 14, 1851; Francis D., born February 27, 1853; and Mary Luella, born June 27, 1855. Mr. Collins is an indulgent father; he is much beloved by his

family and respected by all who know him. He is a man of strong personal characteristics, good natured, genial, liberal, and alive to the best interests of Elkhart.

COQUILLARD, ALEXIS, manufacturer, capitalist, and land-owner, South Bend, was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 27, 1825. The Coquillards are a long-lived race, and the family name is prominently connected with the early development of Michigan and Northern Indiana. Benjamin Coquillard, *père*, in early life married Sophia Andre. They were both natives of Detroit, and continued to reside there until 1829, when they removed to St. Joseph County, Indiana. From this union resulted the birth of the gentleman whose life forms the subject of this memoir. Alexis Coquillard, senior, the head of the family in America, was stationed in St. Joseph County, as an employé of the American Fur Company, at a time when there was not another white man in that vicinity. He afterwards founded the wealthy and enterprising city of South Bend. In 1840, while yet St. Joseph County was a wilderness, zealous representatives of the Roman Catholic Church—men who knew neither danger nor fatigue in the accomplishment of their self-imposed missions—pushed their way into its wild, unbroken fastness, and there began laying the foundation of Notre Dame College. The first name inscribed upon its rolls was that of the subject of our sketch, who piloted them across the river when in search of the grounds. Some years later the stories of the fabulous wealth of California, which floated through the country in 1849, dazzled the imagination of the young man, and he determined to seek his fortune in the new El Dorado of the West; and, though but twenty-five years of age, became one of the band of Argonauts who in that year sought the golden shores of the Pacific. He remained there nine months, and succeeded beyond his expectations. Returning to Indiana, he purchased a farm, which he sold in 1854. He then engaged in the real estate business and the manufacture of lumber, which has occupied his attention until the present time to a great extent. He kept on increasing his landed possessions until 1865, when he established the Coquillard Wagon Works. This business he gradually increased, until his sales amount to three thousand vehicles annually. The timber from which these are constructed comes from a large tract of timber land, of two thousand acres, located in the same county, on which he established a steam saw-mill at an early day. He is also the owner of a splendid farm of five hundred acres a short distance from the city limits, which is in a high state of cultivation; and as if his wealth was seemingly limitless, Mr. Coquillard, in addition to the above resources, is the

owner of some forty houses in the city of South Bend, besides a large amount of unimproved real estate. He also owns land in Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and some of the territories. He has been very successful in his business operations, and in few hands could wealth more properly be placed. He uses it like a man of sense and judgment. Socially, Mr. Coquillard is one of the most genial of men. The distinguishing characteristics of his nature are strength of purpose, independence of thought and action, and love of right and truth. He takes an active interest in all enterprises promotive of the public good or the diffusion of knowledge. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, and when he once undertakes a thing seems to know no such word as fail. Five feet seven inches in height, he is blessed with an excellent constitution, and looks the very picture of health. He is still a bachelor, "heart whole and fancy free." In explanation—or, rather, justification—of this fact, Mr. Coquillard states when young he was too poor to contemplate matrimony, and is now too busy to think of it. He is a Republican in politics, and enjoys the distinction of being the wealthiest man in St. Joseph County. He is a liberal contributor to all charities, and is a man whose sterling worth is felt in the community in which he resides.

 CORBIN, HORACE, attorney-at-law in Plymouth, was born in Tioga County, New York, on the 21st of May, 1827. He is of English and Irish descent, and is the son of Horace and Frances Corbin; the father died when the boy was an infant. His education was as good as a country school at that time afforded. He was diligent in his attendance during the winter, but was obliged to labor on a farm in the summer. Every opportunity was improved, and the knowledge he then attained was superior to what boys usually carry away from school. When he left home, at nineteen, he attended the academy in Owego for two terms. He owed this to the kindness of his uncle, James Wright, a banker of that place, but he was himself able to pay a part of the expenses by teaching winters. At twenty-one he removed to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, where he read law with John Brisbin, one of the most prominent attorneys of the state, and at the conclusion of two years was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, after a most thorough examination by a committee appointed for that purpose. While he was studying he joined an uncle, at the request of the latter, in a contract for constructing a portion of the North Branch Canal. After passing his examination he sold out his interest in the contract and came West, settling at Plymouth, Indiana, by the advice of Judge Stanfield, of South Bend, and immediately entering upon the prac-

tice of his profession, with the usual experience of a young lawyer. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1862 he was chosen to the state Senate, where he served four sessions. In 1873, when Plymouth first became a city, he was elected its mayor—receiving for this position the support of both political parties—and gave excellent satisfaction. His energy and ability in organizing and establishing a city government, and his impartiality in enforcing its laws, won the approbation of all classes of citizens. In the spring of 1875 he was tendered by Governor Hendricks the appointment of Judge of the Circuit Court, which he accepted, filling the office, with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the district, until the fall of 1876, when he was named by the Democratic party for the same position. The nomination in the convention was unanimous, but his election was prevented by personal enmity, from purely selfish motives, and with a large use of money. Since that time he has continued in practice, which is now quite extensive, and is considered the head of his profession in the city, and is, with all that the term implies, a good lawyer. He is also one of the firm of H. Corbin & Co., engaged in the real estate business. He has under his supervision two large farms, and takes great pleasure in his agricultural duties—a taste which he acquired when a boy. Judge Corbin was one of the early secretaries of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for more than twenty-five years, and has taken every degree up to that of the Scottish Rite. When the Plymouth Commandery was organized he was one of its charter members and generalissimo. In the way of business, he has traveled much over the United States. For fifteen years he has been a communicant of the Episcopal Church. In political matters he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the welfare of his party. He is thoroughly public-spirited; is prominent in all matters of interest to his town or county, especially in the way of public improvements, and is always found on the side of right and of moral reform. His personal appearance is manly and dignified, and he is genial and courteous. The upright of the community esteem him, and he is beloved by his family. Of the strictest integrity, honor, and uprightness, he has accumulated a competent fortune. He was married, on the 15th of May, 1855, to Catharine Houghton, daughter of John Houghton, one of the earliest settlers, and first county treasurer, of Marshall County, an Englishman who came to this country when young, and married and settled in Rush County, afterwards removing to Marshall County. He was one of the commissioners from Indiana to the London exhibition of 1851. Judge Corbin has five sons, the eldest of whom, Manfred H., has been for the past three years a partner in his father's office; the second is attending Racine College.



Horace Corbin



S. M. Cummins

CUMMINS, STEPHEN M., D. D. S., of Elkhart, was born August 22, 1839, at Elderton, Pennsylvania. His father's name was William S. Cummins, and the occupation he followed was that of a carpenter. He was of Scotch ancestry, while his wife, whose maiden name was Isabella George, was of Irish descent. Doctor Cummins's early life was spent at home, where he obtained a limited education at the district schools. When he attained the age of seventeen, he left his birthplace, and commenced the study of dentistry. Owing to his remarkable ability and close application, he became familiar in a very short time with the requirements of the profession, and in 1857 engaged in its practice. This he continued at various places in Pennsylvania and Ohio for a period of two years. In 1859 he removed to Bluffton, Indiana, where he was busily engaged until 1862. He then removed to Elkhart, where he has since resided, and has built up an extensive practice. He received the degree of D. D. S. from the Ohio Dental College in 1870, and is a member of the leading dental associations of this country, foremost among which are the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, the American Dental Association, and the Indiana State Dental Society. Doctor Cummins has acquired eminence in the profession, and a high reputation among his patrons. He has brought into use in his practice all the improvements which science has produced, and has constantly labored to effect the results which have placed him among the foremost dentists of the state. He has never interested himself in politics, but has voted with the Republican party. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. April 14, 1861, he married Miss Helen M. Case, a very estimable lady, a native of Bluffton. They have had three children, daughters, two of whom are now living. Socially, Doctor Cummins is a favorite, and his genial manners and never-failing courtesy have won for him a number of devoted friends.

DAKIN, GEORGE M., M. D., of Laporte, was born in Oakland, Clinton County, Ohio, May 13, 1827. His father, Perry Dakin, was a native of Columbia County, New York, and of Scotch descent. His mother, Phibe McManis, was from Mason County, Kentucky. Her ancestry were Irish. Her father, who was one of the early settlers of Clinton County, Ohio, was one of the associate judges of the first court held there. The only education young George received, before reaching the age of fifteen, was obtained in the district school and from the books he could borrow from neighbors. The little pocket money he earned at that time was used to purchase stray volumes, and he then began, although on a very small scale, the foundation of his

present large library. It must not be forgotten, however, either in this sketch or that of many others whose boyhood was in the first half of the present century, that there was then much more serious talk than boys now hear, and they learned to pay attention to the discourse of their elders. The principles of all government, the line of separation between the state and federal authorities, the doctrine of election or free grace, the treatment of the Indians by the nation, were a few of the topics which might then have been heard discussed in many a farmer's house in Ohio. The mind thrives upon strong food, and the boys of that day, with little scholastic knowledge, were the peers of those of this, who have enjoyed schools, colleges, newspapers, and district libraries. He attended for three years the Waynesville Academy, in Warren County, under the tuition of David S. Burson, the principal at that time. There he studied chemistry, natural philosophy, algebra, geometry, elocution, and other branches, giving at the same time, during leisure moments, as much attention as possible to the study of human and comparative physiology. From his early boyhood he had been fond of such investigations, and, in fact, while yet at home upon the farm, he had made an extensive osteologic collection, embracing the skulls and skeletons of all the birds and animals within his reach. In pursuit of these investigations he even dug into the mounds that existed in the vicinity, including old Fort Ancient, on the Miami River. It was in a similar manner that Agassiz began his researches in Switzerland, and Hugh Miller in Scotland—they observed nature. At the age of nineteen George M. Dakin began the study of medicine at Harveysburg, Ohio; but, losing his father the succeeding autumn, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and compelled to resort to school-teaching. He continued his study of medicine, however, and occasionally was employed upon the farm. In the fall of 1850 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which, after attending three terms, he graduated, beginning practice at Princeton, Illinois, in the spring of 1853. During his three years of residence in Princeton he was active in remodeling the schools of that place—having previously been elected a member of the board of education—changing them from their antiquated style to the character of graded schools, in conformity to the demands of the time. From the foundations then laid the schools of that city have since become among the best in the Union. In 1856 he removed to Tonica, LaSalle County, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and in the drug business, in conjunction with Doctor Joseph Addison Sewall, a graduate of Yale, and now president of the Colorado State University; but long, cold rides over the prairies, and the gas and dust of the soft coal so much used there for fuel, combined to bring on a severe

sickness, and for two years he was a great sufferer from asthma. In consequence of this and the inducements held out at Laporte, he disposed of his interests, resigned his position as postmaster—to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln in 1861—and immediately removed to the latter place, succeeding Doctor Teegarden. From the beginning his practice was large, and it has since greatly extended, even reaching some of the north-western states by correspondence. He has also again engaged in the drug business. These occupations have combined to give him a handsome competence, and they have enabled him to indulge his tastes for rare and instructive books, a love for which has never left him. Desirous, however, of giving others the opportunity for increasing their store of knowledge, he has devoted both time and means to the establishment and successful continuance of the Laporte Library and Natural History Association, over which he presided for twelve years, and which has done much to develop a sound literary taste in that community. He has been a Master Mason since 1856. He became a Royal Arch Mason in 1871, a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta in 1871, a Royal and Select Master in 1873, and is now Eminent Commander of Laporte Commandery, No. 12. He became a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, Thirty-second Degree, in 1866, and is regularly affiliated in the Consistory at Indianapolis. He was brought up in the tenets of the Christian (sometimes called Campbellite) Church, but afterwards, entertaining more liberal views than those of that Church, he joined with others of like belief and established the First Unitarian Church of Laporte, their motto being, "Love to God and Love to Man." The Doctor has a class of adults in the Sabbath-school, whom he lectures each Sunday afternoon, his chief subject being sociology, following the lead of such men as Herbert Spencer, Tyndall, and Draper; his great point being to impress upon the class that every thing in social science and social policy is governed by fixed and immutable laws. At a very early age his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of the African slave; he became an active Abolitionist, and when but ten years old accompanied his father on his first trip on the "Underground Railroad." For fifteen years of his after life he was a conductor on that route, in active service, guiding many hundreds of flying fugitives from Southern slavery to the land of freedom, Canada; and he strove earnestly to ameliorate their condition, as well as to effect their liberation. The thrilling incidents, narrow escapes, and races for life and liberty, would fill a large volume. The first vote cast by Doctor Dakin was for Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams in 1848, on the Free-soil ticket. He entered the ranks of the Republican party on its organization in 1856, and has been identified with it ever since. In September,

1852, he was married to Martha W. Allen, daughter of Abraham Allen, one of the earliest and most noted Quaker Abolitionists of Southern Ohio; a man who for many years refused to use, either for himself or his family, any of the products of slave labor. He was the true friend of the poor, weak, and oppressed of all classes or nationalities, and his house was their resort. "Mud Castle," as his house was called, was the most important and most frequented station on the "Underground Road" between the Ohio River and the Canada line. In this labor, too, he enjoyed the hearty co-operation of his family. Doctor Dakin has two sons, aged respectively fourteen and eighteen. He is a splendid man, physically, mentally, and morally. He is well read, not only in his own profession, in which he stands among the highest in the state, and we may say in the whole country, but also on almost all other subjects, particularly in natural philosophy, natural history, and social science. His society is much sought for, and his conversation abounds in pleasant anecdotes, thrilling reminiscences, and stories of the time of slavery, in which he had so important a part. He is highly esteemed in the community in which he lives, not being one of those who prove the truth of the proverb that a prophet is "without honor in his own country," for those who know him best esteem him most. Doctor Dakin would reflect honor upon any community. He is strict in his habits, using neither intoxicating drinks nor tobacco, taking his cold bath daily, winter and summer, and enjoying good health, good spirits, and a clear conscience.

DAVENPORT, BENJAMIN L., late Senator from Elkhart County, Indiana, and president of the First National Bank of Elkhart, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, July 2, 1824. His father, Abraham Davenport, a native of Virginia, was a farmer. His mother, Penelope (Griffith) Davenport, was from Maryland. Their family consisted of three daughters and eight sons. Benjamin L. Davenport, the tenth child and seventh son, remained on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old, during which time he attended district school. Then he went to Piqua, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business as clerk, remaining until the winter of 1842-43, when he removed to Elkhart, Indiana. He was engaged as a clerk there for about two years. In 1846, in partnership with his older brother, John, he engaged in the dry-goods trade. They remained together about five years. For one year afterwards Benjamin L. Davenport continued the business, and then formed a partnership with J. R. Beardsley, which existed until his death. The two were equal partners in the mercantile business, which they discontinued in



Very Truly
Yours
H. M. Lakin M.D.

1863, and the flouring-mill, which is still going. When the First National Bank of Elkhart was organized they were stockholders, and in 1868 Benjamin L. Davenport was chosen president. In 1868 they bought the paper-mill of Charles Beardsley, which has since been improved for the production of print and wrapping paper. They also built some of the handsomest blocks in Elkhart, among which is the Clifton Block, which was burned, but soon rebuilt. In 1873 they erected the large paper-mill on the St. Joseph Hydraulic Works, that produces print paper exclusively. Mr. Davenport had the most elegant residence in Elkhart, which he built on one of the most pleasant sites on the north bank of the St. Joseph River. He was married, in Elkhart, in 1850, to Miss Sarah Frances Beardsley, the only daughter of the late Dr. Beardsley, the original proprietor and earliest settler of Elkhart; and they had five daughters. Carrie, the oldest, is the wife of William S. Howland, a wholesale merchant of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Davenport was a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, being the first to join the order in Elkhart. He was initiated by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in 1848. He was a staunch Republican and always acted with that party. He was several times called upon to fill offices of trust for the community in which he lived, and in the fall of 1878 was elected to represent the county of Elkhart in the Indiana state Senate by a most flattering majority, showing a popularity, which had grown from his uprightness, that was to him a gratification and surprise. He was always highly esteemed. His death occurred on the 23d of April, 1880. It was a cause of deep sorrow and regret to those who knew him. He was a man of high character and noble impulses.

DEFREES, JOSEPH H., ex-Congressman, of Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, was born May 13, 1812, in Sparta, White County, Tennessee. He is the second son of a family of nine children, of James and Margaret (Dougherty) Defrees. The former was born in Philadelphia, where, in youth, he learned the hatter's trade. The ancestor of the family in this country was one of three brothers, who, during one of the numerous persecutions of the Huguenots, fled from France to Holland, thence to America, just before the beginning of the eighteenth century. One brother established himself in New York, another in Virginia, and the third in North Carolina. Joseph H. Defrees's grandfather was born in America, and participated in the struggle for our national independence. He was a ship carpenter, and at one time, when in the employment of the government, was taken prisoner, with several others, by a British cruiser. They were trans-

ferred to the enemy's vessel, and at first were ironed and kept in close confinement. They were subsequently released from their fetters, however, and allowed to go above and lounge about the deck. One day, while the crew and marines were at their meals, and their arms stacked, the prisoners seized the guns, secured and put their captors in irons, and, taking command of the ship, ran her into port as a prize. The exploit was heralded all over the country, and excited great enthusiasm and admiration. After the close of the war Mr. Defrees settled in Philadelphia, where he married Miss Mary Start, an English lady, by whom he had several children. He subsequently removed to Miami County, Ohio, and engaged in agriculture. He died at an advanced age, an honored member of the Methodist Church, and highly esteemed in the community. His second son, James Defrees, father of the subject of this sketch, after learning his trade, left Philadelphia, and went to Nashville, Tennessee. He afterwards removed to Sparta, where he married. After residing there some years, he went to Miami County, Ohio, and engaged in business. Mrs. Defrees having died, leaving nine children, he married Mrs. Mary (Frost) Rollin, by whom he had four children. He was appointed postmaster by John Quincy Adams, at Piqua, Ohio, and held the position several years. In 1835 he removed to Elkhart County, near Goshen, Indiana, where he carried on a farm. He died in 1848, in Syracuse, Kosciusko County. He was an exemplary man, and although not a member of any Church possessed strong religious convictions. The immediate subject of this sketch enjoyed in early boyhood only such educational advantages as were then to be obtained by an irregular attendance at a common school for about three months of each year. When he was seven years old he moved with his parents to Piqua, Ohio, and at fourteen engaged with an uncle as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, serving for three years. At the end of that time he abandoned the trade, and entered the printing-office of the *Piqua Gazette*, where he remained until 1831. He then, at the solicitation of an uncle, left Ohio with his brother, J. D. Defrees, and established the *Northwestern Pioneer*, at South Bend, Indiana. This paper advocated the principles of the Whig party, and was the first published north of Indianapolis or west of Detroit. In 1833 Mr. Defrees sold his interest in the paper to his brother and came to Goshen, where he opened a store of general supplies. Goshen then consisted of about forty log cabins, three stores, a log hotel, and about two hundred white inhabitants, the entire population of the county consisting of but a few hundred white people. Goods were carted from Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently shipped by the lakes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, where they were reshipped in small boats and

taken up the river as far as practicable. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Defrees at Goshen he was appointed county agent by the county commissioners, to sell town lots, and to settle with the contractors who had erected the first court-house in Elkhart County. In 1835, the office of sheriff being vacant, he was appointed by the Governor to fill that position until the next election, when he was elected for the ensuing term, and was re-elected for the one following. Although his party at that time was in the minority by about four hundred, he was elected by a handsome majority. In 1840 he was the Whig candidate for Representative to the state Legislature, and was defeated by only about forty votes. This defeat was partly due to his illness, which compelled him to withdraw from the canvass some days before the election, thus giving his opponent great advantage. In 1849 he was elected as Representative to the Lower House, and served for one term, local issues having contributed to his success. In 1850 he was elected a member of the state Senate for a term of four years. While in the Legislature, Mr. Defrees originated and introduced the bill providing for the free-banking system of the state. It was based upon principles securing the bill-holder against loss, and was very popular for a time, but, through the maladministration of state officials, it afterwards fell into disrepute. Mr. Defrees was educated in the Whig school of politics, but on the dissolution of that party allied himself with the Republicans, and in 1864 received the nomination on that ticket for Congress, from the district comprising the counties of Steuben, De Kalb, Noble, Lagrange, Allen, Kosciusko, Elkhart, and Whitley. His competitor was the Democratic incumbent. After a warmly contested canvass, his election was secured by a gratifying majority, and he took his seat in December, 1865, during the reconstruction of the South. Mr. Defrees introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing that all persons who had borne arms against the government, and who had been educated at the nation's expense, or had held public office under the government, should be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any official position under the government. This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who referred it to the Committee on Reconstruction, and its principles, after some modifications, were incorporated in the Reconstruction Act. The importance of this measure was at once recognized by other members of Congress, and was heartily approved by the people of the loyal states, and subsequent events have proved its wisdom. In 1872 Mr. Defrees was again returned to the Legislature. While a member of this body he was industrious, energetic, and watchful of the public interests. His party was in the minority, hence his opportunities for distinction were limited. He was a member of the Committee for the Organization of the State

Courts, and that of Ways and Means. Not possessing great rhetorical powers, his labor in Congress was confined more to acts than speech-making, although, when he did speak, his thorough understanding of the subject, his candid and logical manner of presenting his views, secured for him the respectful attention of the House. Mr. Defrees continued in the mercantile trade in Goshen for forty years, in connection with which he carried on a mill at Syracuse, Kosciusko County, for twenty-one years, closing it in 1868. He, with others, established a bank, under the state law, in 1854; this was merged into the First National Bank in 1863, Mr. Defrees filling the position of cashier for some time. He assisted in the organization of the City National Bank, of which he is a stockholder and director, and was one year president. He was active in the construction of the Goshen Hydraulic Works, in which he still holds an interest. In 1868 he built a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, which he managed, in partnership with his son, F. B. Defrees, more to occupy his mind than to increase his income; his long and active business life having established habits of industry that would render idleness insupportable. He is a director of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad, and was its first president. Mr. Defrees's business career is a noticeable illustration of those sound and correct principles that insure success, and of those genial and kindly traits of character that retain the respect and confidence of the public. He was married, in 1832, to Mary A. McKinney, daughter of John R. and sister of Frank B. McKinney, ex-member of Congress, by whom he had six children. James M. married Victoria Holton and has one child, Joseph H. He graduated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and subsequently attended the Cambridge Law School, Massachusetts, and commenced practice at Goshen. Mr. Defrees has a full and robust frame, and a constitution seemingly unbroken by his many years of mental and physical toil. In the sixty-eighth year of his life, scarcely a wrinkle lines his face, and the almost total absence of gray hairs would indicate his age at nearer forty-five. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a communicant and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is always foremost in advocating any reforms contributing to the material and moral benefit of the community in which he dwells. He has lived to see Goshen grow from a small village to a city of five thousand inhabitants, with fine business blocks and magnificent dwellings; and the almost unbroken wilderness, with but a few hundred scattered settlers, become a county rich in beautiful farms and improvements. In his partial retirement from the active business of life he now views with pride and satisfaction the prosperity of the city and county, and the part he has taken in this wondrous change.



Drummond Romaine!

ROMAINE, SAMUEL B., of Bristol, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of that place, was a native of the city of New York, where he was born on the 3d of June, 1808. His father, Jacob Romaine, was a teacher, and kept a private school in the metropolis of America for over forty years. The son was instructed under the supervision of his father, attending school until he was thirteen years old. He then entered a boot and shoe store, owned by Mr. Christopher Sammins, with whom he remained a year, when he was indentured as an apprentice, to serve for a term of six years in learning the tailor's trade, with Archibald J. Calhoun. Five years of his term were served, but his sixth he purchased from his employer. He was at that time twenty years old. He then received an offer to go to South Carolina, where he became the foreman of a clothing store owned by A. & A. Clark, at Cheran, continuing with them six months, and afterwards returning to New York, where he was employed by Isaac Averill, a prominent clothing merchant. Soon after attaining his majority he went to the island of Nantucket, engaging there in business as a merchant tailor. In 1836 he came back to New York, but was engaged in trade only a few months when he was seized by the passion for emigration, and came West. He arrived in Elkhart County, Indiana, in October of that year, having necessarily consumed two weeks in the passage from New York. He remained in Bristol and Mishawaka until the month of January, 1837, when he returned to New York by stage through Detroit, Canada, Buffalo, and Utica, and thence by railroad to Albany, a distance of ninety-six miles, on one of the three or four roads of that kind then in existence in this country. From Albany he proceeded by stage to his place of destination. He remained in New York and Nantucket among his friends until the next July, when he purchased a stock of goods in Boston, and returned with them to Bristol, occupying the building now used by C. F. Johnston, and after that time was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the town of Bristol and Elkhart County. In 1860 he disposed of his mercantile interests, and was engaged in the cotton business in New York for a few months, then taking up the produce trade in Bristol, in which he remained until the time of his death. In 1864 he was active in organizing the First National Bank of Elkhart, holding twenty thousand dollars of its stock, and being chosen one of its directors. From 1864 till his decease his attention was wholly occupied in conducting a large and extensive mercantile business, acting as insurance agent, wholesale and retail lumber merchant, United States express agent, and having a loan and general collection office. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the project to develop a water power on the St. Joseph River at Bristol, having

been one of the principal stockholders, and treasurer of the Nonpareil Mills and Bristol Furniture Manufacturing Company. He was married in the month of September, 1832, to Miss Eliza M. Coffin, of Nantucket, a lady of culture and position, to whom he acknowledged himself indebted for those habits of industry so necessary to a successful business man. The result of this union was one child, Alfred, who when he attained his majority became clerk on a steamboat in Matagorda Bay, Texas, where he lost his life by drowning during one of those terrible simoons that sweep that port. His wife died in Texas, where she had gone to retrieve her health, after having been an invalid for a number of years. In 1860 he was married to Mrs. Cornelia Lee, a lady of high merits, by whom he had one son. Both remain to deplore his loss. His death occurred on the 19th of April, 1878, after a short illness. He had nearly attained the age of threescore and ten, only lacking about six weeks of reaching the full period. He left, besides his wife and son, a brother and two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Andrew Aitkin, of Bristol. He was a liberal and indulgent man, always quick to perceive merit and lend a helping hand, and upright and honorable. He was diligent and enterprising, and his mind was one formed in the best school. The community will long mourn his loss.



SIMPSON, MAJOR JOHN ECCLES, formerly of Michigan City, Indiana, now of St. Louis, Missouri, was born near Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, November 1, 1839. His ancestors were soldiers, many of them having performed deeds of valor in the various wars which distracted Ireland during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. His father was a wealthy farmer of Scotch-Irish extraction. In 1840 the family emigrated to America, and the father engaged in the grocery business in New York City. He lost money, however, and in 1843 turned his attention to the West, and removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he was engaged in building light-houses for the government. He afterwards became interested in the Michigan Central Railroad, and removed to Michigan City, Indiana. There John E. Simpson attended school. His mother, whose maiden name was Eccles, was a woman of superior mind, and to her instructions much of his success is due. At the age of eleven years he commenced selling the Chicago papers, and soon after obtained a position as messenger boy in a telegraph office, where he attracted the attention of his employers by his prompt attention to business. He also learned the system of telegraphing; secured a position as operator at Detroit, Michigan; and at the age of thirteen received four hundred dollars per annum. After serving in this capacity five years, he engaged with the

Michigan Central, at a salary of sixty dollars per month. Two years later he received from Colonel R. G. Ricker, general superintendent of the Louisville and New Albany Railroad, the appointment of assistant train dispatcher, with charge of all the trains running between Michigan City and Lafayette. In Michigan City Mr. Simpson was chosen captain of a military company of Zouaves, and was made president of a library society. At the commencement of the late Civil War he entered the army as a private, and was soon commissioned captain of Company H, of the 59th Indiana Volunteers. Soon after the battle of Pittsburg Landing he joined the Army of the Tennessee, in which he remained four years. He participated in all its engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg and the memorable march to the sea. During the last two years of his service he was on the staff of Major-general John E. Smith, commander of the Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. In August, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Indianapolis, and immediately accepted a position as train dispatcher and superintendent of telegraph for the Terre Haute and Richmond Railway, under Colonel Ricker, to whom he is indebted for much of his railway knowledge. In 1867 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway. In June, 1870, he was promoted to division superintendent, in charge from Indianapolis to St. Louis. He continued to act in that capacity until November, 1875, when the Vandalia, St. Louis, and Indianapolis lines having been combined under one management, he was made general manager of the combination, with headquarters at St. Louis. Major Simpson married, December 20, 1866, Hattie L. Sherman, second daughter of Dr. M. G. Sherman, of Michigan City, Indiana. Major Simpson is essentially a self-made man. In every position in life, whether as newsboy or as general manager of one of the most important railways in the West, strict attention to duty has marked his career. He was a devoted patriot and soldier, who laid aside his sword only when the honor of his country's flag was vindicated.

BARNABY, HOWARD, lumber dealer, and prominent citizen of Bourbon, was born March 14, 1833. He is the eldest son of Stephen and Catherine (Pennington) Barnaby, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and were respectively of English and Irish descent. His father was a carriage-maker, and later in life engaged in farming. Howard Barnaby was born in Bart Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. When he was three years old his father removed to Washington Township, Stark County, Ohio, where he pur-

chased a small tract of wild timber land, which he began to improve and cultivate. Owing to the primitive condition of the country, school facilities were limited; but, such as they were, the young lad eagerly availed himself of them. He attended the district school until he was eighteen, when, having mastered the elementary studies, he entered, as an apprentice, the machine-shop of Sharp, Dervice & Bonsall, of Salem, Ohio. He worked there three years, and continued as a journeyman for two years longer. At the end of this time he rented power, and began the construction of saw-mills, and other machinery, on his own account, relying upon his skill, ability, and good name for success. He subsequently entered into partnership with the firm with whom he had learned his trade, and continued for one year. The partnership was then dissolved, and Mr. Barnaby associated with him Amos Ronk and J. F. Brooks, the latter being president of the Farmers' Bank, of Salem, Ohio. They carried on the business for two years, when, on account of failing health, Mr. Barnaby sold to his partners, and retired. In 1859, with a saw-mill of his own construction, he went to Marion County, in the southern part of Illinois, where he set it up, and operated it until the summer of 1861, when owing to the war, sectional feeling and prejudice became so intense that he sold his mill and property, and returned to Stark County, Ohio. There he bought a farm, which he tilled for about one year. In the fall of 1866 he came to Indiana, and settled at Bourbon, Marshall County, where, in company with J. B. Arnold, he built the saw-mill south-east of the depot, under the firm name of Barnaby & Arnold. Subsequently, in February, 1871, they organized, under the state law, a stock company, the principal stockholders being Messrs. Barnaby, Arnold, and J. W. Fawcett, of Salem, Ohio, with J. B. Arnold as president, and Howard Barnaby secretary, treasurer, and business director. This position he has filled for the past eight years. In 1872 the company purchased a valuable tract of timber land near Etna Green, in Kosciusko County, where they constructed a saw-mill for the purpose of manufacturing the timber into lumber. In capacity and experience, Mr. Barnaby stands in the front rank among the business men of his community. In 1874 he was elected county commissioner for Marshall County, for a term of three years, and was re-elected in 1876, for a second term. Mr. Barnaby is a terse, forcible, and comprehensive writer. He married, in April, 1858, Miss Rachel Botaw, fifth daughter of Isaac Botaw, who was a pioneer of Salem, Ohio, whither he emigrated from Pennsylvania. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living, three sons and five daughters. Mr. Barnaby is tall and erect. His countenance is intelligent, and he is self-possessed in manner. Like all men of positive character, he holds opinions of his own, expressing them freely, and yet is tolerant of others.



W. Corby, C.S.C.
Notre Dame Ind.

CORBY, REV. WILLIAM, president of the University of Notre Dame, is a native of Detroit, Michigan, where he was born on the 2d of October, 1833. He attended the public schools in that city until his sixteenth year, when he withdrew, and began to assist his father in business. He continued in this occupation from 1848 to 1853, and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the methods needful in its conduct, which has since been of much advantage to him. In 1853, in accordance with his long expressed desire, William Corby was sent by his father to Notre Dame, together with two brothers, who were younger, in order to continue his education. In this he was highly successful, for he imbibed learning very easily. In 1854, wishing to lead a more religious life, he entered the Congregation of Holy Cross, still studying intently, under the guidance of experienced teachers, until 1858, when he made his religious profession as a member of the congregation, and was appointed prefect of discipline. His acquirements in theology were steadily added to, and in 1860 he was deemed to be qualified for admission to the priesthood, becoming a professor in the university. He was made director of the manual labor school, a duty which was coupled with the charge of the mission at South Bend, then too small to have a resident pastor. In this he manifested zeal and earnestness; but the war soon after breaking out he offered himself as a candidate for the position of chaplain. In December, 1861, he was appointed by Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the state of New York, chaplain of a cavalry regiment raised in that state, and immediately left for the Army of the Potomac, where for four years, in rain and shine, summer and winter, he faithfully ministered to the spiritual necessities of his men. He was through McClellan's campaign on the peninsula, and was afterwards commanded by Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant. When the war closed he returned to his congregation in South Bend, and began laboring assiduously for them. They were in debt, as they had recently built a new church; but Mr. Corby put his shoulder vigorously to the wheel, and in a few months extricated the society from its former position, and had enough money left to erect a pastoral residence. This had scarcely been done when he was elected vice-president and director of studies in the university. He discharged these duties acceptably, and in August, 1866, was made president and local superior at Notre Dame. In 1872 he was appointed the pastor at Watertown, Wisconsin, holding this place until 1877, when he was chosen president of Notre Dame for a second time. The three years have been marked by a great extension of the work of the institution, and it now stands in the front rank of all the Catholic colleges of the United States. A sad incident of his presidency was the burning of the old university building. It was endeared by

many memories, and to rebuild it was a serious tax upon the finances of the institution. The new edifice, however, is much finer than the old, and its pleasant walks and beautiful lakes lend a beauty to its surroundings not often found near scholastic halls. President Corby is a man of generous impulses and kindly heart. He wins the confidence and respect of his pupils at once, and retains them to the end. He has fine executive capacity. His judgment shows him the surest way of accomplishing an end to be desired, and he holds fast until the result is gained. He is not easily discouraged, and his voice and actions point the way for others. His mind is strongly religious, and the conduct of the institution since he has been in charge has been in every way satisfactory to the devout and learned of his faith.

BRODRICK, NEHEMIAH F., of the city of Elkhart, belongs to a family of Irish origin. His grandfather, Anthony Brodrick, was a patriot in the American Revolution, holding the rank of colonel, and served in the battle of Ticonderoga, in the French and English War. After living many years in New Jersey, he accompanied his son, Robert Brodrick, the father of the subject of this sketch, on his emigration to the West, but died on the way, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1807. The family, continuing their journey to Ohio, settled in Montgomery County, near Dayton, and two years afterwards removed to Butler County, in the vicinity of Hamilton. Nehemiah F. was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, April 30, 1805, near the site of the present town of Lafayette. His early schooling, of a very limited character, was obtained in the public schools, near Hamilton, Ohio; and at the age of eleven years he went to Piqua, Ohio, and entered the store of William Johnson. His stay here was brief, for he soon accompanied his father to Allen County, at Wapakoneta, where he was employed by Colonel Johnson, Indian agent, as blacksmith for the Shawnee Indians, in which position the father remained for twelve years, being, with ample ceremony, adopted into the Wolf tribe, and christened No-sau-tuck-au, or the guardian. In 1817, Nehemiah returned to Piqua, and engaged as clerk for Nicholas Greenham, but at the age of eighteen, went again to Wapakoneta, and commenced the traffic in goods on his own account with the Indians, acquiring the Shawnee language so as to speak it fluently. In 1829 he was selected by the Indians, and confirmed by the government, as one of the appraisers to value their improvements and distribute the proceeds, amounting to thirteen thousand dollars, among the tribe. Here he remained for twelve years, when he removed to Shelby County, Ohio, and sold goods till 1835, in Hardin, near Sidney, filling also

the position of surveyor of that county for five years. He was married in 1831 to Margaret Henry, sister of the late Dr. John H. Henry, by whom he has had five children, all of whom, with the parents, are still living. The sons, John H., Charles B., and Justus L., are all engaged in trading and manufacturing in Elkhart. Melissa, the eldest daughter, is unmarried, and resides with her parents; and the remaining daughter, Louisa J., is the wife of Joseph D. Arnold, now of Wisconsin. In September, 1835, he came to Elkhart, then a small village of about two hundred inhabitants, and found employment as clerk in the store of Elijah Beardsley, the only merchant, as well as postmaster of the place. In the winter he taught a three months' school. In 1840, he commenced selling goods on his own account with Dr. J. H. Henry, and continued in it, sometimes with a partner and sometimes without, for nine years, after which he devoted his time to the duties of justice of the peace, an office held by him for twenty-one and a half years. He acted occasionally as a surveyor, and, as such, surveyed several additions to the town of Elkhart, and transacted a large amount of business as surveyor and conveyancer for his neighbors. His work was always noted for the care bestowed upon it, and its accuracy. Through a long life the breath of calumny had found upon him no resting place, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest feelings of friendship and respect. He was not a member of any Church or of any secret society. In politics he was an earnest Whig during the existence of that organization, and a Republican since the formation of that party. He sustained the government in its struggle to put down the late Rebellion, and sent two sons to the army. He died May 13, 1879, of heart disease. His father died in Elkhart on the fifteenth day of March, 1848, at the age of seventy-two.

BUTTERWORTH, W. W., M. D., was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 15, 1824. His parents, Benjamin and Judith Butterworth, were natives of Virginia. They moved from Ohio to Laporte County, Indiana, in January, 1835, and settled on a farm, where their son grew to manhood. He attended the common and select schools of the county, and spent a year in Asbury University, at Greencastle. In 1841 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Professor Meeker, at Laporte, and graduated in 1847. He then settled in Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he soon obtained a lucrative practice, ranking high both as a physician and surgeon. In August, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the 99th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served both in field and hospital until the close of the war. He is a Republican, and has always taken a lively interest in po-

litical affairs. He represented St. Joseph County in the state Legislature from 1870 to 1874, serving in this capacity with more than average distinction. Mr. Butterworth has grown somewhat independent of his practice of late years, and is now greatly interested in the care of his farm. He has been twice married. His second wife, two sons, and a daughter share his home in Mishawaka.

LONG, E. V., Judge of the Judicial Circuit composed of Kosciusko and Whitley Counties, was born in Old Salsbury, Wayne County, Indiana, March 7, 1837. His father, Hon. Elisha Long, was a man of much prominence, being a member of the State Board of Internal Improvements during the time the state was trying to develop its resources by a system of canals and roads, from 1836 to 1840. Railroads were hardly thought of then, and gravel roads or turnpikes were almost as little known. What a contrast between then and now! The subject of this sketch had good opportunities for storing his mind with knowledge, and being naturally of a studious disposition, eagerly improved them. He came to Kosciusko County, his father having died long before, in 1846, and in 1850 and 1851 attended an academy at New Castle, in Henry County, in this state. In 1854, 1855, and 1856 he taught school for three months each year, at New Paris in Elkhart County, or Leesburg, Kosciusko County, and with his earnings paid his expenses for a term at Fort Wayne College. In 1856 he began the study of law in the office of Stanfield & Anderson, of South Bend, and was admitted to practice in 1857. In the fall of 1858 he commenced his profession in earnest in Warsaw, in partnership with his brother, Moses J. Long, continuing until 1862, when he formed a connection with Edgar Haymond, Esq., which lasted until 1865. In addition to his law practice, which had become extensive, he also edited the Warsaw *Union* from 1860 to 1865. In the latter year he sold out, and went to Anderson, where he practiced law and edited the Anderson *Standard* for one year, then returning to Warsaw. The Legislature of 1872-73 abolished the Common Pleas Courts, and increased the number of Circuit Courts. In that way the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Kosciusko, Marshall, and Fulton, was formed, and Mr. Long was commissioned as its judge by Governor Hendricks; the succeeding fall, he was chosen by an overwhelming majority for six years. The Legislature changed the circuit, so that it is now composed of Kosciusko and Whitley, the Judge being re-elected, in October, 1878, for six years from October, 1879. He was married on the 20th of April, 1873, to Alice R. Walton, daughter of Boaz Walton, Esq., by whom he has had two boys. The Judge is in the prime of life.

DAVIS, JOSEPH W., lawyer, of Bourbon, was born June 22, 1829, in Ulysses, Tompkins County, New York. His parents, Joseph and Catharine (Davis) Davis, were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New York—the former being of Welsh extraction. The pioneer of the family in this country was Samuel Davis, one of three brothers who emigrated from Wales in 1764, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and milling. Joseph W. Davis, the subject of this sketch, removed with his father's family to Laporte, Indiana, in 1834, when only five years of age. In the absence of public school advantages, his father, determined to facilitate the education of his children, employed a teacher in his family, and, with the aid of a few neighbors, organized a school, which they sustained, during six months of each year, for some time. He subsequently built a school-house, in which Joseph Davis continued his education until the age of sixteen, devoting his time, when not pursuing his studies, to hard work on the farm and in the grist-mill. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the common English branches, he entered the high school at Michigan City, where he remained for about one year. Returning home, the next four years were spent in his father's employment. In addition to these duties he began the study of law, under the instruction of Judges A. L. Osborn and J. B. Miles, of Laporte, who kindly lent him the necessary books. He pursued his studies with great eagerness, when an event occurred that led him to give them up. This was none other than the wave of excitement that swept the entire country, carrying, by the force of its enthusiasm, thousands of people to the gold-mines of California. With a company of seven men, including his father, he started by the overland route, leaving Council Bluffs May 4, 1850. After experiencing the hardships, privations, and dangers of a journey of ninety-four days, they arrived at Placerville, California, August 16, where they disposed of their outfits. They remained there about three months, engaging in mining with gratifying success, when they broke camp. His father then returned home, and Mr. Davis went to Placerville where, in connection with a partner, he opened a restaurant. The business proved very unremunerative, and, after sinking all of his money, he went to the Yuba River and again entered the diggings. He secured a large and valuable claim, and in April, 1851, began working his mine and sending mules loaded with supplies over the mountains, continuing until the spring of 1853, with good success. He then sold his claim and, removing to San Jose, purchased a ranch and engaged in stock trading, and, for a time, was very prosperous. In 1863 he returned home, by way of New York, and, after a journey of two months, arrived at Laporte August 12. There he engaged in the saw-mill and general lumber business for one year,

and then removed to Bourbon, Marshall County, and resumed manufacturing and selling lumber in connection with farming, which he carried on extensively. Subsequently, in 1868, he increased his already large business by dealing in merchandise. In 1873 he sold his interest in the lumber business and purchased the flour-mill near the depot, which he still carries on, together with his agricultural pursuits. Some time after his return from California, having completed his legal studies in spite of the opposition of his father, and obtained admission to the bar, Mr. Davis entered upon the practice of law. For this profession he is eminently fitted by his strength and independence of character, and his active, well-balanced mind. Of quick perception, he readily comprehends the merits and demerits of the case in hand. He is a safe counselor, and a wise adjuster and conciliator of conflicting elements, a work in which he takes great satisfaction. It is as an advocate, however, that he appears to the best advantage; ever watchful of the interests of his clients, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. Owing to the increase of his business, he has for some years been desirous of giving up professional practice, realizing the difficulty of doing full justice to his clients with the limited time which he can devote to study. Mr. Davis has achieved great financial success, and as a man and a citizen stands high in the community in which he resides. He is a pronounced Democrat, strong and earnest in the advocacy of his political convictions, a liberal and generous contributor to its support, but in no sense a professed politician or an aspirant for office. Although he has filled positions of public trust, it has been due less to his own seeking than to the solicitation of personal and political friends. Mr. Davis, when in California, was elected to the state Constitutional Convention, in which he served with distinction. He has also held several township offices in Bourbon. In 1876 he represented his district—the county of Marshall—in the Legislature, serving on the Committee on Drains and Dykes, and also on that of State-prisons. He took an active interest in the passage of what is known as the Michigan City harbor bill, which compelled the railroad companies at that place to construct swinging bridges across the river, and so locate them as not to obstruct the passage of vessels; also giving the company the power to condemn land necessary for that purpose. He drew and introduced the act compelling the hanging of out-swinging doors to all public buildings and halls within the state. In the discharge of his official duties he has always been noted for industry, ability, and integrity, winning for himself the confidence and commendation alike of his political friends and opponents. Mr. Davis is not allied to any religious organization, yet is a contributor to various Churches. He believes in the orthodox faith, but is

skeptical in regard to many of the Church creeds and dogmas. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men; has held all the offices in the order, is Great Sachem of the state, and representative to the Great Council of the United States. He married, December 14, 1856, Miss Mary Jane Garrison, daughter of William Garrison, of Bourbon. She is an exemplary lady, and for her kindness of heart and many virtues is highly esteemed by all who know her. Her trusts, as wife and mother, have been cheerfully met and faithfully discharged. They have six children—three sons and three daughters.

MILLON, REV. PATRICK, late president of the University of Notre Dame, St. Joseph County, was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, January 1, 1832. Immediately after his birth he was dedicated in a special manner by his mother to the service of God, and entered upon his studies for the sacred ministry while yet a mere boy. After the removal of his family to America he continued his studies at St. Mary's College, Chicago. He entered the University of Notre Dame in 1856, completed his studies and was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic Church in 1858. Before his ordination as priest he was appointed steward of the university, and gained the respect, confidence, and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was subsequently appointed president of St. Mary's College, Chicago, and gave still further proof of his administrative talent. From St. Mary's College he was recalled to Notre Dame, where he discharged the important duties of vice-president of the university, and principal of the commercial department, for nearly three years. In May, 1865, he was duly appointed president of the university and local superior at Notre Dame. During his presidency the college buildings were entirely remodeled and enlarged, and improvements made to the value of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. In August, 1866, he was summoned to France to attend a General Chapter of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and as his fame had preceded him he was appointed secretary and assistant to the Superior General, the best evidence that could have been given of the esteem in which he was held by his religious associates. In August, 1868, he returned with Very Rev. Father Sarin, who had just been appointed Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross of the world. Filial duty, which at first appeared to require but a temporary absence, eventually rendered it necessary for him to seek a dispensation from his obligations as a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in order to attend more

freely to the sacred duties which nature imposed upon him. The dispensation was given, though with much regret, by the Very Rev. Superior General, and Father Dillon immediately assumed the responsibilities of pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at Chicago. But a disease which had several times previously threatened his life returned with renewed violence, and on the 15th of November, 1868, he breathed his last, regretted by all who knew him, and sincerely mourned by a wide circle of personal friends—among them the students of Notre Dame, who had learned to respect and admire him.

ELLIS, JOHN WOOD, a prominent citizen of Elkhart, was born in Pulaski, Oswego County, New York, August 12, 1825. His father, Jacob Ellis, was born in New Hampshire, April 25, 1786. He was a man of great native energy, and, as a farmer, acquired a marked success. He died December 25, 1860. In 1831 John Ellis's parents removed to Elkhart, Indiana; and owing to this circumstance his education in early life was limited. His inclinations were for a mercantile and mechanical business, his first choice being that of a merchant, at Elkhart, where he opened a general store in 1846. In 1848 he closed the business and removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where he opened a similar store, continuing there until 1850, when he sold out his stock and started overland to California. He made the journey in fifty-six days from Council Bluffs to Sacramento City; and remained in California, occupied in mining, and at the same time keeping a supply store in the mining district, until 1852. He then disposed of his interest and returned to Waukegan, where he again engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he removed to Elkhart, continuing his business, in connection with farming, until 1873. In that year he sold out his store and became interested, as a stockholder, in the organization of the Excelsior Starch Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart. He was elected one of the directors and vice-president of the company, serving for three years, when he was elected to the office of secretary. His success in all his business pursuits has been financially satisfactory, and he is now possessed of large means. He has been assessor of Elkhart for a term of twelve successive years, and was a member of the common council for four years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been through the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and the Commandery; he now holds the office of generalissimo in the South Bend Commandery, and has filled all the official positions in the Blue Lodge and Chapter, as well as all subordinate positions in the Order of Sir Knights. He is a member of the Congregational Church; has held the office of deacon for the past ten years, and has been a liberal contributor to all the

Church needs. He is a member of the Republican party. July 26, 1849, he married Miss Clarissa W. Green, daughter of Isaiah Green, of Ware, New Hampshire. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living. They are, respectively: Mary C., born in Waukegan, Illinois, June 13, 1850, married February, 1876, to R. F. McGregor, of Dayton, Ohio; Jay Bartlett, machinist and telegraph operator, born in Waukegan, Illinois, May 13, 1852, married Nettie Hall; Colonel John F., born in Elkhart July 16, 1856, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and practicing his profession in Ligonier; James S., born in Elkhart February 15, 1860; Lulu Bell, born in Elkhart May 24, 1866. Mr. Ellis is a distinguished man in the community in which he has resided so many years; he is greatly respected by his neighbors, and is much beloved by his family.

ELLIS, ERASTUS W. H., M. D., deceased, of Goshen, was born April 29, 1815, in Penfield, Monroe County, New York. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Robinson) Ellis, were natives of New England. His father was of Welsh descent, his ancestors having emigrated from Wales some time previous to the Revolutionary War, in which the grandfather of Doctor Ellis served as a soldier. His son, William R. Ellis, a practicing physician for over forty years, died in Elkhart, September 23, 1839, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Of his four children, Doctor Ellis, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the oldest. In 1849 he entered the office of Doctor John B. Elliott, of Brockport, New York, as a medical student. He subsequently attended lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated with high honors in April, 1834, receiving his diploma as a physician and surgeon when scarcely nineteen years of age. In 1837 he engaged in practice with his father at South Bend, Indiana, and in 1838 they removed to Elkhart. Their reputation as successful practitioners had preceded them, and the season being unusually sickly, they at once secured a successful and extensive practice. The partnership continued eight months, with a constantly increasing business, when, at the solicitation of the managers of the Goshen *Democrat*, Doctor E. W. H. Ellis took the editorial charge—a congenial duty, and one for which he was well fitted. It was arranged that he should receive for his services two hundred dollars per annum and board, reserving the privilege of continuing the practice of his profession. Finding this impracticable, he subsequently abandoned his medical practice and devoted his energies exclusively to his editorial work. Commencing with its second volume, he continued the publication of the *Democrat* until January,

1850. His further labors in this direction were as editor of the *Indiana Statesman*, at Indianapolis, with John S. Spann as publisher; editor of *We People*, a Republican campaign paper, published at Indianapolis in 1856; and he closed his newspaper career as editor of the *Goshen Times*. In 1841, he was elected the first auditor of Elkhart County, and continued to hold the office, by re-elections, until 1850, when he resigned, to accept the position of auditor of state, to which he had been elected by the Legislature. In 1852 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. The causes which led to his defeat grew out of his opposition to the policy of his party in attempting to make slave states of the territories, and in tacitly, if not positively, concurring in the border ruffian outrages. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, so effectually widened the breach that Doctor Ellis, from that time and until the day of his death, allied himself with the Republican party, in whose ranks he became a faithful and earnest worker. In 1856 he was the candidate on the Republican ticket for state auditor, but was defeated. He returned to Goshen the year following, where he was elected county auditor, holding the office through successive elections until 1861, having served in that capacity over sixteen years. He served four years as commissioner and secretary of the board of the Institute for the Education of the Blind; was state director of the Bank of the State of Indiana; member of the Sinking Fund Investigating Committee, appointed by the Legislature; a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, appointed by Governor Morton; trustee of the State Normal School, appointed by Governor Baker; presidential elector for the Thirteenth District of Indiana in 1872; and was made postmaster of the city of Goshen in 1874. He also served two years as president of the Peru and Indiana Railroad Company, during which time fifty miles of the road were constructed. He was also president two and one-half years of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and at the time of his death was a director and secretary of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad Company. During the Civil War he devoted most of his time and much money in aid of the recruiting service and in caring for the interests of the volunteers and their families. His office was general headquarters of all in his district who were engaged in the service, as well as those desiring information on matters connected with the war. When a draft became necessary, he was appointed enrolling officer of the county, and subsequently deputy provost-marshal. He conducted the first draft in the county; and delivered the drafted men—one hundred and twenty-eight—at Indianapolis. He was appointed commandant of Company B, 48th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, named in his honor, for recruiting and organizing the 48th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. In the services of his country, and in his care for the welfare of

its brave defenders and their families, he was industrious, energetic, and conscientious, discharging his trusts with marked ability. Doctor Ellis was a man of great benevolence, but his charities were known to the recipients alone more frequently than in the ostentatious display of acts of liberality. Scores of grateful hearts live to-day to bless his memory for his many unsolicited deeds of benevolence and his sympathetic kindness. In his death the poor mourned the loss of a tried and trusted counselor and a valued and generous friend. Notwithstanding Doctor Ellis's long term of political life, he was never a professed politician, never stooping to intrigue or bargain to secure political preferment. He occupied for many years places of honor and trust, but they seemed to come to him almost unsought, through the confidence reposed in him by the people; and his ability and integrity appear by common consent to have marked him for the right man for the many important official positions, both public and private, that he so often and acceptably filled. As a public speaker he was eloquent, earnest, and convincing; as a writer, forcible and comprehensive. His literary productions consisted of addresses, lectures, sketches, and contributions to the newspapers and periodicals of the day. As a Mason, he served several terms as Worshipful Master, also as High-priest of Goshen Chapter, and one term as Grand High-priest of the Grand Chapter of the State. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, of the Thirty-third Degree, and Master of Bashor Council, of Royal and Select Masons. The following extract from an obituary address delivered by William A. Woods before the members of the Masonic Fraternity illustrates better than any thing we can say his standing among his brother Masons: "Dr. Ellis's Masonic songs, anthems, sketches, and essays were many and excellent. The order has conferred on him many honors—no less honor has he reflected on the order. I believe it no exaggeration to say that, measured by Masonic rule, no better man ever belonged to our order in the state. Our annals furnish no more complete exemplar of all Masonic and manly virtues; no words can measure his merits. With thanks to the Almighty Father for giving us the companionship of so good and great a man, I exhort you to preserve his memory and to emulate his example." Doctor Ellis married, in 1842, Miss Maria Crozier, who died in 1846. He was again married in 1848, to Miss Jeanette M. Brown, daughter of Ebenezer Brown. She died in 1856, and two years later he married Miss Rosalie Harris, daughter of Samuel Harris. Two children were born of the first marriage: Nettie S., wife of William H. Hawks; and W. R., now postmaster of Goshen; these, with a daughter, Emma Maria, born of the second union, and his widow, comprise his family. In private life he was a cultivated, genial gentleman, and his home was the center of re-

financed hospitality. His friendships were firm, self-sacrificing, and enduring; the friends of his youth were the friends of his more mature years. He died October 10, 1876, in the sixty-second year of his age.

ERWIN, FRANKLIN B. AND JOHN CLAYTON, members of the firm of Erwin, Lane & Co., writing paper manufacturers, of Elkhart, and proprietors of the St. Joseph Valley Mills. The forefathers of these well known business men were Quakers, and the first account of the Erwins in this country is that of the arrival of four brothers with William Penn. From one of them, who settled in New Jersey, probably came that branch of the family of which the subjects of this sketch are members; for their paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Erwin, was a resident of that state. Notwithstanding his Quaker principles, he was a Revolutionary soldier; and at the battle of Trenton, where the British were surprised at breakfast, he took from the table a punch-bowl, which is still retained in the family as a souvenir, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Edwin Erwin, of Missouri. John Erwin, the grandfather of Franklin B. and John C. Erwin, was born in New Jersey, and afterward settled near Wilmington, Delaware. In 1827 he removed to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where he died November 28, 1850. Of his twelve children, five sons and five daughters attained maturity, and four sons and two daughters are still living. George W. was the fifth child and second son. He was born September 25, 1810, near Wilmington, Delaware, and in 1827 removed with his father to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. In 1833 he married Catharine Ann John, who was reared near Springfield, Ohio. Her ancestors on her father's side were Huguenots, and on her mother's Dutch. After his marriage; George W. Erwin followed farming until about 1852, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. He then went to Middletown, Ohio, and engaged in paper manufacturing, first in company with his brother, John W. Erwin, the present state engineer of Ohio. They built two mills, which they subsequently sold. In 1865 George W. Erwin, in connection with some other parties, built the first mill in the West for manufacturing loft-dried writing paper. In this mill John C. Erwin, the youngest son of George W., and one of the immediate subjects of this sketch, was a partner. About the same time Franklin B. Erwin became a partner with his father in a mill which he built in Middletown for the manufacture of manilla paper. In 1873 the father and his two sons sold their business interests in Middletown, and built their mill in Elkhart, to which place the sons removed. Their father died very suddenly, May, 1878, while visiting his

farm in Kosciusko County, Indiana. He left three children, two sons and one daughter—Franklin B., John C., and Elizabeth Ann. Franklin B. Erwin was born September 5, 1836, in Randolph County, Indiana. He received a good English education and attended Antioch College, Ohio, then under the charge of Horace Mann, two years. He married, at Middletown, Ohio, January 26, 1858, Miss Rachel McQuitty, whose father and mother were of Irish and English ancestry respectively. They have had five sons, of whom two are living: Horace Clayton, born March 18, 1863; and Albert, born September 7, 1865. John Clayton Erwin was born November 28, 1838, near Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. He was a pupil of Rev. J. B. Morton, in Middletown, Ohio, and acquired a thorough commercial training. He married, November 28, 1867, at Middletown, Ohio, Mary Hagaman, of Dutch origin, whose ancestors emigrated from New Jersey in 1817 and settled in Butler County, Ohio. They have three children, two daughters and one son: Cornelia, born April 11, 1869; Catherine, born July 25, 1871; and George H., born November 28, 1874. The Erwin brothers are both energetic business men, and have built up a large trade during the six years of hard times that they have been engaged in business in Elkhart. Their mill is one of the largest buildings in the place, and the largest paper-mill of the kind west of the Alleghany Mountains. The only other mill of this description in the West is the one at Middletown, Ohio, which their father was instrumental in building. In 1875 they associated with them Mr. Jacob C. Lane, a reliable and careful young business man, and since then have conducted their business under the firm name of Erwin, Lane & Co. Their mill has a capacity of two tons per day, and gives employment to about one hundred and thirty hands. Every department has the latest approved appliances, enabling them to produce the best quality of goods at the lowest possible expense. The success of this firm is owing to the thorough knowledge of all details of the work possessed by the Erwin brothers, and to the business ability of all its members.

FRANCIS, HARRY H., editor and proprietor of the *Dispatch*, of Michigan City, Indiana, was born in that place, February 24, 1852. His father, a native of Kentucky, died April 17, 1880. He was one of the oldest settlers in Northern Indiana, having gone there in 1832. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Francis entered Racine College, Wisconsin; he went through the regular collegiate course and graduated with full honors, in 1873. The following October he entered the Law Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. During vacation he read law in the office

of Judge Oliver J. Glessner, of Shelbyville, Indiana; after which he returned to Ann Arbor, and graduated from the law school in 1875. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, forming a partnership with F. M. Trissal, and did a most successful business. January 1, 1878, he removed to Michigan City, his old home, and began his attendance upon the courts, with flattering success. In September, 1879, he founded the Michigan City *Dispatch*, of which he is editor and sole proprietor. It is the leading paper in the city, and although in its infancy is already recognized as one of the prominent Democratic journals of the state. The father of Mr. Francis was a Republican, and in this school of politics the son was reared; but, on arriving at maturity, his convictions were so strong that he joined the Democratic ranks. He has taken an active and prominent part both in local and state politics. He has been a delegate to each state convention since 1874, and is at present a member of the Democratic state central committee, and is recognized as one of the rising politicians of the state. He is still a bachelor. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. A man of fine personal appearance, intelligent and courteous, well informed and liberal, Mr. Francis is widely popular.

FRASER, JAMES S., of Warsaw, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1824. His parents, who were of Scotch descent, were thrifty people, in comfortable circumstances, and gratified to the fullest extent their son's ambition to acquire a good education. In 1837 his father emigrated to Wayne County, Indiana. Three years later James entered the office of Moorman Way, Esq., at Winchester, and commenced the study of law. He taught school during each winter, to aid in defraying his expenses, and in March, 1845, was admitted to practice at the bar. The following month he opened an office in Warsaw, where he has ever since resided, except when professional or official duties necessitated a brief absence. In politics Judge Fraser was originally a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party he has been an active worker in the ranks of its legitimate successor—the party of Lincoln, Chase, Sumner, and Morton. In 1847, 1848, and 1854, Judge Fraser represented his county in the state Legislature. During the last session of his service in that body, his efforts were mainly devoted to procuring the establishment of the common school system of the state. Previous legislation to that end had been rendered ineffectual by decisions of the Supreme Court; and, by the wish of the leading friends of education, he was placed at the head of that committee, and thus charged with the important subject. He gave his whole heart and mind to

the matter; and the result was the school law of 1855, which may be said to be the beginning of the admirable public school system now the boast and pride of Indiana. With a few amendments, the most important of which were urged by Mr. Frazer, that act is still in force, and may be regarded as permanent. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1852, and in 1862 received the appointment of assessor of internal revenue. His retirement from this office in 1864 practically ended his political career. During the six years following 1865 he was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Under the treaty with Great Britain, May 8, 1871, President Grant appointed him the United States commissioner, to adjust claims against this government by English subjects, and against the English government by American citizens, arising from the Civil War. The magnitude and importance of these duties, and the responsibility attending their performance, will, by the general reader, be better understood when it is stated that the commission consisted of but three members; namely, the Right Honorable Russell Gurney, representing the interests of England; Count Louis Corti, of Italy, the joint choice of the high contracting parties; and Judge Frazer. The respective nations, Great Britain and America, engaged to consider the decision of the commissioners as final, and to give full effect to such decision, without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever. From 1873 to 1875 Mr. Frazer remained in Washington, adjusting claims for cotton captured or destroyed during the war. These duties were of the greatest responsibility, and involved the consideration of claims amounting to about two hundred and twenty million dollars. As a jurist Judge Frazer is widely known throughout the state, and decisions made by him while on the Supreme Bench have gained for him an extended reputation. He was recently appointed by the Supreme Court of Indiana one of three commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the state, under an act of the Legislature approved March 28, 1879. His associates in this relation are Hon. David Turpie, of Indianapolis, and John H. Stotzenberg, of New Albany. Judge Frazer was one of the charter members of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, organized at Warsaw, February 7, 1849. He has enjoyed all the honors within the gift of his lodge, and still retains his membership. He attends the Presbyterian Church; he is a strong supporter of that body, and an advocate of its doctrines, although not a communicant. He married, October 28, 1848, at Goshen, Indiana, Miss Caroline Defrees, daughter of James Defrees, deceased. Mrs. Frazer is a sister of Hon. John D. Defrees, government printer, and Hon. Joseph H. Defrees, ex-member of Congress from what was then the Tenth Congressional District. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have had seven children, six of whom are still living.

William D., the eldest son, is associated with his father in the practice of law, and is regarded as one of the most promising young men of the county.

LEASON, GENERAL NEWELL, of Laporte, was born August 11, 1824, in the town of Wardsboro, Windham County, Vermont, and is the son of Jonathan and Lydia Gleason. His father was a farmer, and taught his boy his own business. Newell received only a common school education until he was nineteen years of age, when he attended an academy at Swanzy, New Hampshire, and afterward one at Townshend, Vermont, at the same time teaching school in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. He afterwards studied at Norwich University, Vermont, two years, and graduated in the scientific department of that institution, and at the same time pursued his classical studies. He then taught school in various places till 1851, when he was engaged as assistant civil engineer on the Jeffersonville Railroad. He afterward held a similar position on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, in Ohio, and had charge of the construction of the western division of that line. In the summer of 1853 he was appointed to the position of chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad, a newly organized line. In 1857 he engaged in the service of Lewis Broad, Esq., contractor of the Dubuque Western Railroad, and the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as constructing engineer and general agent. In August, 1862, he volunteered his services to the general government, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 87th Indiana Volunteers. He immediately joined the Union army at Louisville, Kentucky; was in the campaign through Kentucky after General Bragg, and in the battle of Perryville. A few months after, the colonel of the regiment resigning, he was promoted to that position. In command of his regiment he engaged in the campaign in the summer of 1863 against Tullahoma, and in the succeeding fall against Chattanooga, and was under the command of General George H. Thomas in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, being engaged in the thickest of the fight, where he lost in killed and wounded more than half his men and officers; he was also at the siege of Chattanooga, and the storming of Mission Ridge, on November 25, 1863. In the summer of 1864 he was engaged in the one hundred days' campaign against Atlanta, and participated in the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, and the occupation of that stronghold. On the 27th of June, while on that campaign, he was promoted to the command of the brigade in which his regiment served—the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army

Corps—which command he held until the close of the war. In the fall of 1864 he, with his men, was with General W. T. Sherman in his famous march through Georgia to the sea, thence through the Carolinas to the final surrender of Raleigh, and the march through Virginia to Washington, where the army was disbanded in June, 1865, when he returned home. In the fall of 1865 he was elected, to fill a vacancy, as Representative to the Indiana Legislature, and served in the special session of that year. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed chief engineer, and surveyed and located the Ionia and Lansing Railroad, Michigan. During 1867 and 1868 he surveyed and located, as chief engineer, that part of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad which lies between Plymouth and Peru, Indiana. In 1869 he was chief engineer of the Grand River Valley Railroad, Michigan, locating and having charge of the construction of that line between Hastings and Grand Rapids. Subsequently he held a similar position on the Grand Rapids and Lake Shore Railroad, the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan, and the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, while locating and constructing its Indiana extension. The General has been an Odd-fellow since 1851, a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of the North-west for about ten years, and a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. In religion he is an Unitarian. In early life he voted the Democratic ticket, but when the Free-soil party was organized he went with it, and afterwards with the Republican party upon its organization. General Gleason was married, January 25, 1855, to Nancy E. Mitchell, daughter of Judge M. G. Mitchell, of Piqua, Ohio, who was for several years, in its early organization, president of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, and a prominent public man in the early history of Ohio. General Gleason was breveted brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He is a man of fine personal appearance, standing six feet three inches, military bearing, a noble, intelligent, and refined countenance, of rather slender figure, and is now quietly enjoying a retired life with his family, reaping in his more advanced years the benefits that result from a well-spent life, having, by energy and perseverance, accumulated a comfortable property. The General has one daughter, a highly educated and accomplished young lady.



GOULD, SAMUEL W., physician, of Argos, was born in York Township, Union County, Ohio, June 11, 1839. His parents were Daniel and Adeline (Wilkins) Gould, who emigrated to Ohio from the Empire State in 1835. They settled first in Union, then in Logan County, and finally, after thirty

years' residence in the state, they removed to Marshall County, Indiana, and are now residents of Argos. Although seventy-two years of age—both were born in 1808—they are blessed with excellent health, and their mental faculties seem strengthened, instead of impaired, by the steady march of time. Samuel W. Gould, the immediate subject of this sketch, was placed at the age of three years in a private school, where he enjoyed the best of instruction for ten years. Such was his advancement that when fourteen years old he accepted the charge of a country school for the winter term of three months, and performed the duties of that position in a satisfactory manner. His father, being in straitened circumstances, was unable to aid him further in acquiring an education; but, nothing daunted, he resolved to accomplish this object alone and unaided, although, when calmly considered, the task seemed almost herculean. It is related of him—in fact, he relates it himself, with pardonable pride—that while a student at college he and three chums, equally needy and plucky, at no time indulged in any of the luxuries of the table, and were frequently deprived of the actual necessities of life. During the two weeks closing their college term the four students consumed as food only five pounds of crackers, two loaves of bread, and a little liver obtained from the butcher without cost, with only water to drink. In the light of this touching picture of poverty and self-denial, does any reader of this biography question the statement that each of these gentlemen—now practicing physicians, though widely separated—has achieved marked success in life? At the age of sixteen Mr. Gould commenced the study of medicine in the office of James S. Robb, of Zanesfield, Ohio, and completed his professional preparation at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. The same year (1858) found him in Allen County, a full-fledged physician, confidently asking the patronage of the public, although but nineteen years old. During the presidential campaign of 1856 Mr. Gould managed the West Liberty (Ohio) *Banner* in the interest of John C. Fremont, making it a spicy, aggressive sheet, a favorite with its readers, and a financial success to its publisher. Doctor Gould remained in the practice of his profession in Allen County until 1865, when, removing to Indiana, he finally settled in Argos. Here he built up a large and remunerative practice. As years passed, Doctor Gould felt the necessity for still greater knowledge of his profession, and determined to take a supplementary course of instruction. Accordingly in 1869 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated, and returning to Argos resumed his practice. Doctor Gould is considered not only the best read physician, but the most successful practitioner in the county; and by his skill in the treatment of subjects has won more than a local reputation. Residing in a small county town, he has comparatively little office

practice, but visits the houses of an extensive farming community. He is a typical family physician; of strong character, warm-hearted and generous in his sympathies. He is always calm in the sick-room, impressing anxious friends with his ability and conscious fidelity; and he enjoys in a marked degree that love and confidence of his patients which belong to such a relation. As a surgeon he has exhibited a special ability, and has been more than ordinarily successful. Although a skilful operator he never uses the knife unless convinced that it is the only means of prolonging life or preserving an important member. His practice has been eminently successful, both professionally and financially. Born of Presbyterian parents and educated under the strict discipline of that Church, he became at an early age restive under its restraints, and subsequently skeptical in certain theological dogmas. He may now be termed a liberal in his religion, his creed being like that of a Revolutionary patriot—to be just and do good, freely conceding to others the right to enjoy and exercise their religious convictions. He is a contributor and an attendant of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, earnest and eloquent in the defense of his political faith, but not an office-seeker; believing that a political life is not conducive to the success of professional or business pursuits. Doctor Gould is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and an earnest and most effective worker in the cause of temperance, having by his eloquence and liberality contributed much to the interest and growth of the reform. He is chairman of the public school board, a member of the State Medical Society, and president of the Marshall County Medical Society. He is a regular contributor to the popular medical journals, and a terse and ready writer, with good descriptive powers, and the rare faculty of holding and advocating decided opinions. He married, January 25, 1860, Miss Callie Shafer, of Lima, Ohio, who died June 7, 1864, both their children having been previously buried. December 30, 1867, he married Miss Sarah A. Smith, of St. Joseph, Michigan, a lady of high culture and pleasing appearance. Her intellectual and moral superiority make her respected and influential. She is an active member of the Episcopal Church, warm-hearted and benevolent, of generous sympathies and strong attachments. She reads much, observes carefully, and is as thoroughly conversant with current events as with the world of literature and fashion. They have one child, a son. Doctor Gould is of strong physique, active and energetic in his movements, quick to perceive and prompt to decide. His character is above reproach, and for his geniality and fair dealing he is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends. He is an instance of the success that can be gained by a man who thoroughly loves his profession.

GUIPE, JOHN, merchant, of Elkhart, was born November 14, 1825, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father's ancestors were Germans, while those of his mother were natives of Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, and in the spring of 1836 removed with his parents to Center County, Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm and in a saw-mill until nineteen years of age. In the fall of 1842 he began learning the shoemaker's trade, and served two years and six months, receiving no compensation in money. In the fall of 1845 he went to Ohio, where he worked in Ashland and Richland Counties as a journeyman until 1849; he then returned to Pennsylvania, and in the fall of that year went back to Ohio and opened a boot and shoe shop near the city of Ashland. December 25, 1849, he married Caroline Humric Houser, and the following spring removed to Rome, Richland County, Ohio, where he continued his business until the spring of 1852, when he settled in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana. He carried on the boot and shoe trade there until 1860, and then removed to Elkhart, where he has since remained, being now the only merchant who began business there as early as 1860. He was always a careful business man, honest and industrious, and now is about retiring from active life, having secured a fair share of this world's goods. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined in 1851; and, besides being a member of the choir, has been a trustee and steward of the Church at Elkhart. He has three children living, one son and two daughters. The son, Henry L. Guipe, is engaged in the boot and shoe business at South Bend with his father, as silent partner.

HAM, LEVI JEFFERSON, physician and surgeon, of South Bend, was born in York County, Maine, November 16, 1805. His parents were poor, but honest and industrious. When he was eight years old he learned his letters, and at the age of sixteen began teaching school. He worked his way through Dartmouth College, and immediately afterward, in 1828, commenced the study of medicine, under the tutelage of the late Professor R. D. Mussey. He took his medical degree in Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1831, and commenced practice in his native county in the same year. He was elected to the state Senate of Maine in 1836, and was re-elected in 1837, 1838, and 1839. In 1845 he removed to Buffalo, New York. In 1859 he removed to South Bend, Indiana, and resumed the practice of his profession. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was appointed surgeon of the 48th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served in that capacity three years. Most of the time he was detailed division

surgeon of the Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. He was chairman of the board of surgical operators in all the battles about Vicksburg, at Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. At the close of the war he returned to South Bend, where he is still engaged in active business, being one of the leading physicians of Northern Indiana. Declining the position of superintendent, Doctor Ham served as trustee of the Maine Insane Asylum from 1840 until he removed from the state in 1845. He has been an honored member of the Methodist Church for forty-five years, and is one of its trustees. He is now mayor of South Bend.

HESS, BALSER, a wealthy farmer and a licensed minister of the Old-school Baptist Church, of Elkhart Township, Elkhart County, Indiana, was born January 26, 1817, in Clinton Township (now the city of Columbus), Franklin County, Ohio. His parents, Balser Hess and Sally Ann Hess, were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Balser Hess, the grandfather of our subject, was born on shipboard, during the trip of his parents across the Atlantic, while emigrating from Switzerland to America, about the year 1730. His parents settled in Philadelphia. He was a man of great force of character, unswerving in his patriotism for his country, and was a veteran in the Revolutionary War, serving during the entire conflict of seven years. Among the many severe battles in which he participated were those of the Brandywine, Schuylkill, Cowpens and Chad's Ford, besides others of which the names are not now known. He was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware, and remembered hearing him say: "God will build a bridge for us to cross upon before morning." He was once taken prisoner by the British, and confined, with seven hundred and fifty other men, in an old sugar-house in New York City for seven days without food or drink, during which time seven hundred died from starvation and exposure; Mr. Hess being one of the surviving fifty when they were exchanged. During the confinement they were guarded by Hessian troops. Their barbarous treatment of the patriots so filled Mr. Hess with righteous indignation that, being a man of great courage and extraordinary physical power, he would, unarmed, engage and punish severely at one time three or four of his hated enemies. Even after the close of the war he could not forget his enmity, and would often at sight assail and severely punish men solely because they were Hessians. Immediately upon his release from prison he rejoined the army. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and was a man of strong religious feelings, an exemplary Christian, and charitable and generous almost to a fault. He died in

Clinton, Franklin County, Ohio, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, beloved and lamented by a large circle of friends; his widow surviving him by many years, and dying at the ripe age of ninety-five, having discharged the varied duties of a long and useful Christian life. Balser Hess, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born February 14, 1786. Mrs. Hess was born February 27, 1792; and they were married April 11, 1809, and became parents of fifteen children, eleven of whom lived to full age. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 with England, having enlisted at the opening for one year and re-enlisted at the expiration of his time, and again for the following year, and until the declaration of peace. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and was a licensed minister of the Old-school Baptist Church, but subsequently became separated from it and allied himself with the New-school Baptist Church. During the remainder of his life he was a faithful minister of Christ. He was also a successful farmer. The migrations of the family were from Pennsylvania to Ohio, thence to Indiana, where they settled in Elkhart Township, Elkhart County, about one mile south of what is now the city of Goshen, but which at that time had no inhabitants, on section 22, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, and afterwards purchased another quarter section. After giving his children all farms, and starting them in business on their own account, he still held as his homestead about a section of valuable land. At the time Mr. Hess came to this part of the country, in 1828, he found Matthew Boyd where Benton now is, Mr. Naufsinger on St. Joseph River, Mr. Garver on Beardsley Prairie, and the teacher of the Cary Mission in Michigan. But on his removal in the spring of 1829 to the county, there were Daniel Cripe, J. W. Violet, James Bishop, John Peppinger, Elias Riggs, William Simpson, Azel Sparklin, Daniel Banter, and Mr. Pierman. Mr. Hess died November 16, 1857, in the seventy-second year of his age, much lamented. Balser Hess, the subject of this sketch, enjoyed in early youth extremely limited educational advantages. In those days no public funds contributed to the support of the schooling for the young. Hard work for nine months during each year, and three months of irregular attendance at a common school supported altogether by private subscriptions, was the character of the opportunities afforded him until at the age of thirteen. Possessing a quick and observing mind, he had been previously enabled to secure a good common school education, and thus become qualified to transact intelligently any kind of business that might come in his way to do. Mr. Hess continued on the farm with his father until he reached his majority, when he began clearing and tilling a tract of one hundred and thirty-five acres of wild timber land in Marshall County on his own account, where he remained

about three years, when he removed to Kosciusko County, where he again began on an unimproved timbered farm, staying for about four years. In 1848 he removed to Elkhart County, and located at Waterford. He was there for three years, but in 1851 changed to a farm half a mile south of Goshen, and now owned by Doctor Daniel Mallett. Subsequently, in 1865, he removed to his present home, about two miles south-west of the city of Goshen. Mr. Hess, although having partially or wholly cleared and improved five different timbered farms, gives no perceptible evidence of the effects of many years of hard physical labor. He stands erect, and moves with that sprightliness and energy that characterized him twenty years ago. In his farming and other business affairs he is prompt, methodical, and systematic, and his business capacities have secured for him a handsome competence. Mr. Hess was educated in the old Whig school of politics, but at the breaking up of that organization, in 1854, consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he joined the Republican party, to which he has since consistently adhered. Like all men of positive character and independence of mind, he is outspoken in the support and defense of his political convictions. He is not an aspirant for office. In 1845 Mr. Hess became converted, uniting with the Old-school Baptist Church in 1870, and has ever since been an honored member of that organization. Soon after this his gifts as a speaker and his ability in prayer, together with his earnestness in the work and his known sincerity, led to his being called to the ministry, and he was licensed to preach in 1871, from which time he has devoted his talents to the work energetically and conscientiously. He is earnest and convincing, and his able reasoning, sound sense, and good judgment, and above all his acknowledged honesty and purity of purpose, make him a reasoner of great power before the people. He is familiar with the creeds of all Churches, and a thorough scholar in ancient and Biblical history. To him much is due for the spiritual and social prosperity of the Churches over which he is at times called to minister. He is a man of peace in the community in which he lives, and, like his late father, is well qualified by his position in his neighborhood to act the part of a conciliator, in which he takes great satisfaction. Mr. Hess was married, May 7, 1840, to Miss Sarah Ann Immell, an exemplary lady, of strong religious convictions, and a member of the Old-school Baptist Church. Although mingling but little with the community in a social way, she gave her kind sympathy and aid in times of sickness and distress. She died March 29, 1874. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom are living. Mr. Hess was again married September 22, 1875, to Mrs. Mary Ann Fulton, a lady of marked worth and of strong religious character. She is a member of the

Baptist Church, which she joined about thirty years ago. She is a woman of generous sympathies, and has strong attachments. She has met her duties as second mother to a family of children, with a degree of discretion and good judgment that has secured to her the respect, love, and obedience of the children. She is the mother of four children by her former husband. Mr. Hess is mentally as well as physically unimpaired, and retains the force and vigor of mind and memory that characterized him twenty-five years ago. He is a man of pleasing and entertaining conversational powers, and a courteous and agreeable gentleman. Mr. Hess, having resided in the vicinity of Goshen for fifty years, has seen Elkhart, from the condition of a wilderness, with a population of about a score, grow to a county of great wealth and prosperity, dotted all over with beautiful and well-cultivated farms, and the rude log-cabins replaced by handsome dwellings, with a population of thirty-four thousand; and the city of Goshen, as it now stands, from a wilderness with no improvements, to a city of magnificent business blocks and palatial dwellings. Mr. Hess, in his active, laborious life, has been an important factor in the improvement of the country, and now, in the evening of his days, looks with pride and satisfaction upon the part he has taken.

 HESS, WILLIAM B., a prominent lawyer, of Plymouth, was born September 16, 1841, in Jefferson Township, Knox County, Ohio. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Black) Hess, were natives of Pennsylvania. William Hess enjoyed in early life only such educational advantages as were derived from an irregular attendance at a country school during the winter, aiding his father on the farm the remainder of the time. When he was fifteen years old the death of his father prevented him from enjoying, for two years, even these meager opportunities. With Spartan firmness, however, and a perseverance truly commendable, he struggled on, reaching school and studying alternately, until 1866. Having a natural taste for the legal profession he began reading law in 1861, borrowing books of attorneys and studying at intervals as opportunities afforded. In 1863 he entered the college at New Carlisle and remained one term. In the spring of 1864, when the government issued a call for one-hundred-day men, Mr. Hess enlisted, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, 138th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and joined the regiment at Indianapolis. From there they went to Louisville, Kentucky; thence to Anderson, near the line of the states of Tennessee and Alabama, where they guarded railroad and other communications until September 22, 1864, when, after a service of nearly five months, they were mustered out and sent home. Dur-

ing the winter of 1864-65 Mr. Hess resumed his occupation of teaching, but in the spring he again enlisted, in response to the call for one-year troops, and March 7 received his commission as lieutenant in Company E, 152d Regiment. After a short service in the Shenandoah Valley the war closed and they were discharged. Still adhering to his determination to become a lawyer, Mr. Hess entered the office of J. O. Parks, of Bourbon, and read law about one year, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Knox, Starke County, in 1866, but after a year removed to Columbia City, where he remained for one year, and then went to Bourbon, Marshall County. In January, 1870, he removed to Plymouth and became associated in the law business with John G. Osborn, under the firm name of Osborn & Hess. This connection continued until the death of Mr. Osborn, October 6, 1873. Mr. Hess has since conducted the business alone, and, by his untiring industry, his fidelity to the just interests of his clients, his promptness, and above all his integrity, has secured a large and lucrative practice, and won the confidence and esteem of his numerous patronage. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank of his profession. His success is more the result of his familiarity with the principles of law and their application than of his power as an orator. His good sense and judgment enable him to see the weak as well as the strong points of a question, thus making him a safe counselor. It is said of Mr. Hess that the right never lacks in him a defender, and that the wrong never finds in him an advocate. Honorable and upright in his private business transactions, he carries the same principles into his professional life and practice. These qualities eminently fit him to act the part of conciliator and harmonizer of conflicting views and interests, a fact in which he takes more pride than in pressing litigation to ever so successful an issue. He has been financially successful, and has acquired a competence. Having begun life penniless and uneducated, his present assured position is the best indication of his energy, industry, and determination. Mr. Hess is a staunch Republican; and, although not an office-seeker or professed politician, he has several times been called to official duty. In 1868 he occupied the position of the town trustee of Bourbon. He held the office of prosecuting attorney of the district comprising the counties of Marshall, St. Joseph, Laporte, and Elkhart, during one term, and that of deputy prosecutor for the two following years. He was also city attorney of Plymouth for four years. His administration was marked by its efficiency, and was such as to elicit the commendation alike of his political friends and opponents. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and has filled all the subordinate official positions in the lodge. He has for many years been an honored

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having allied himself with it in childhood. He is a teacher in the Sabbath-school, and by his generosity has aided largely in the material growth and interest of the Church; while by his genial and Christian example he has contributed much to its spiritual and social advancement. A man of dignified presence, courteous manners, and integrity in business, Mr. Hess is esteemed by all who know him. He was married, October 27, 1864, to Miss Annie E. Moore, daughter of George and Mary Moore, pioneers of Kosciusko County. Mrs. Hess is a most exemplary Christian lady, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for her amiable traits of character and many virtues is loved and honored by a large circle of friends. They have two children, one son and one daughter. Mr. Hess is very strong in his domestic attachments, and is regarded by his family with that high love and respect which he so justly deserves.

HOLLEY, SYLVESTER JOSEPH, Justice of the Peace, Argos, Marshall County, was born September 1, 1838, in the province of Upper Canada (now Ontario), in the vicinity of Toronto. His mother, Catharine, was a Pennsylvanian, and his father, Joseph, was a Canadian; he was a farmer. When a child his parents removed to Tuscarawas, Ohio, where his father engaged in agriculture, and he was brought up on the farm. He attended the common school, where he received a good and thorough English and German education. As the district was largely German, he acquired a complete knowledge of that language—almost equal to his native tongue. On leaving school, at the age of fifteen, he served three years with a jeweler to learn his trade, when he removed to Indiana, remaining for some time with an uncle in Miami County, and there teaching school until the outbreak of the war, when he went to Terre Haute and enlisted in the 97th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. He was mustered in August 13, 1862, and immediately proceeded to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, from there to Louisville, Kentucky, thence to Memphis, and was there assigned to the Thirteenth Brigade of the Seventeenth Army Corps. June 27, 1863, he received his discharge, by general order, for the purpose of receiving promotion to commissary sergeant of the 59th United States Regulars. He remained with that regiment nearly one year, when he was detailed to the quartermaster's department at Memphis, Tennessee, where he continued until the end of the war, receiving his discharge in August, 1865, when he returned to his friends, who in the mean time had removed to Huntington County, Indiana. He then, for a short time, engaged in the jewelry business there, and afterward for four years in Missouri. Then

he went to North Manchester, Indiana, where for four years he took charge of a large jewelry house, when he removed to Argos in 1877, engaging in the same business on his own account, and still continuing it. In November, 1878, he was elected Justice of the Peace by a small majority, he being a Republican in a strongly Democratic district. Reared a Democrat, his opinions were changed during the war, and he is now an ardent Republican and faithful worker in the ranks of that party. As a boy of studious habits he made the most of his opportunities to acquire an education, from which in after life he has derived much benefit. He is a man of good personal appearance and pleasant manners; he is courteous and obliging, and stands high in his community as an honorable, upright man. He was married, February 14, 1875, to Susie B. Snearly, daughter of George Snearly, a large farmer of Miami County. Mr. Holley has been for four years a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, in which order he has taken all the degrees, was Chief Patriarch of the Encampment at Manchester, and is Noble Grand at Argos. He has in his possession, as a memento and relic of the war, the saddle which was given to the wife of a captain who was lost by the explosion of the steamer "Sultana," laden with troops whom Sherman had released from Southern prisons. The saddle was given to the lady by General Buckland, for the purpose of raffling off to raise funds for herself on the loss of her husband. Between five hundred and six hundred soldiers subscribed, and Mr. Holley was the winner.

HUMPHREYS, LOUIS, physician and surgeon, of South Bend, was born September 21, 1816, at Springfield, Ohio. He received his early education in the district and high schools of his native town, and in Franklin Academy, at Maysville, Kentucky. He commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Harry Humphreys, in 1834; and graduated from Indiana University. He then commenced practice in LaPorte, Indiana, where he continued until 1844, when he removed to South Bend and engaged in successful professional work until the breaking out of the Civil War. He immediately entered the army, being appointed surgeon of the 29th Indiana Volunteers. After a short time he was promoted to the position of brigade surgeon; and served as such until June, 1862, when he was appointed one of the United States medical inspectors of the army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, and afterwards at Washington, District of Columbia. In January, 1863, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, which became his headquarters for the district embrac-

ing nine states—to which three others were subsequently added. Here he remained until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Immediately returning to his home in South Bend, he resumed his medical practice, in which he has since been engaged, as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Northern Indiana. Dr. Humphreys served two years as trustee of the State University, and four years as commissioner of the Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis. He also served four years as mayor of the city of South Bend. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association. He married, April 4, 1844, Miss Margaret Pierson, of Cooperstown, New York. They have two daughters.

IRWIN, JOHN W., lawyer and banker, of Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, was born September 24, 1822, in Elizabeth Township, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Alexander Irwin and Elizabeth (Wycoff) Irwin, were natives of the same state. His ancestors were Protestants of the most orthodox type, and are supposed to have emigrated from Ireland to enjoy greater freedom of action and thought in religious matters than was there granted them. They settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary War. Isaac Irwin, grandfather to John W., was a soldier in the struggle for our national independence. He was in 1776 commissioned a lieutenant in the army, and served on active duty for two years, at which time he was stricken with camp fever and was conveyed to his home, where he lingered for a while, finally yielding to the severity of the attack. He died in the prime of his manhood and usefulness. His son, Alexander, imbibing something of the spirit of his father, qualified himself in military drill and tactics, and, at the opening of the War with England of 1812, having previously been commissioned major of state militia, joined, as a private, the expedition of General Smythe, at Black Rock, for the contemplated invasion of Canada; but, as the general could not get a sufficient number of volunteers, the project was abandoned. Mr. Irwin enlisted as a private, serving in the commissary department, where he remained until the abandonment of Black Rock, when he was honorably discharged. In 1832 he emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and settled about five miles from Goshen upon a farm he had purchased, where he lived until his death, August 22, 1835. He was an earnest and devout Christian, and a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. At the time of his death he was engaged in the organization of a Church of his faith in Elkhart Prairie, having, upon his own responsibility, employed a minister. He was foremost in all things calculated to promote the interests of the

community in which he lived, and was, in every way, an exemplary and useful neighbor and citizen. Although sixty years of age, he appeared and looked at least fifteen years younger, always having been in the possession of perfect health. John W. Irwin enjoyed in early life limited educational advantages, such as could be derived from an irregular attendance at a common district school. When he had arrived at the age of twenty years he entered the university at Bloomington, Indiana, in the classical department, where he remained for eighteen months; but ill-health compelled him to return home, where he stayed for a time, devoting his time to farm labor, until in the spring of 1847 he returned to college, entering the law department under the tuition of Professor McDonald, who afterwards became Judge of the United States District Court. Mr. Irwin was there but one term, when ill-health again forced him to retire. In 1849 he came to Goshen and began the practice of law. In 1852 he was appointed deputy county clerk, serving about eighteen months, when he formed a copartnership with Judge Robert Lowry, of Goshen, this relation continuing for five years, when Mr. Irwin, having been elected county treasurer, practically closed his law business and gave his attention to those duties alone. He was re-elected to the position in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Elkhart County, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he still continues. In 1868 he resigned the office of collector, that he might devote his time more to his legal and banking business, which he had in connection with General Hascall entered into in 1865, as the successors of John Cook and T. G. Harris in the Salem Bank of Goshen. The public confidence in the stability and integrity of the house has increased with its fourteen years of successful operation, and it now stands in the estimation of the people in the front rank, and commands its full proportion of business. As an attorney-at-law Mr. Irwin has confined himself more especially to office business, and practice in probate cases and in the settlement of estates, and has done but little as an advocate. Although he has met with success in the trial of cases, his chief merit lies in his ability as a counselor. His acknowledged familiarity with the principles of the law, his good sense and sound judgment, the judicial and independent character of his mind, his ability to see that every question has two sides, and, above all, his integrity, eminently fit him to act the part of a conciliator and harmonizer of conflicting interests, a part in which he takes more satisfaction than in pressing litigation to a successful issue. As a business man he is thoroughly methodical and prompt in all his transactions, and expects faithful fulfillment of contracts. He has been successful in his enterprises, and has acquired a liberal competence. He commands the respect

and confidence of all who know him. Mr. Irwin was educated in the Whig school of politics, and was an active adherent to that organization until its abandonment in 1854, consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1853. He was one of the foremost in the organization of the Republican party in his county and district, and has ever since been an active and efficient worker in its ranks. He is positive in his political convictions, and earnest in their support and defense. He sees, reads, thinks, and acts for himself; and a position once assumed by him he knows to be right, and strong proof must be adduced to change his views. He looks intuitively into the merits of a case. Having once found its underlying facts, he is able to deduce from them the results which should naturally follow. His mind is cool and dispassionate during this process; but, having once reached his conclusions, he is firm and bold in their advocacy. Mr. Irwin was reared by Presbyterian parents at a time when a familiarity with the catechism and an attendance at Sabbath-school was a necessity. He thus formed a respect for religion that has never been departed from. He has a high opinion of the work of the Christian ministry. They are the advocates and keepers of elevated opinion, and are ever warring on evil and elevating man to better conduct, preparatory to a higher life. Yet he has not been able to subscribe to the creeds of any Church, so stands outside; but is an attendant of and a liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. He is a practical temperance man, and advocates every thing tending to promote the welfare of the community in which he lives. Mr. Irwin was married, October 11, 1855, to Miss Hager Jackson, third daughter of Colonel John Jackson, one of the old pioneers of Elkhart County—a man of strong and energetic character and of marked ability. He was a lieutenant in the army of the War of 1812, and served in the defense of the north and north-western frontiers, and in the wars with the Indians and their allies. He also filled many civil positions of honor and trust, and was twice elected to the state Legislature. He died July 9, 1871, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, lamented by all who knew him. Mrs. Irwin is an exemplary lady and a devoted and trusting follower of Christ. Her moral and intellectual superiority make her esteemed and influential. She is a worthy mistress of her household, and a mother who wins the strong affection of her children; and much of the success of the husband's business and social life is attributable to the sympathetic encouragement of the wife. They have two children—a son and a daughter: Frank, born August 7, 1856; and May, born April 28, 1862. Mr. Irwin is above the usual stature, stands erect, is firmly but not heavily built, and is of dignified but courteous presence. He is the architect of his own

fortune, possesses good financial abilities, and his judgment seldom errs in regard to matters of business. His is a notable example of those sound and correct business principles which secure success, and those genial traits of character that retain public confidence and esteem.

IRWIN, ELISHA, of Bourbon Township, Marshall County, Indiana, is of Irish and Welsh descent, and was born in Fairfield, Columbiana County, Ohio, January 6, 1802. Possessing a strong and inquiring mind and a retentive memory, he pursued his studies at leisure times, and continued them into his early manhood, even after marriage, until he felt himself master of a good common school education. At the age of nineteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and at the expiration of one year had acquired a degree of proficiency that enabled him to execute such work as the primitive condition of the country required. He followed his trade for twelve years, and then purchased a farm of thirty acres, making the first payment with a span of horses, which comprised his whole available means. Credit was granted on the remaining seven hundred dollars; and the indebtedness was discharged at the end of five years, according to contract. He kept increasing his landed possessions until he was the owner of eighty acres, which he cultivated for seven years, and then removed to Starke County. He remained there until 1847, when he removed to Portage County, and pursued farming on an extensive plan. In 1854 he changed his residence for the third time, and established himself in Marshall County. From early youth his tastes and inclinations were pastoral, and his success is the best evidence of his fitness for such a life. By industry and economy he has advanced, step by step, to the honorable distinction of wealth and influence. His children, who live in his immediate neighborhood, are respected and prosperous; and in the quiet of his beautiful home, shut out from the whirl and bustle of the busy world, Mr. Irwin is enjoying the ease and comfort of retired life. Mr. Irwin was raised a Quaker, to the tenets of which faith he still adheres. Tolerant and considerate of the views of others, he is a liberal contributor to the different denominations of his neighborhood; and is foremost in all enterprises promotive of moral and educational interests. Being a Quaker, he was necessarily an Abolitionist, and entered into the work of freeing the bondmen and aiding in their escape with all the energy of his character—believing that in the discharge of this duty he was doing his Master's service. It is said of Mr. Irwin that his determined and efficient labors in this line gave him the honorable position of conductor of the train.

He assisted many slaves in their efforts to gain a land of freedom. He favored the nomination of W. H. Seward in 1860, not having sufficient confidence in the anti-slavery principles of Mr. Lincoln; but at the re-election of President Lincoln, in 1864, Mr. Irwin was found in the Republican ranks, as his ardent supporter. He has ever since been an adherent of that party, feeling that it better represents his views than any other political organization in the country. He has always declined when tendered political nominations, preferring his business pursuits and the comforts and pleasures of his happy home to the trials and perplexities of public life. Mr. Irwin is an active worker in the temperance cause, as well as in every movement calculated to ameliorate the condition of man. He married, January 2, 1827, Miss Mary Ann Scott, of Wayne County, Ohio. She was a lady of high moral character, an earnest Christian, and a member of the society of Friends, though a passive rather than active worker in its ranks. She died January 10, 1847, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. Nine children were born of this union—six sons and three daughters: Lewis, born December 28, 1828; Joseph, born March 30, 1830, died January 27, 1847; William, born March 3, 1832; Matthew, born September 7, 1834; Samuel, born December 19, 1837, died May 2, 1862; Elizabeth, born March 8, 1839; Sarah Ann, born September 9, 1842; Robert, born September 22, 1843; Susan, born December 19, 1845, died February 27, 1848. Mr. Irwin married, March 2, 1848, Mrs. Mary Gaskill, widow of the late Israel Gaskill. They have no children; but her duty as stepmother to a large family has been nobly met and gracefully discharged. She is warm-hearted and benevolent; of generous sympathies and strong attachments, her self-control and good judgment enable her to fill the responsible position of second mother with a degree of dignity that secures the respect, love, and obedience of her step-children. Mr. Irwin is of medium height and erect carriage; he has a clear eye and a genial countenance. He is a man of genuine old-fashioned courtesy, hospitable and friendly; has perfect control of his temper, and weighs all his utterances well.

MATCHETTE, ALIQUÉ C., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Bourbon, was born August 24, 1837, in Abington, Wayne County, Indiana. His parents, Doctor William J. and Eliza (Wasson) Matchette, were natives of Virginia. He enjoyed in early life fair educational advantages, attended a district school in early youth, and, later, entered the Goshen school, in Elkhart County, where he had moved with his father's family in 1842, remaining until he arrived at the age of about twenty years, and becoming master

of a very thorough common school education. About this time his father became intent upon forming an alliance between his son and a young lady of the neighborhood, which appears not to have been in accord with the views of either of the parties most to be affected by such an arrangement. It was earnestly persisted in by the father, and, being just as firmly resisted by the son, it finally culminated in a threat on the part of the parent to disinherit his boy, and refuse him support in any way, which led him to withdraw from the parental roof, the possessor of but seventy-five cents in money, but strong in determination and courage. His early tastes having been for the healing art, he resolved to gratify them. He accordingly made his way to Chicago, where he began reading medicine in the office and under the directions of Professors N. S. Davis and Edmund Andrus, both of whom belong to the faculty of the North-western University of Chicago, and were instructors in the medical department, which he entered as a student, remaining for about three years, and graduating with high honors. During his course of study he experienced many severe trials and hardships, which required all his native strength of will and character to endure and overcome. His only means of sustaining himself during the time was derived from a percentage on the collections of bills and accounts intrusted to him by Doctors Davis and Andrus. Rooming and boarding himself during the time, the remembrance of many cheerless, foodless, and hungry days and nights is still fresh in his memory. But the conscious pride and satisfaction of having secured a thorough and self-acquired collegiate education has more than repaid him for his numerous trials and privations. March 9, 1862, Doctor Matchette was commissioned an assistant surgeon of the regular army of the United States, meeting his first experience on the field at the battle of Shiloh, where he assisted in the removal of the first boat-load of wounded, which he accompanied up the river to St. Louis as surgeon in charge, occupying about three days in the trip. During that time twenty-five amputations were performed, and but for the efforts of Doctor Matchette many needless operations would have been added. Although a bold operator, he would never allow the use of the knife and saw unless convinced that it was the only means of saving life or limb. Many a brave soldier lives to-day with his heart full of gratitude towards the Doctor for his interference in his behalf. His service as army surgeon extended throughout the Department of the Cumberland, the Gulf Department, and the Department of Missouri. In 1863 he was made a member of the board of surgeons for the examination and discharge of disabled soldiers. While stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, he was detailed, in connection with three other surgeons, for service in the small-pox hospital, where he served for

four months, during which time over fifteen hundred cases of that dread disease were skillfully treated. Doctor Matchette himself experienced a slight attack. While in Memphis he was a member of the Medical Association of the district of West Tennessee, for six months was secretary, and for six months its president. In May, 1864, he was promoted to the position of surgeon, serving until he was mustered out of the service, at the close of the war. In the discharge of his duties he was conscientious, energetic, and industrious. His ability, good sense, and humanity made him a valuable officer. He became a member of the organization known as the Advocates of the Monroe Doctrine; was elected grand secretary of the grand lodge of the United States, and was active in raising volunteers in aid of the Mexican patriots, of whom about fifteen hundred were sent to Mexico through the auspices of the society, mostly from the states of Tennessee and Mississippi. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Indiana, and located at Bourbon, where he formed a business connection with his brother as a physician, as W. C. & A. C. Matchette, the partnership existing only for one year, when he removed to Chicago, continuing practice there in connection with the drug business and the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. Owing to the failing health of his wife, he remained there only about eighteen months, when he returned to Bourbon. Two years after this he associated with himself Dr. Samuel France, and they began the drug trade in connection with their calling as physicians. In 1875 they added a general supply store, since enlarging it, until their stock is second to none in Marshall County. It is a model of order and neatness. Doctor Matchette, on account of failing health, caused from overwork and exposure unavoidable in an extensive country practice, some years since saw the necessity of contracting his professional labors, since devoting much attention to the care of his mercantile business. He has gained an enviable position as a physician. Thoroughly attentive to the interests of his patients, prompt in judgment and action, with a full, well balanced brain, he has been a popular and successful practitioner. He is always calm in the sick-room; impressing anxious friends with his ability and conscientious fidelity. He is a typical family physician, and has the esteem and confidence of those whom he serves in that capacity. He had been trained as a Republican, and served with them until 1872, when he became convinced that party corruption was too common for the interests of the people, and that a change of managers in the executive departments of the government would better serve the country. He became a warm supporter of Greeley, and may now be termed a Liberal, and an advocate of the National Greenback system of finances. Doctor Matchette, although taking an earnest interest in all political movements of the day, has never accepted an office of

honor and profit, although frequently tendered official preferment by his constituents. Quite recently he was unanimously nominated for Congress in the Thirteenth Indiana District, but, according to his invariable rule, on account of his large professional and business interests demanding his undivided attention, he was compelled most respectfully to decline the honors of the nomination so generously given him by the convention of his party. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Doctor Matchette has been a contributor to the columns of different newspapers published in his part of the state, as well as to many of the leading medical journals of the country, and as a writer is terse, forcible, and comprehensive. He was married, September, 1866, to Miss Marie L. Curran, of Huntington. She is the daughter of the Rev. R. A. and Elizabeth H. Curran, and a descendant of the Duc de la Rochelle, France, in the fourth generation, on the one side, and of the House of Stuart on the other, for a long time monarchs of England. The duke was a Huguenot, and was murdered at his table in the evening on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His widow fled with her only child, a son of a few months old, and a few faithful dependents, to a vessel bound for America, then lying in the River Seine. Arriving at the city of New York, she soon made choice of a tract of land about thirty miles distant from that place as her future home, and named it New Rochelle, after the place from which she had fled. Mrs. Matchette is a lady of marked appearance, of great intellectual and moral superiority. She is an exemplary mother, a sympathetic and devoted wife; and for her many virtues and pleasing traits of character is highly esteemed by all who know her. The Doctor in private life is a most cultivated and genial gentleman. His character is without a blemish. His position is assured as a physician, as a citizen, and as a man.



MILLER, ALFRED B., journalist, was born in South Bend, Indiana, February 6, 1843. His father conducted a paper for many years near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Afterwards he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was connected with a paper owned by James Birney, Abolition candidate for President. The office was destroyed by a mob from Kentucky, and Mr. Miller went to South Bend, where he worked as a printer in the *Free Press* office. This paper was bought by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax in 1845, and its name was changed to the *St. Joseph Valley Register*. Mr. Miller became its foreman, and in this office his son, Alfred Miller, passed a great deal of his time until his twelfth year, learning to set type and acquiring a general insight into the business. "As two of the family

were already printers, he was not allowed to complete his trade, and after a few years spent in the public schools, became a clerk in a dry-goods store, continuing his studies at night without a teacher. He frequently wrote, not only for the local papers, but for *Harper's Monthly*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, Morris & Willis's *Home Journal*, and other able publications, his contributions being chiefly stories and poems. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 21st Indiana Battery. He was afterwards made lieutenant, and served with his command until the close of the war. While in the army he acted as war correspondent for several papers and continued his efforts in light literature. When he returned to South Bend it was with the avowed intention of making journalism his profession. He was urged by leading citizens to start a paper in South Bend, but thought it best to follow another course. He and his brother-in-law, Elmer Crockett, one of the best practical printers in the country, bought a half interest in the *St. Joseph Valley Register*. Mr. Miller took charge of the editorial work, Mr. Crockett of the mechanical department, and the other partner of the business management. This arrangement continued for more than four years, when Messrs. Miller & Crockett disposed of their shares. Immediately a general pressure was brought to bear upon them to issue a new paper; and within two months the South Bend weekly *Tribune* appeared. It was a wide-awake, progressive sheet, which avoided personal quarrels, and treated all subjects with that fair consideration which brought it at once into favor. The first number was issued March 9, 1872. In less than three months it had fifteen hundred subscribers, and at the conclusion of the year nearly three thousand. Its success was a wonder in journalism. Instead of a third-story loft for an office, with an editorial room on the second floor, the proprietors were obliged to rent a whole building, consisting of three floors and a basement. Their business now included printing, binding, and engraving, together with a store for the sale of stationery. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Colfax and other leading citizens, Mr. Miller issued the first daily paper in South Bend. It was small, but newsy, and was received with such favor that it was soon enlarged and placed on a permanent paying basis. Mr. Miller has a natural aptitude for editorial work. He never reads, changes, or interlines his manuscript, sending it to the printers as each sheet is filled. This, combined with what Murat Halstead calls "a nose for news," enables him to dispatch an immense amount of work in a very brief time, and has given his journal a high reputation for spirit and enterprise. The following circumstance is given as an instance of his rapidity of execution: Being secretary of a political convention, he wrote up the proceedings, had messengers to carry

the manuscript to the office, and, within five minutes after the convention closed, the *Tribune*, containing the full proceedings, was sold in the streets. For several years Mr. Miller did all the editorial work for both his papers—leader-writing, paragraphing, reading of proof, etc.; but this amount of work—requiring eighteen hours out of the twenty-four—told upon his health, and of late years he has had able assistants. His remarkable success may be attributed to the fact that he exercises a dignity and independence in journalism which are certain to command respect and influence.

ITCHELL, CAPTAIN JOSEPH A. S., lawyer, of Goshen, was born near Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1836. His parents were Andrew Mitchell and Sarah Lecron. His father died while he was yet an infant, and his childhood and youth were spent in toil. At the age of seventeen he entered the Blandenville Academy, where he remained three years. Graduating in 1856 he served one term in the institution as a teacher. The next two years were devoted to the study of law in the office of Riley & Sharp, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Armed with his diploma and a scanty supply of money, he removed to the West and settled at Goshen, Indiana. Commencing the practice of his profession in the spring of 1860, he continued it one year with gratifying success, when the tocsin of war called all loyal citizens to the defense of their country's honor. Mr. Mitchell was one of the first to respond. He assisted in organizing Company M of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, and was made its first lieutenant. Three months later he was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and served with it until it was disbanded in January, 1865. During his connection with the army Captain Mitchell participated in a number of the hardest-fought battles of the war; notably those of Shiloh, Stone River, and Chickamauga. In the summer of 1863 he was assigned to duty on General McCook's staff, as acting inspector-general of the First Cavalry Division, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. During the famous "March to the Sea," Captain Mitchell was busily engaged in raiding the enemy's lines of communication at different points *en route*. On one occasion, while leading a charge on the Confederate lines in the vicinity of Newnan, Georgia, a minie ball from the enemy's ranks, which would otherwise have pierced his heart, struck a package of letters in the breast-pocket of his coat, thus saving his life. This package of letters, having served so useful a purpose, is still carefully preserved in his family as a valuable souvenir. In this engagement the division to which Captain Mitchell belonged was badly crippled, and cut off from all communication with the main

army. For more than a week they were supposed to be lost; but, gathering together the shattered remnants of his command, General McCook cut his way through the enemy's lines, and, after making a detour of a hundred and fifty miles, joined the main army August 4, 1864. This perilous ride was full of adventure. Captain Mitchell returned to Goshen, and, associating himself with John H. Baker, established the law firm of Baker & Mitchell. This partnership, owing to Mr. Baker's absence in Washington as a member of Congress, still exists, though nominally more than practically. As a lawyer, Captain Mitchell stands in the front rank of his peers. His practice is large and lucrative, and the best evidence of his reputation among his professional brothers is shown by the fact that he was one of the delegation of three, chosen by the State Bar Association, to the convention of the National Bar Association, held at Saratoga, in 1879. The other members were General Benjamin Harrison and Judge A. Dyer. Captain Mitchell is a staunch Democrat, firm in his convictions, and as earnest in support of his principles as he was valiant and true in defending his country's honor. In the presidential campaign of 1872, and the more memorable one four years later, he was chosen one of the state delegates to the National Democratic Convention. He is at present the candidate of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District. He is a member of the board of trustees of Asbury University, a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity, and a communicant in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, November 15, 1865, Mary E. Defrees, daughter of Joseph H. Defrees, of Goshen, a lady of rare social and intellectual accomplishments. They have had two children: Leroy D., born September 12, 1867; and Hattie May, born May 4, 1872. Leroy died April 25, 1880, of congestion of the brain. The death of their only son has cast a shadow over their household, as he was the idol of his parents.

ILLER, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN FRANKLIN, late of South Bend, was born in Union County, Indiana, November 21, 1831, and in 1833 removed with his father, Hon. William Miller, to St. Joseph County, in that state. He was partially educated at South Bend and at Chicago, Illinois. In 1849, at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of law, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the State and National Law School of Ballston Springs, New York, in August, 1852. In February, 1853, he went to California, by way of Nicaragua, and practiced law three years in Napa City and Benicia, acquiring an extensive business. He then returned to his home in South Bend, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was elected to the state Sen-

ate, and served during the regular session of 1860-61 and the special session of 1861. He acted at this time as aide to Governor Morton, with the rank of colonel, and assisted in putting the state on a war footing. Mr. Miller resigned his seat in the Senate to enter the military service, and in July, by order of Governor Morton, organized and took the command of the 29th Indiana Volunteers, which, after going into camp at Laporte in July, was on the 27th of August mustered into service, and in the following October ordered to Indianapolis, from which place it joined General Rosecrans in Kentucky. In December, 1861, Colonel Miller was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever, and was conveyed to Louisville, where his wife awaited him; but in a few weeks, having sufficiently recovered, he returned to his command at Bowling Green. On his arrival he was assigned to the command of the brigade of which his regiment formed a part, and marched to Nashville, Tennessee, where they went into camp. March 14, 1862, he was detached from his brigade, by order of General Buell, and assigned to the command of the convalescent barracks and camps at Nashville. June 27, 1862, he succeeded General Dumont in command of the post at Nashville and approaches to that city, which was at that time threatened by Morgan, Stevens, and other Confederate generals. On the night of August 15, 1862, Colonel Miller, with fifteen hundred infantry and four pieces of artillery, started for Gallatin, a town some twenty-six miles north of Nashville, for the purpose of attacking Morgan. The enemy, however, had heard of his approach, and started to leave the town before daylight; but Colonel Miller arrived in time to fall upon their rear, killing six, and hastening the flight of the remainder. He then commenced loading his artillery on the train, preparatory to returning to Nashville, when Morgan, confident in his superior numbers, charged on the train. A severe skirmish ensued, in which the rebels were again put to flight, with the loss of seventeen killed and many wounded, Colonel Miller losing but two men. In August, 1862, Colonel Miller was ordered to assume the command of the brigade at Murfreesboro. When General Buell commenced his move into Kentucky, Colonel Miller's light brigade was broken up, and he was ordered to take command of the Seventh Brigade, General Negley's division, then at Nashville. This command varied in strength from four to seven regiments. Shortly after General Buell marched into Kentucky, Nashville was again menaced by marauding bands, who regularly infested the place, cut off all communication by railroad, and declared the city in a state of siege. At one o'clock on the morning of October 1, Colonel Bennett having collected between four and five hundred men, Colonel Miller marched to attack them. Coming upon their camp at daylight, he completely surprised and routed them, without losing a

single man. The enemy had forty killed and many wounded and taken prisoners, their commanding officer, Colonel Bennett, being mortally wounded. Colonel Miller returned in triumph to Nashville with a large number of horses and cattle. The rebel general, S. R. Anderson, with some three thousand Confederate troops, occupied La Vergne, a small town some fifteen miles south of Nashville. On the night of the 6th of October, Brigadier-general Palmer, with a force of cavalry and artillery, left the city on the road leading to La Vergne, with the object of engaging the enemy's front, while Colonel Miller, with two thousand infantry, attacked their flank and rear. Colonel Miller started from Nashville about ten o'clock P. M. on the Wilsonville Pike, and while on the route was frequently fired on by the enemy's pickets, several of whom were captured. The concerted onslaught was to take place about four in the morning; but the whole affair nearly proved a failure through the precipitancy of General Palmer, who commenced this attack at half-past three. The enemy opened fire, and attempted to turn his flank by throwing upon his right the 32d Alabama Regiment. They would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the opportune arrival of Colonel Miller with his forces, consisting of the 78th Pennsylvania, 18th and 21st Ohio, and 14th Michigan Volunteers, which he immediately disposed along the left flank of the enemy, who endeavored to cut their way through. The Confederate cavalry dashed with great force upon his lines, but were met by a succession of volleys of musketry that quickly repulsed them. From one end of the line to the other blazed forth a sheet of fire before which the enemy fell back in disorder and fled. The 32d Alabama soon threw down their arms and surrendered or fled. Colonel Miller then commanded his troops to search the woods and bring in such prisoners as could be overtaken. The Confederate loss at La Vergne was forty-six killed and between three and four hundred prisoners, including two colonels and a large number of line officers. On the 19th of October, 1862, information was received that General Forrest, with a large force of cavalry and artillery, had commenced crossing the Cumberland River, and that his advance, about one thousand strong, had encamped at Neeley's Bend, seven miles north of Nashville. Colonel Miller immediately started with a detachment of infantry, a battery, and one regiment of cavalry, to intercept them. He met them the next morning at daylight, and drove them in the utmost confusion across the river. In their flight they lost one of their cannon from a flat-boat, and the road was strewn with arms, clothing, and knapsacks. There were but few killed or wounded, but a number of prisoners were taken, including a colonel. December 10, Colonel Miller left Nashville, with the center corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and camped six miles

from the city, on the Franklin Pike, where he remained several weeks. On the night previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, Colonel Miller's command rested on their arms in an open field on the right of the Nashville Pike, and at sunrise on the 30th took position on the right of General Palmer's division, on the edge of a dense cedar wood, fronting the south. Colonel Miller then deployed skirmishers in his front, and to the left of the Wilkerson Pike, to act in concert with skirmishers from Colonel Stanley's brigade on his right. A brisk fire was kept up all day until the arrival of General Sheridan's division on the right, when the skirmishers were withdrawn. During the day, General McCook's corps advanced on Colonel Miller's right, and a change of front was made by the latter, who lost only about twenty men killed and wounded. The next day, skirmishing was resumed along the line of Colonel Miller, and very heavy firing was heard along General McCook's line. The firing gradually increased, and neared Colonel Miller's position, until a continuous roar of artillery and musketry was heard in his rear, and heavy columns of the enemy, advancing on his right and front, threatened to overwhelm his brigade by force of numbers and weight. It then soon became apparent to all that the right wing of the army had been defeated and was now falling back before the enemy, who, infuriated and flushed with success, menaced the command of Colonel Miller with annihilation. He received orders to hold his position to the last extremity, and for this purpose executed rapidly a partial change of front, arranging the troops in convex order in front of a dense cedar wood; the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, the 37th Indiana Volunteers on the right center, the 74th Ohio on the left; Captain Marshall Balmy being posted on the left of the 74th Ohio, and Lieutenant Ellsworth's battery on the left of the 21st Ohio. Simultaneously heavy forces advanced on his right and left wings from the enemy's works, and a most terrific fire was opened on every part of his line; but his batteries were worked with rapidity and skill, and poured forth a well-directed, terribly destructive fire in return. Colonel Miller was severely wounded by a rifle ball, which barely missed the jugular vein and passed through his neck. Though the wound was very painful, he did not flinch, but, wrapping a scarf around his neck, he rode along the line, amidst shot and shell, delivering his orders and encouraging his men, who were quite unaware of his suffering. Checked by the fire from Colonel Miller's brigade, the advancing enemy halted. The din of musketry and roar of artillery became almost deafening, and more and more terrible as the struggle progressed. Once the strong force attempted a bayonet charge on Colonel Miller's left wing, but were gallantly met and repulsed with great slaughter. The battle continued, with great fierceness

on both sides, until the ammunition with which the Colonel's men had been supplied was nearly exhausted; the teamsters of the ammunition wagons had moved to the rear, and when the ammunition should have been brought forward they turned and fled. At this juncture the troops on Colonel Miller's right retired; and soon after a heavy force advanced upon General Palmer's division, immediately to the left of Colonel Miller's brigade, and a hard contest ensued. General Palmer's division held their ground for a short time, and then began to retire, leaving Colonel Miller's left flank and rear uncovered. Just at this time the latter received orders to retire slowly into the woods. His troops had obtained a small supply of ammunition from the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded: The enemy were advancing on both his left and right flanks, and the fire in front was as destructive as ever. The retreat, however, was executed in good order, and, on reaching the wood, he halted his command and delivered several well-directed volleys into the enemy's ranks. Receiving fire in three directions, Colonel Miller's troops withdrew into the wood, firing in the rear as they marched at the overwhelming column which pressed upon them. Receiving still another destructive fire, which obliged them to turn to the right, Colonel Miller's troops finally reached the pike, carrying with them their wounded comrades. Here they were halted by Colonel Miller, who rejoined his fearfully weakened lines and obtained a fresh supply of ammunition. During this entire engagement, and under these appalling circumstances, Colonel Miller displayed the most admirable coolness and bravery, setting an example of courage that has seldom been equaled and never surpassed, and could not but meet a response in the hearts of his gallant men. Though severely wounded, he persisted in remaining on the field in spite of the surgeon's remonstrances. Had his resistance to the enemy been less obstinate, and had they succeeded in forcing a passage through his line, the whole right wing of the army would have been cut off from all support, and either captured or dispersed; but they were enabled by his fierce, protracted, and gallant struggle to gain the rear of the army and their shattered lines. On the evening of the 31st Colonel Miller was ordered to the support of some batteries on the Nashville Pike, where he remained until the next day. He then took a position as a reserve to General Haskell's division, and afterwards supported the right of General McCook's corps, remaining all night in the open field. On the 2d of January, 1863, Colonel Miller was ordered to the support of General Crittenden, and took a position in a field in the rear of a battery on the left of the railroad, near the bank of Stone River. About four o'clock P. M., a furious attack was made by the enemy on General Van Cleve's division, across the river. The fire was returned with spirit for a time; but finally the

troops retired across the river and retreated through the lines of Colonel Miller, then formed near the banks and partly concealed behind the crest of a small hill. As soon as General Van Cleve's division had retired entirely from view, Colonel Miller ordered his command forward, and advanced, under cover of the hill, along the river bank. The enemy following Van Cleve's division soon gained the opposite bank, when Colonel Miller opened fire, and caused them to halt and waver. He then ordered his troops forward to a rail fence on the bank of the river, and although the enemy's forces were vastly superior, and supported by two batteries in their rear on the hills, they began to retreat. Colonel Miller deemed this an opportune moment for crossing and following up his success, and he ordered his troops to charge across the stream, which they did with great gallantry, under a heavy fire. Although twice ordered back by General Palmer, Colonel Miller persisted in crossing, pressed close upon the flying heels of the rebel columns, and repelled at the same time an attack on his right flank. He ordered a charge upon the infantry supporting the enemy's batteries, which, posted on an eminence, had kept up a severe fire. They retreated in great confusion before his victorious advance, leaving the ground covered with the dead and wounded. When within a hundred and fifty yards of the battery he swung his hat in the air, and, followed by his men, rushed up to the mouth of the blazing cannon. His troops hurled themselves with irresistible force on the rebels, bayoneting gunners at their pieces, and putting the support of the battery to flight. The battery, which consisted of four guns, known as the Worthington White Horse Battery, from the city of New Orleans, and the stand of rebel colors belonging to the 26th Tennessee, were captured and carried off the field by the troops under his command. Colonel Miller maintained his ground until the enemy had retired from sight and he was relieved by fresh troops. He then re-crossed the river, reformed his lines, and obtained a fresh supply of ammunition. It is conceded that this dashing bayonet charge into the very heart of the enemy's lines, which was led by Colonel Miller on his own responsibility, was the great event of the battle, and tended more than any other to dishearten the enemy and crown our standard with victory. The skill and ability of Colonel Miller and the gallantry of his men were duly appreciated by the commander-in-chief, General Rosecrans. He gave the Seventh Brigade the post of honor, it being the first to enter Murfreesboro, and telegraphed to President Lincoln on the battle-field, recommending Colonel Miller for promotion. The Seventh Brigade lost in this battle six hundred and forty-nine men, or one-third of the whole number engaged. After the battle of Murfreesboro Colonel Miller was assigned to the command of Brigadier-general Johnson's division, in McCook's corps, and was

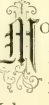
engaged in several severe battles and skirmishes. At Liberty Gap he was severely wounded, and lost his left eye. Afterwards he returned to Nashville and again commanded that post. Later, he was assigned to the district of Mobile, and subsequently became collector of the port at San Francisco, California. He was promoted to brigadier-general in January, 1864, and afterward breveted major-general of volunteers. But few officers were so fortunate as Colonel Miller in securing at once the confidence and love of their troops.

MILLER, WILLIAM, South Bend, was born April 1, 1809, in Franklin County, Virginia. His grandfather, Jacob Miller, was a noted German Baptist preacher. He removed from Virginia to Maryland, and finally to Ohio, near Dayton, where he died. His son, Tobias Miller, married Sarah Henderson, whose grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Virginia at an early day. They had thirteen children born to them, of whom William Miller, the subject of this sketch, was the sixth. In 1811 he removed with his parents to Franklin (now Union) County, Indiana, where he remained until he was twenty-four years of age. He then removed to St. Joseph County, in the same state, and settled on Portage Prairie. Here he engaged in farming, which he continued for about twenty-five years, after which he purchased property and removed to South Bend, where he lately resided. In 1844 Mr. Miller was elected to the state Legislature, and served acceptably for three successive terms. During this time the deaf, dumb, and blind asylums, and the insane asylum were established; for these institutions Mr. Miller always had a friendly interest. He served for a number of years in the city council, and was instrumental in having the Singer Sewing-machine Manufactory established in South Bend. Every public enterprise which had for its object the improvement of the city met with his approval and support. Mr. Miller married Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Colonel John Miller, of Union County, Indiana. They have had ten children. The eldest son, born November 21, 1831, is a lawyer, and was elected to the state Senate in 1861. He served one session, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, resigned, in order to enter the army. He raised a regiment, of which he was appointed colonel, and served until the close of the war. At Stone River he was shot through the neck, and at Liberty Gap he lost his left eye. After having been appointed brigadier-general, and breveted major-general in the army, he was commissioned post collector at San Francisco, California. He held the position four years, when he resigned, and became a stockholder and president of the Alaska Fur Company. David, the second son, died

at the age of six. The third son, Isaac Newton, born November 3, 1835, is a farmer, residing near New Carlisle. The fourth son, William, born August 31, 1838, is a manufacturer, residing in South Bend. The fifth child, Martha E., born December 6, 1841, married Moses E. Butterworth, of Kingsbury. Henry Clay, the fifth son, born May 20, 1844, is cashier in the custom-house at San Francisco. Mary Ellen died in infancy. Horace Greeley, born November 4, 1849, is a merchant of South Bend. Edmund Irving died in infancy. All of Mr. Miller's surviving children are married. His death occurred May 2, 1879, after an illness of eleven months.

OFFATT, JOHN F., farmer, of Bourbon, Marshall County, Indiana, was born January 22, 1816, in Granger County, East Tennessee, and is the son of Samuel Moffatt and Mary (Donaldson) Moffatt, who were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America and settled in Granger County, Tennessee, in the year 1802, where they purchased a farm and began the work of improving and tilling it. Owing to the natural formation of the county, which is divided and broken alternately by mountains and valleys, neighbors were necessarily so much separated as to render the support of common schools a matter of considerable expense and inconvenience; and, as a consequence, Mr. Moffatt received but limited educational advantages in early life, much of his going to school requiring a walk of three miles daily each way. Like all new countries in America in those days, the means of education for the young were provided through the subscriptions of those to be benefited by it; and, as a consequence, a school was very expensive in a sparsely settled county, and three months each year was about the time spent in attendance by children. When at the age of ten years, John F., with his father's family, moved from Tennessee to Harrison Township, Fayette County, Indiana, where they bought a farm, John attending common school irregularly during the winter season and devoting the remainder of his time to hard work on the farm until 1839, when he went to Delaware County and located a tract of wild land, upon which he at once settled, and began the work of improving and tilling, remaining there until 1849, when he removed to Miami County; but in 1861 failing health admonished him that he must abandon agricultural labor, and he accordingly disposed of his property and purchased a grist-mill, which he conducted successfully for four years, when he sold it, and in 1865 came to Bourbon, purchasing a farm one mile west of Bourbon village, upon which he is still residing, surrounded with wealth and blessed by an intelligent, devoted, and happy family. Mr. Moffatt is a man of strong character, possessing an active

and comprehensive mind, of generous impulses and enduring friendship. His industry and energy, his good sense and sound judgment, have insured him financial success in the business pursuits of life, and secured him a comfortable competence. Latterly, he has retired from an active, laborious life, devoting his time and attention more to the general supervision of his interests. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, ardent and firm in the support and defense of his political convictions. He has generally taken an active part in political campaigns, first, in endeavoring to secure at his party conventions the nomination of suitable men for positions to be filled, and then in being zealous to secure their election. He usually represents his town, county, and district as delegate to party conventions. Mr. Moffatt has for many years been an honored member of the United Brethren Church, and has by his liberality aided much in its prosperity, and by his Christian example contributed largely to its spiritual and social advancement. He is a practical temperance man, and in sympathy with all matters tending to promote the best social and moral condition of society. He was married, October 23, 1839, to Miss Minerva Scraggs, of Fayette County, a native of Greene County, Tennessee, and daughter of Captain W. Scraggs, who was an officer under General Jackson in the protracted war with the Creek Indians. Among the battles in which he served with much distinction was that of the Horseshoe, with the Muscogee tribe. Mrs. Moffatt at an early age united with the Church of the United Brethren, and is a very worthy and valued member. Through her life she has been a conscientious and devoted follower of Christ, her faith never wavering. Her trusts as wife and mother have ever been regarded as sacred duties, and discharged with self-sacrificing devotion. They have a family of four daughters. In person Mr. Moffatt is above the medium height, with apparently a strong and rugged constitution and well preserved faculties, both physical and mental. He is a clear and independent thinker, and of prompt and decided action. His moral and business character stands above reproach. As a citizen he is highly respected by all who know him, and is loved and esteemed by his family and intimate friends.

ONTGOMERY, ROBERT, president of the Mishawaka Wagon Company, Mishawaka, was born February 15, 1816, at Fort Edward, on the Hudson, in the state of New York, his parents, John and Elizabeth (Moore) Montgomery, being old settlers at that place. Robert is one of a family of thirteen, his eldest brother and sister being still living at the advanced ages of eighty-four and eighty-six. He

received his education at the school at Fort Edward, and at the age of sixteen removed to Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, in the same state, where he remained eleven years, being most of the time engaged in the lumber business. He there married Laura Thorn-dyke, of Rutland, Vermont, and removed to Bristol, Indiana, where he remained some eighteen months, when he went to Mishawaka and engaged in the manu-facture of furniture, becoming president of the Mishawaka Furniture Company, a company which employed from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, and whose pay-roll amounted to from four thousand to six thousand dollars a month. He afterwards identified himself with the wagon company, of which he is now president. At the age of twenty-three he held a com-mission from Martin Van Buren, then Governor of the state, as ensign in Silver Creek Company, which he re-signed on account of removal. Mr. Montgomery has been a member of the temperance society for many years. He is a man of liberal religious views, and in politics a Republican. He was married May 2, 1839, his wife, who is still living, being an orphan. He has two daughters, one the wife of Joseph Warden, of South Bend, and the other the wife of Lewy Harvey, of Kansas City. Mr. Montgomery is a man of indomitable perseverance. At one time he had lost every thing he possessed but about one hundred dollars. To-day he is one of the solid men of the town, showing what an unblemished character, together with tact, energy, and industry, may achieve for a man.

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MOREHOUS, PHILO, of Elkhart, was born in Broome County, New York, March 7, 1812. When he was eight years old his father, Philo More-hous, senior, moved to Pennsylvania, twenty miles from Pittsburgh, living there four years, when he re-moved to Hartland, Niagara County, New York. Philo was the tenth of thirteen children, and his edu-cation was limited to such knowledge as could be ob-tained in the common schools of that day; and even this ceased at the early age of fifteen, when he was placed by his father in charge of a hotel. This he managed with remarkable ability, although but a boy, and won the respect and admiration of those with whom he came in contact. At nineteen he was elected con-stant and collector by the citizens of Hartland. These offices he filled with entire satisfaction for two years. At this time he resolved to "go West." He traveled through the western states, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, with the intention of seeking and making a new home in a new country. This was during the year 1833, at the time of the Black Hawk War, and railroads being then unknown his mode of travel was

by horseback. The country was full of Indians, and in his travels he frequently came among them, sometimes meeting them in the lonely paths of the forest; but no hostile demonstrations were ever offered. In the fol-lowing June he came to Adamsville, Michigan—then a town of some promise—bought and completed a hotel then in process of erection, and took the charge of it for one year, at which time he exchanged it for a farm. Here he lived two years, then he resolved to enter the mercantile business at Elkhart, Indiana. At the time of leaving Hartland, his whole fortune consisted of one hundred and seventy dollars. By active industry and economy, in three years he had accumulated three or four thousand dollars. This, however, was all lost by indorsing papers for other parties. Honesty and integ-rity was his rule, and he paid every cent for which his word was pledged, and then found himself again finan-cially at the foot of the ladder. It taught him caution for the future. Previous to settling in Elkhart, in December 25, 1836, he was married to Catharine Wine-gar, of Clarkson, N. Y., to whose good judgment and assistance he attributes largely his success in after life. Five children were born to them. The two eldest, a son and daughter, died in infancy; three are still liv-ing, a son and two daughters. He continued in the mercantile business seventeen years, also doing an ex-change business in the same building most of that time. When the free-banking law of Indiana passed, he at once established a bank of issue, called the Bank of Elkhart, with a circulation of seventy thousand dollars. This he owned and managed nine years, until the na-tional banking law was passed, when he closed up his state institution and organized the "First National Bank of Elkhart." Of this he was president for several years. In the year 1859 he was elected one of the di-rectors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indi-ana Railroad, which position he held for twelve years, continuing to look after the interests of that road up to the present time. The citizens of Elkhart give him the credit of securing to them the machine shops, foundry, and all the main buildings of the road, which gave the first great impetus to the prosperity of the town, awakening a new life and interest in the place, doub-ling in a short time the population, and causing to be brought forward and improved a large manufacturing business, all of which are certain to make it the promi-nent city of Northern Indiana. A man with so much financial ability would naturally enlarge his powers when opportunities presented themselves. At one time he was largely engaged in the pine land and lumber business in Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin, owning one-fourth of seventy thousand acres of pine lands. During this time he also became interested in real es-tate in Chicago, where he purchased and still owns a considerable amount of very valuable property. For

some years the family home has been in that city, in an elegant residence, fitted and adorned in luxurious style, yet his desire has always been for the prosperity of Elkhart; and in pursuance of this object he established, in 1871, the gas works there, then owning a third interest, and now possessing all but one-fifth. His railroad interest has led him to deal in stock and bond transactions more or less largely for years, and usually with success. In politics he was Democratic until the nomination for President of Mr. Lincoln, to whom he gave his vote and influence, as also he did to Grant. In charities he is always unostentatious, but many homes have been brightened through his means. In summing up this brief sketch we find the battle of life to have been well fought by this self-made man. That he was endowed with superior financial ability must be admitted, yet there was added to this an honest determination of purpose and a kind heart, which has helped others, while at the same time he was making a path to prosperity for himself. From the early age of fifteen his desire and determination was to earn every cent he used. He has always lived up to that principle; and now, as age creeps on apace, with the ambition to accumulate no longer a necessity or desire, with no debts, and a wholly unincumbered property, he perhaps stands at the head of the list of the wealthy men of Northern Indiana. He is plain and unassuming in manner, and for his nobleness of character is sought for as guide, counselor, and friend.

MORRISON, EZEKIEL, president of the First National Bank, Laporte, was born at Petersborough, New Hampshire, October 8, 1801, and is the son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Ames) Morrison. Their ancestors came from Ireland. Many of the family have become quite noted in American history. After receiving his education in the common school, Windsor County, Vermont, whither his parents had removed, he took to farming, his inclination leaning that way. One of the first things he did on acquiring some means was to pay off his father's debts. After remaining there for some years he sold his property, and in 1836 he removed to Laporte, where he again engaged in farming, and also went into the buying and selling of lands, settling up estates, etc., continuing in this until 1851, when he bought shares in the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, becoming a director of the road, which position he held till 1861. He took a very active interest in its construction, and still holds a large quantity of stock. Since that time he has been engaged in the banking business and is now president of the First National Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. Mr. Morrison has

been twice married; first, on the 13th of October, 1834, to Almira Bridge, daughter of Judge Bridge, of Woodstock, Vermont, who died June 2, 1856, leaving five children, three boys and two girls, all now grown up, married, and doing well in life. His eldest son, Robert S., is cashier of the bank. His second marriage was on October 25, 1859, to Mary E. Carson, of Albany, New York, who died September 9, 1876. Mr. Morrison still enjoys good health, is active and energetic, and attends to his business with promptness and dispatch. He stands six feet high and is of manly appearance. Old age has changed his hair and whiskers white. His manners are agreeable, and he is as full of business as in his younger days. Having been highly successful, he now enjoys a most comfortable competence, and the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives.

MOURY, DAVID, superintendent of public schools of Elkhart County, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, near Dayton, June 30, 1837, and remained there until he was fourteen years of age. He aided his father on the farm, and went at intervals to school. From this period he was left to take care of himself, and for a while was employed in a livery stable. He subsequently worked on a farm by the month, attending school in the winter. This was continued till he was eighteen. He suffered severely, when fifteen years of age, from the measles. He was employed in clearing land for four years, being frequently subjected to great exposure, as he was often obliged to pile and burn brush until ten o'clock at night. During this period he saved a few hundred dollars, and then engaged in learning the photographic art, at Bellefontaine, Ohio. This being completed, he went to Wisconsin, with a view of opening a gallery and securing lands, which, at that early day, were to be had at government price. After following the business through prosperity and adversity, he was completely broken up by the land agent with whom he had been associated. He returned to Ohio in the fall of 1857 penniless, and again began working on a farm, cutting corn, splitting rails, etc., until he had sufficient money to buy a decent suit of clothes. While in Wisconsin he had planned to go to Kansas and make a permanent investment; but his projects were thwarted by the adverse turn of affairs, and he concluded that, in order to take care of himself and his earnings, a good education was an absolute necessity. He accordingly made arrangements at a district school to assist in teaching, for the privilege of reciting in the advanced classes. At the close of this term, not having sufficient funds to continue as he desired, he engaged to work for a farmer, at fourteen dollars per month, for six months. He did not lose a day

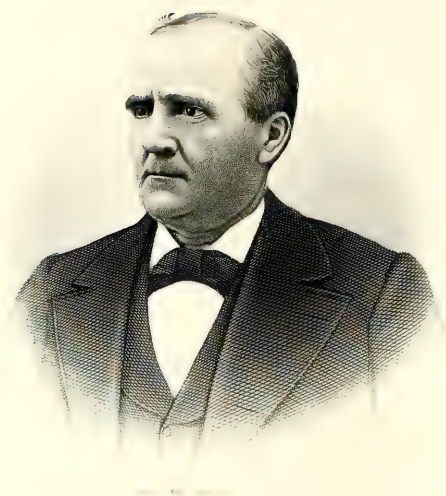
during the time, carefully improving every rainy day and spare moment in studying some book. He was then examined, secured a license, and taught his first school near Bellefontaine. Making a success of this, he was induced to study medicine; but, by too close application, his health began to fail, and he relinquished the profession. Soon after, he attended a select school at Lancaster, Ohio, and then taught in that county for ten months, continuing his studies in the mean time. He gave instruction in winters and attended teachers' normal schools in the summers, and afterward finished a course in the Collegiate Institute at Urbana, Ohio. He became superintendent of the Union School at De Graff, Ohio, a position he retained six years. Mr. Moury then accepted the superintendency of the schools at North Lewisburg, and remained two years. Effecting an arrangement with Philip Phillips in the music business, he, in company with Professor Wilson, took the general agency of the famous Burdett organ, and operated in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. In 1873 he was in charge of the schools of New Paris, but resigned to accept the county superintendency, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Zook. This position he has filled so efficiently that he has been honored by being chosen five times in succession, receiving the unanimous support of all the electors at three of these times. In this work he has distinguished himself as an organizer and an educator. Since his work in Elkhart County has been in progress, it has been conceded, by those best informed, that the organization there is second to none in the state. In thus studying the wants of the pupils under his charge, he devised an excellent plan of grading rural schools, so that by means of this system those in the country can enjoy the same efficient organization that heretofore was thought possible only in cities and towns. He is the author of the "Perfect Grade Book," which became so popular on its first appearance, and which is so much commended by all that are using it. It is published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati. At the age of six Mr. Moury could not speak English, French being his mother-tongue. His early familiarity with this has aided him materially in learning other languages. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and an active Sunday-school worker, having been superintendent of several schools in succession. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity.

NILES, JOHN B., of Laporte, was born at West Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont, September 13, 1808, being the seventh in descent from one of the original Puritan settlers of New England. His grandfather, Nathaniel Niles, one of the first settlers in Vermont, was a trustee of Dartmouth College for the

first twenty-seven years of its existence, and member of Congress when Washington was President. His father, William Niles, was a graduate of Dartmouth, and followed the occupation of farming. The early boyhood of the son was passed on a farm, where, doubtless, he received that physical development which served him so well in after years. In 1830 he graduated at Dartmouth College, and after teaching school for a while read law in the office of Mr. Gilman Fletcher, in New York City. In 1833 he went to Laporte to reside, just one year after the organization of the town, accomplishing the journey on horseback. He had intended to establish himself in Cincinnati, but, on reaching Dayton, changed his mind, on account of the prevalence of cholera at that time. He then made Chicago his objective point, but on reaching Laporte, which was then, as now, a remarkably beautiful region, he concluded to go no further, and soon after purchased his homestead. He was admitted to the bar of the Laporte Circuit Court, December 16, 1833, and continued the practice of law, with the exception of a short time that he was Circuit Judge, having been appointed by Governor Samuel Bigler in 1843 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Samuel C. Sample. December 16, 1834, he married Mary, daughter of Judge William Polk, of Indiana, who was one of the first settlers in the state, and a member of the convention of 1816 that framed the Constitution under which Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state. Judge Niles was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850, and elected to the state Senate in 1864, where he served one term. For twelve years he occupied the chair of professor of chemistry in the Indiana Medical College, located at Laporte, having been elected to the position in 1840. He held the position of attorney for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad from the time of its organization, in 1851, until his death. He was best known as a lawyer, being devoted to his profession, in which he was so eminently successful. He was regarded as one of the finest analytical lawyers of the West. He was a man of untiring energy, making a most exhaustive examination of the facts of every case he undertook, no material point ever escaping his attention. He was cautious and sound in his opinions and tenacious of purpose. An attorney, who knew him well, declares that "in trying a case against him it was never safe to trust any thing to chance, or calculate that any weak point would escape his attack." Mr. Niles stood high in the estimation of the members of the bench and bar, as well as of the community in which he resided. He was by many considered one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, and his practice was unusually extensive. He was, however, well informed on other subjects, being a fine chemist and close student, generally. Indiana owes much to him for the part he took in contributing materially to the Constitution of the state,



Given
to W. Niles.



James Oliver

and establishing the code on which legal proceedings are based. In fact, he was always equal to any position in which he might find himself. He hated sham, and, not being ambitious for popular applause, shunned notoriety, as well as opposed all attempts of others to gain it for him. He possessed a fine presence, and a character that was honorable, upright, and of strict integrity. Of a family of five children, only two are living—his son William and a daughter, the wife of E. H. Scott, Esq. Mr. Niles died at his home, in Laporte, Sunday afternoon, July 6, 1879, leaving an entire community to mourn his loss.

ORR, GENERAL JOSEPH, of Laporte, Indiana, was born at Mount Rock, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1794. He was the son of David and Rebecca (Stephens) Orr, and is of English, Scotch, and Irish ancestry. His great grandfather was one of five brothers in Scotland who joined the fortunes of William and Mary during the religious persecutions of the reign of James the Second. They fought at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and also at the siege of Derry, near which city they finally settled. On the maternal side General Orr is related to Thaddeus Stevens. His father emigrated from Virginia to the North-western Territory, then comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. In 1797 the family landed in Cincinnati, then a town of only six hundred inhabitants. Joseph assisted his father—who was a squatter among the Indians twelve miles north of Cincinnati—for twelve years in grubbing, chopping, and piling brush, and such work as was common in backwoods settlements, during which time he attended school three quarters, and was under the tuition successively of an Irishman, a Dutchman, and a Yankee. In the War of 1812 Mr. Orr volunteered his services, but the examining committee refused to enter his name on account of his youth. He learned the carpenter's trade in Cincinnati with a nephew of the noted Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga memory. During his apprenticeship he had access to his employer's library, and also attended night school for three winters. He attained his majority in 1815. He worked industriously at his trade for two years, until he had accumulated six hundred dollars capital, possessed ten dollars' worth of tools, and a right in the Cincinnati Library. He attended school for a while, after which he applied himself to his trade in Cincinnati until 1823. He then removed to Putnam, Indiana, and, settling near the present site of Greencastle, engaged in farming and the sale of merchandise. On the organization of a regiment he was appointed to its command; and, when a brigade was formed, received a commission as brigadier-general

in the Sixteenth Brigade of the militia of the state of Indiana. In 1830 he was promoted to major-general of the Indiana militia. He was elected to the state Legislature, and was one of the electors the year John Quincy Adams was nominated for the presidency. During the term of three years, from 1830 to 1833, which he served in the state Legislature, General Orr was instrumental in securing a charter for the old State Bank of Indiana, and was president of one of its branches for seven years. He was also actively engaged in all the Indian troubles of the northern frontier of the state. In 1833 he removed to his present home, Laporte, Indiana, and occupied himself extensively in farming, horticulture, and floriculture. He added farm to farm, presenting one to each of his sons, upon reaching the proper age to take charge of such a responsibility. In 1857, with the Hon. C. F. Coffin and others, he was appointed by Governor Baker commissioner to establish a house of refuge for the reformation of juvenile offenders against the law. General Orr drew up a plan, which was accepted and adopted by the board. When he was seventy years old he sold his country residence and removed to the city. He married, in 1818, Harriet Foster, of Southampton, New York. They have had eight children, four of whom are living.

OLIVER, JAMES, South Bend, Indiana, of "chilled plow" fame, was born at the family homestead of Whitehaugh, Liddisdale Parish, Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1823. He resided with his parents in the "land o' cakes" until the year 1835, when they concluded to try their fortune in this country. They at first located in Seneca County, New York, but their stay there was of short duration, as next year (1836) finds them settled at Mishawaka, St. Joseph County, Indiana. His parents being in humble circumstances, the son, then a boy of thirteen, had to assume the responsibilities of manhood, and earn his own living. From that time no work was too hard or too poorly paid but what he would rather manfully face than eat the bread of idleness. In 1845 Mr. Oliver determined to learn the molder's trade, and accordingly went to work for the St. Joseph Iron Company. He remained in their employ until 1855, when he moved to South Bend and began the manufacture of plows on a small scale. The success of this enterprise is better described in his own words:

"I was now fairly launched in business, and had accomplished a part of my long cherished idea, yet very soon found out it was not all sunshine doing business for one's self. True, we did all our own work; but at the best that was not much. The casts ran but three heats a week, and only amounted to from fifteen hundred pounds to one ton. My money was soon ex-

hausted, and, the surroundings not being of that inviting character to induce capitalists to invest, I was truly in a most unenviable state of affairs, when, to crown all our misfortunes, a tremendous freshet swept the dam away and flooded the furnace."

He managed to weather this misfortune, and soon after commenced selling and delivering plows outside of South Bend. Of this Mr. Oliver says:

"I found it up-hill work delivering all my plows and repairs personally; still I kept at it, and by dint of hard labor very soon had eighty agencies established within a radius of fifty miles. We worked hard, and did all in our power to make it pay; yet the cost of delivery, and the commission paid to agents, left our margin of profits very small indeed."

Years rolled on, and the plow business increased, and during the whole of this time Mr. Oliver had never ceased thinking and studying over the one great object of his life—the production of a complete chilled plow, an implement to produce which fortunes had been unsuccessfully spent during the twenty-five years previous. In alluding to this period of his life the inventor said:

"Nothing daunted, I determined to solve the mystery. When I announced my determination, people held up their hands in admonitory horror, and regarded me with feelings of astonishment not unmingled with contempt. Plow men, who had spent years in experimenting and abandoned the project of a complete chilled plow as impossible, advised me not to undertake it. Those who had aided me with money and influence forsook me, and I was classed with the fools who pursue the fallacy of perpetual motion. Although feeling keenly the cuts of former friends, I determined to succeed. Day and night for years I thought of nothing else, and made every thing bend to this one great object of my life."

How well he succeeded in the undertaking the immense factory in South Bend, with its hundreds of workmen, is a standing and convincing proof. The extraordinary and rapid advance of this chilled plow manufacture to its present remarkable aggregate seems more like a romance than a reality; but the actual statistics, taken from the books of the company, establish the fact beyond all controversy, and show the most remarkable increase, year after year, that can be found in the history of American manufactures. In personal appearance Mr. Oliver, while somewhat below the medium stature, has a massive frame, full of vital force, and broad and powerful shoulders, upon which is firmly set a large, finely developed head, with strongly marked Scotch features, full and florid, devoid of beard, showing to splendid advantage his massive, firm-set jaw, and plainly revealing the source of the unyielding, irresistible energy he has shown in his endeavor to place himself at the very head of the plow trade of this country. He is naturally of an unassuming demeanor, and more especially while in the presence of strangers or a large concourse of people, yet let some subject be introduced with which he is familiar, and withal interested, and

few men can make themselves more agreeable by the easy flow of language, delivered in a quick, decisive, and dignified manner, and which at once convinces the hearer that he is listening to a man who means just what he says, and will pursue to the very end what he thinks is right and compatible with justice.

OSBORN, ANDREW LAWRENCE, of Laporte, Laporte County, Indiana, was born in New Haven County, Connecticut, May 27, 1815, and received his early education in that state. At the age of twenty he removed to Chicago, where he worked at the printer's trade in the office of the *Chicago Democrat*, and also studied law under William Stewart, Esq., afterwards postmaster in that city, and now a resident of Binghamton, New York. Mr. Osborn cast his first presidential vote, at Chicago, for William Henry Harrison in 1836. In the same year he removed to Michigan City, Indiana, where he pursued and finished his studies, working at his trade during the day and burning the midnight oil in the acquisition of legal lore. In 1838 he formed a copartnership with Judge Evarts in the practice of the law, which continued until 1843. In May, 1844, he removed to Laporte, and entered into partnership with Judge John B. Niles. In August of that year he was elected a member of the popular branch of the state Legislature, and, after a service of two assemblies, was elevated to the Senate, where he served three years. With this his political life ceased, although repeated and urgent calls for further service in the political arena were frequently made upon him. In 1857 he entered upon judicial life. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and fulfilled its duties with distinguished ability for thirteen years. In 1872 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, his term expiring January, 1875. His opinions written during this time rank with the foremost expressions of judicial opinion. Upon retiring from the bench he once more entered upon practice. He now occupies the position of attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having his office in Chicago. Judge Osborn has filled many other positions of trust in the state, and has gained for himself that respect and honor which follow naturally in the course of an upright, honest life.

PACKARD, GENERAL JASPER, of Laporte, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, February 1, 1832. He is the son of Thomas and Nancy Ann (Berry), who removed from Ohio to Indiana in 1835, locating in Marshall County. His ancestors for generations were farmers. The General acquired his

early education in the common schools of Indiana, afterward at Michigan Central College, Oberlin College, and Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1855, with full honors. He obtained a thorough classical education; was a proficient Latin and Greek scholar. After leaving college he taught school at Hillsdale, Michigan, until July, 1856, then at Laporte, Indiana, until 1858, at the same time studying law. He was principal of the high school at Laporte, afterward superintendent of schools in that city; was also school examiner, from 1857 to 1861, for Laporte County; at the same time he was Justice of the Peace, holding these offices until entering the military service, in 1861. The General enlisted as a private, November, 1861, in the 48th Indiana Volunteers; was commissioned first lieutenant in December following, captain in 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 128th Indiana in February, 1864, made colonel of the regiment March, 1865, and in April of the same year breveted brigadier-general. His first active service in the field was in the campaign against Corinth, in 1862. He participated in all the movements of the Army of the Tennessee from that time on, including the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, and all the preliminary movements leading to the investment of that place. He was wounded at Iuka in the foot. At Vicksburg he received a severe wound in the face, which carried away part of the jaw and seven teeth, necessitating an absence from the army of two months. This was his only absence during four and a half years' service. After recovering he reported again for duty at Vicksburg, inside the walls, the city having in the mean time surrendered, after which he participated in the battles around Chattanooga, and in the whole of the campaign against Atlanta during the hundred days' skirmishing and battles preliminary to the surrender of that stronghold of the Confederates. He was in command of the 128th Indiana during the whole of the Atlanta campaign, with the exception of a short time when he was in command of the brigade to which the regiment was attached. The regiment, then being a part of the Twenty-third Corps of the Army of the Ohio, returned to Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville, and in pursuit of the rebel General Hood until driven out of Tennessee. It was then transferred to North Carolina; engaged at the battle of Kinston, and was at Raleigh when the rebel General J. E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman. General Packard's regiment was quartered at Raleigh when the news arrived of the assassination of President Lincoln, and it required extra vigilance on the part of this commander to prevent any acts of violence towards the citizens of the place. Subsequently, and to the close of his service, he was in command of the post of Salisbury, North Carolina, and the district of Western

North Carolina, consisting of the forty-three western counties of the state. General Packard was mustered out of the service with his regiment, at Indianapolis, in April, 1866, when he returned to his home, at Laporte. He was elected county auditor in October of the same year, holding the office for little over two years. He was chosen to a seat in Congress March 4, 1869, for the Eleventh Congressional District; was re-elected in October, 1870, and again in 1872. His congressional service ended March 4, 1875. He then engaged in the publication of a newspaper called the *Laporte Chronicle*. Having, by the favor of Commissioner D. D. Pratt, and without solicitation or knowledge on his part, been appointed internal revenue agent, he entered on those duties January, 1876. In April, 1878, he sold out the *Chronicle*, and ceased his connection with the newspaper press. General Packard was married, October 4, 1855, to Harriette S. Tibbits. They have a family of three children, two girls and one boy, who are being educated at Oberlin College, Ohio—the two daughters having previously graduated at the high school at Laporte. The General is a Good Templar, also a Mason, having joined the fraternity in 1856. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, which he joined shortly after the close of the war; is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has traveled extensively, having become more particularly acquainted with the Pacific coast and the western territories. He is a man of fine personal appearance and military bearing, intelligent and agreeable in society. He retains fully the mental and physical vigor of his early manhood, and is capable of enduring a great amount of both physical and mental labor. He attributes his good health to his total abstinence from the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks, having never used them, and to his temperate habits in all respects. A man who exhibits such meritorious traits of character can not fail to win the esteem he so fully deserves. General Packard has always been a Republican.

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PARKS, JAMES O., a lawyer and prominent citizen, of Bourbon, Indiana, was born March 20, 1813, in Bourbon County, Kentucky. James and Elizabeth (Hughes) Parks were natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia—their occupation being that of farming. When still a small boy the former removed from Maryland with his father's family, who located in Bourbon County, Kentucky, while it was yet an unbroken wilderness, and at a time when the presence of hostile Indians rendered it necessary to put to frequent use those defensive weapons which were then regarded as indispensable companions, both by night as well as day. Both he and his wife were of Scotch descent, and were educated in the old

Puritanic faith. The absence, however, of Church privileges, consequent upon pioneer life, together with the different customs of the people, tended to promote a greater freedom of religious thought and habit, while they in no degree lessened their faith in their Creator, or their sense of accountability to him. Their children, although reared under more liberal religious influences, were still firm believers in the orthodox faith. The mother of James O. Parks, the subject of this sketch, was a remarkable woman. To a well-developed physical organization and rare moral and intellectual endowments were added a warm heart and a generous, sympathetic disposition. She was well-informed on all the events of the day, as far as it was possible for one living in so wild a country, and was familiar with whatever literature was accessible to her. Such a woman could not fail to be an exemplary mistress of her household, or to win the love and respect of her children. Her intellect, energy of character, and integrity have been fully transmitted to her son, James O. Parks. The education of this remarkable man was extremely limited, being such as could only be obtained by irregularly going to a district school held in a log-cabin. At the age of fourteen years he ceased his attendance, but still continued to pursue his studies by himself during his leisure hours, when he was not hard at work helping his father in the cultivation of the farm. So great was his thirst for knowledge that he would often continue his studies far into the night, replenishing his fire-light—candles being too expensive a luxury—by a plentiful supply of pine knots, gathered by him for that purpose. Thus, by virtue of his great determination and industrious habits, combined with a remarkably retentive memory, he succeeded in acquiring an excellent common school education. In 1827 he emigrated with his father's family to Rush County, Indiana, where a new farm was bought, which was cleared and cultivated until 1835. It was then sold, the family removing to Marshall County and locating near Bourbon, on a farm of one thousand two hundred and eighty acres, the improvement of which was immediately begun. This family, the first white inhabitants of that township, lived in a rude log-cabin for many years. At the age of sixteen James began teaching school, an occupation which he continued during the winter months for nearly ten years. Even at the early age of fifteen years he exhibited such a capacity for business that his father intrusted to him much of the management of his affairs. In 1839, three years after his removal to Bourbon, the father died, leaving the entire responsibility of the estate in the hands of his son. In connection with his other duties, James had become proficient in the science of surveying, and in 1835 he commenced his duties as public surveyor, continuing them for nearly fifteen years. In this capacity he acquired a knowledge of the value

and location of desirable lands in the county, which proved of great service to him. Meanwhile, his study of the law, his rare good judgment, together with the knowledge obtained in his office as surveyor, eminently qualified him for the management of his large landed estate, as well as the general real estate business, in which he so long successfully engaged. In 1844 Mr. Parks was elected Justice of the Peace, an office which he held for a term of three years, when he resigned, in order that he might accept the nomination of his party as Representative to the Legislature, which occurred in 1847. He was re-elected to the same office in 1848. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and began general practice before the courts. It is said that during the twenty-seven years of his active life as a lawyer he was in attendance at every session of the Court of Record in his district. In 1858 he was again made Representative, being again chosen to the office in 1859. As a Justice of the Peace, the administration of Mr. Parks was marked by its ability, good sense, and sound, clear judgment. As a legislator, he was industrious, conscientious, and active in the discharge of his duties. In the session of 1849 he was a member of the special committee for the settlement of the state debt growing out of the construction of the Wabash Canal, and for the disposal of it to the bond-holders. This action of the committee was consummated by the passage of what is known as the Butler Bill, confirming the report of the committee, and thus relieving the state of a ponderous debt. In the session of 1858 Mr. Parks was chairman of the Committee on Rights and Privileges, and a member of the Committee on Education and Temperance. In the committee room he was noted for his industry, activity, and intelligence. He was foremost in the legislative action which culminated in the passage of a bill, drafted and presented by him, for changing the management of the public schools from that of three trustees to that of one trustee for each township, thus simplifying the system and adding much to the efficiency of the public schools. He was also instrumental in the passage of an act by which the bank tax fund, the saline fund, and the sinking fund were converted into the general school fund, thus enabling the state to carry forward its free educational projects on the most liberal plan. Mr. Parks has for many years been the school trustee of the town of Bourbon, by virtue of which he is a member of the county board of education. In all of his official positions he has, by his fidelity to his trusts, his subservience of party interests to what he considered the highest good of the public, won for himself the respect of both his political friends and opponents. As a practicing lawyer he has met with more than ordinary success. Although not a fluent speaker he has, by the systematic and thorough preparation of his cases, his watchfulness of the best interests of his clients, and his



Yours Truly
Henry A. Peck

well-known integrity, made himself an advocate of convincing power before courts and jury. He commanded a large and lucrative practice, especially in the settling up of estates both of deceased persons and of bankrupts, absorbing in this line at least one-half of the business of the county. Mr. Parks has been a member of the Odd-fellows' Fraternity. For more than forty years he has been an honored member of the Presbyterian Church, having held the office of elder for thirty-two years. By means of his liberal generosity he has contributed largely to its material prosperity, while his excellent Christian example has added much to its moral and spiritual advancement. He is always foremost in whatever tends to improve the moral and temporal condition of the community in which he lives. For years he has been an active and consistent advocate of the temperance reform. As a citizen Mr. Parks is highly esteemed and trusted. He has lived to see Marshall County reclaimed from the wilds of a vast wilderness, and changed into a well-cultivated country with finely cultivated farms and good dwellings, with a population of more than thirty-five thousand. Mr. Parks was married, October 3, 1836, to Miss Susan Dinwiddie, a lady of high moral and intellectual culture. She is a devout Christian, and a valued member of the Presbyterian Church. She is highly esteemed for her exemplary virtues by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She has filled her trust as wife, mother, and citizen with that conscientious devotion to duty that has characterized all her acts through a long life. There are four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Parks is of medium stature, energetic and methodical in all his movements, his faculties both mental and physical being well preserved. At the age of sixty-six years he exhibits the same sprightliness and activity of mind that characterized him thirty years ago.



PEED, HENRY A., the editor and proprietor of the *Plymouth Democrat*, of Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, was born November 9, 1846, in Clarke Township, Johnson County, Indiana, and is the eldest son of Harrison and America (Clem) Peed, who were natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. He attended school and assisted upon his father's farm until the age of seventeen years, when he left and engaged as an apprentice boy in the office of the Franklin *Jeffersonian*, at Franklin, Johnson County, where he remained for three years. He enlisted as a private in the 132d Indiana Infantry, May 3, 1864, under the call of the government for one-hundred-day troops. The regiment was first ordered to guard the railroad communications in Tennessee and Alabama, thus relieving the better disciplined troops that were wanted for General Sher-

man's army in the attack on Atlanta, and subsequent march to the sea. He served until September 7, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out of service. Returning to Indiana, he resumed work on his father's farm, where he remained until February 14, 1865, when he again entered service, as first sergeant of Company E, of the 148th Indiana Infantry. The following August he was promoted to the rank of sergeant major of the regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. During the previous months of June and July he was detailed as commander of a squad of men for both guard and construction duty near Pulaski, Tennessee. His regiment was transferred to Columbia, in the same state, about the first of August, where it remained on guard duty until the final discharge at the end of the conflict. He then returned to Indiana and resumed work as a printer in Columbus, continuing there for about four months, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Hill & Richardson (the former being then a member of Congress). He remained there for about ten months, when he went to Edinburg, and after continuing his studies for a time became proprietor, in February, 1868, of the Edinburg *Journal* printing-office, removing it to Dover Hill, then county seat of Martin County, and began to publish a paper under the name of Martin County *Herald*, issuing the first number February 15, 1868. With the removal of the county seat from Dover Hill to Shoals he moved his press and business, and continued the publication of the *Herald* until November 1, 1878, when he sold out. During the time that he was editing and publishing his paper he was also engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. January 1, 1879, he removed to Plymouth and bought the press and business of the *Plymouth Democrat*, the prosperity of which has been largely increased under his editorial and business management. As an advertising medium the *Democrat* takes high rank, and as a newspaper it is unsurpassed by any in the county. Mr. Peed is a staunch Democrat, zealous in the support of his political convictions. In January, 1869, he was elected county superintendent of schools for the county of Martin, and organized the system of public examinations in the county. He was active in the organization of a stock company, formed under the state law, for the erection of a building for the first graded school in the county. In 1872 Mr. Peed was elected by his party to represent his district, comprising Martin and Dubois Counties, in the state Legislature, serving at both the special and regular sessions during the term. He was also a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. The resolution passed at that session, calling for plans and specifications for a new state-house, to be submitted at the following session, was prepared and offered by him. In 1874 he was elected to the Senate from his district, consisting of the counties of Martin, Dubois,

and Orange, and served four years. At the session of 1875 he was an active member of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1877 was appointed chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He was earnest, although unsuccessful, in advocating a measure for the prohibition of exorbitant freight charges on the part of railroad companies. At the Democratic State Convention in 1878, his name was among those of the other candidates for the office of Secretary of State, for which he received a large competitive vote. Mr. Peed is a worthy member of the Masonic Order. He was married, June 18, 1868, to Miss Jennie Trickett, of Edinburg, Indiana. They have one daughter, Stella, born October 14, 1871. Mr. Peed commands the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, for his business integrity, undoubted ability, and fine social qualities.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a well-known hardware merchant of Elkhart, Indiana, was born on the 15th of March, 1833, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His mother was, before marriage, Isabella Centry, and his father's name was John. He was an exemplary Christian, delighting in good by stealth, and was from the time that he was sixteen years old a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder both in Scotland and America. His death occurred in Summit County, Ohio, on the 14th of December, 1854. Alexander Pope was the seventh of ten children, all of whom lived to attain the age of thirty. When he was five years old his parents removed to America, taking a farm in Summit County, Ohio, on which the boy remained until he was sixteen. The place was near the city of Cleveland, and Alexander received the advantages of both district and private schools. At the age just mentioned he entered the store of Lyman Putnam, at Northfield, as a clerk. Although receiving small wages, he had an opportunity to learn how business was done, which he improved so well that it was not long before he was offered a partnership. Previous to this they had removed to Battle Creek, Michigan. The new firm was known as Putnam & Pope. On the 10th of October, 1863, he removed to Elkhart, Indiana, where he bought from William Brooks the hardware establishment he now owns. Here, as well as in Battle Creek, he was successful, and with the profits accumulated he was soon able to buy a valuable tract of land in the neighborhood of Elkhart, although now within its limits, known as the Wooden Farm. This was subsequently bought by J. R. Mather. In 1871 he transferred his hardware business to F. B. Pratt & Co., and soon afterwards began the manufacture of furniture in that city. At the same time he engaged extensively in farming in Northern Indiana and Iowa, and has continued that oc-

cupation until the present time. In 1877 the furniture factory was closed, and in June of the next year he bought back the hardware store, which he still carries on. Mr. Pope is a highly respected member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. Up to the year 1872 he took an active part in politics, voting the Republican ticket, but since then he has been conservative. He feels a deep interest in education, and was president of the Elkhart school board for one year. On the 9th of October, 1858, he was married, in Battle Creek, to Miss Agnes M. Byington, daughter of Joel Byington, who is a Presbyterian clergyman of that place. They have a family of three children, two girls and one boy. Isabella, the eldest, was born in 1865; William S., in 1868; and Agnes Gertrude, in 1871. Mr. Pope is highly esteemed by his neighbors and friends, and has accumulated considerable means, not letting his riches, however, interfere with his natural kindness of heart, as it does with so many. He is a genial and courteous gentleman.

POWELL, CHARLES GRANDISON, of Laporte, Indiana, was born in Monroe County, New York, December 1, 1829. He was educated in the public schools of New York State and Laporte County, Indiana, he having removed to the latter place with his father when he was still a boy. Even at an early age he developed a fondness for reading. Until he was twenty-one years old he worked on a farm, after which he was employed five years in a store, in which he was for a time a partner. In 1856 he sold out his interest in the business, and commenced publishing a paper called the *Westville Herald*. In August, 1859, he removed to the city of Laporte and started the *Laporte Herald*, of which he is editor and sole proprietor. It is the leading Republican paper of the place, and, as it has a large circulation, the editor is doing much to form the political ideas of his town. His journal is much sought after. Mr. Powell was appointed postmaster of Laporte by President Hayes in April, 1877. He was one of the leading spirits in organizing the public library, of which the city is justly proud, he being the one to call a meeting of prominent citizens, who formed themselves into what is known as the Library Association. He became a Mason in 1855, taking an active part in the order, and holding for two years the office of secretary of the lodge at Westville. He has been for twenty years a Unitarian, and assisted in the organization of that Church in Laporte. Mr. Powell was married, June 1, 1856, to Nancy Jane Ireland. They have three boys, aged, respectively, seventeen, eleven, and four years. His eldest boy is in the post-office at Laporte. Mr. Powell is a man of good personal ap-



Very truly
C. G. Powell

pearance, is five feet and six inches in height, with a fine broad forehead and full beard. He is agreeable, intelligent, well read, and well informed in all newspaper matters. He is thoroughly familiar with politics, as well as all the important questions of the day; also with the leading politicians and men of note. He is, in fact, a thorough and prosperous newspaper man. He is a member of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, having been its president for four years. He is also an active member of the state association. Mr. Powell has risen to the position which he now occupies by his own energy, having commenced the newspaper business twenty-three years ago, and continued it until he has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence. He is well known and appreciated throughout the state. He was one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1868, and also at Philadelphia. He is an ardent and enthusiastic worker in the Republican ranks. While holding his position as postmaster of Laporte he received many highly complimentary notices from the press throughout the state. He possesses a worthy record, an unblemished character, and is a man who would honor any office he might be called upon to fill.



PIXLEY, CHELIUS S., M. D., was born at New Pittsburgh, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 10th of July, 1848. He is the son of Sumner Pixley, M. D. The boy remained in Ohio until 1865, receiving a good education. The years 1866 and 1867 were spent in Ann Arbor, Michigan, preparing for the Latin scientific collegiate course, and in 1868 he began the study of medicine at the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, now the Medical Department of the Wooster University. The next April he entered the office of Professor G. C. E. Weber as a private pupil, and remained with him until the autumn of 1870, when Professor Weber appointed him assistant physician to the hospital, under Doctor George L. Hoag. In February, 1871, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and on the retirement of Doctor Hoag, shortly after, was appointed his successor. He removed to Elkhart, Indiana, in March, 1872, beginning the practice of medicine as the partner of Doctor J. W. Allen. During the winters of 1872 and 1873 he was demonstrator of anatomy at Wooster University. The spring of 1873 was passed in New York attending lectures. In the fall of 1875 he married Miss Agnes E. Schutt, a native of Elkhart. The winters of 1876 and 1879 were spent at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and the intervals between the courses, as well as the time since, has been occupied in the practice of medicine, with such surgery as comes to a practitioner in a county town.

REEVE, CHARLES HOWELL, a lawyer of Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, was born in Oneida County, New York, January 15, 1822. His father, Isaac Reeve, was the son of Silah Reeve, one of the earliest inhabitants of Orange County, New York, who, rather than take the oath of allegiance to the English crown, forfeited his property on Long Island when it was taken by the British during the Revolution, and moved up the Hudson, among the Indians. His mother was Harriet (Howell) Reeve, daughter of a prominent citizen of Orange County. His ancestors located on Long Island in 1640, and the first homestead has remained in the possession of the descendants to the present time, while the coat of arms belonging to the family, which is a very ancient one, is preserved in the heraldic records. The family was always patriotic, earnestly favoring free government. One of them, Judge Tappan Reeve, the founder of the celebrated law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, has left enduring fame in his books, which are now standard works in every good law library. Mr. Reeve's father was a man of extensive reading and remarkable memory, a gift which the son inherits to a good degree. In the winter of 1838 the parents removed to Laporte, Indiana, where in 1863 the father died, the mother having died in 1829, when her son Charles was but seven years old. Mr. Reeve is mostly self-educated, having had but few educational advantages. He possessed an extraordinary talent for music, and wished to make it his profession; but his father, being unable to give him that degree of education necessary to make him master of his art, and not being satisfied with any thing less for his son, refused to give his consent. At the age of eighteen he was placed in the office of Hon. John H. Bradly, of Laporte, as a law student, under whose instruction, as well as that of others, he studied for a time. He was admitted to the bar, after a close examination, before he was of age. He then went to Chicago, and was for a time engaged as a salesman in a mercantile house, continuing to read law in his spare hours. Later, he opened an office at Laporte, and also Valparaiso; but, finding the profession uncongenial to him, he entered a wholesale dry-goods house in New York City. In 1845 he returned home on a visit, and finally located at Plymouth as an attorney, where he has since lived. The choice of his profession was not a voluntary one, and he declares that he has always practiced it under protest; yet his record shows that he has none the less conscientiously performed all the duties attached to it. He has put all his energies into his work, and as a reward he is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and sustains a reputation that gives him a distinguished position among his peers. Mr. Reeve is a pronounced Democrat, always earnest in the defense of his political convictions. In 1849 he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1876 he represented his district in

the state Senate, serving at the regular and special sessions of 1877 and 1879. In his official positions he was actuated more by his convictions of right and wrong than by any motives of policy, trying to live up to his own maxim, that "no man is entitled to thanks for doing his duty, and deserves censure for doing less." In 1849 he took a leading part in the organization of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. He was tendered a directorship, but declined. For two years he acted as its attorney, and held other offices in connection with it. He was enthusiastic in the enterprise, and to him more than any other man is due the credit of securing the construction of the line through Marshall County. He was also active in the erection of the county buildings and public school-house of Plymouth. Mr. Reeve is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows. In religion he is termed a freethinker, but is tolerant of the opinions of others, whatever may be their religious convictions. On general subjects he is independent and outspoken to a degree that sometimes gives offense; but his sincerity, his integrity of purpose, and his generous, kind-hearted impulses are undoubted. In January 30, 1850, Mr. Reeve was married to Miss Abbie J. Howe, eldest daughter of Isaac Howe, one of the pioneers of Marshall County. They have three children, two daughters and one son.

RIPPEY, MATTHEW, a wealthy farmer and pioneer of Jackson Township, Elkhart County, Indiana, was born February 20, 1803, in Warren County, near Lebanon, Ohio. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Davis) Rippey, were of Scotch and Irish descent, and are supposed to have emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary War, in order that they might enjoy greater religious freedom. The father of Matthew emigrated from Virginia to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, about the year 1799, where he purchased a farm, upon which he remained until 1808, when he removed to Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, and for a period of three years engaged in the milling business. He subsequently removed to Salisbury, Wayne County, Indiana, and engaged in the blacksmith's trade until 1816, when he resumed farming. He was a man of strong religious proclivities, and a worthy member of the Christian Church. He died in 1830, in his fifty-fifth year, deeply lamented. His son, Matthew Rippey, could command but limited opportunities in the way of education, only such as were obtained by an irregular attendance at common schools, and under instructors noted for their incompetency. He was obliged to walk three miles to and from school, filling up the intervals with hard work at home. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances he succeeded in acquiring a good common school education. He taught

school during four terms. In 1826 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of uncultivated land in Rush County, and applied all his native energy to the task of its improvement. After a hard day's work in the forest or field he would devote himself during the evenings to the work of making shoes or boots (he having previously learned the shoemaker's trade) for some of the neighboring families. He would generally finish one pair of shoes in three evenings, for the payment of which, he would receive one day's labor, which was of great assistance to him in the clearing of his land. After remaining on this farm five years he sold it, and, removing to Elkhart County, located upon a quarter section of land, upon which he has lived for nearly half a century. Beginning with his one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jackson Township, he has, by his industry, thrift, and business capacity, greatly augmented his landed possessions, until he has become a wealthy man and a respected and influential citizen. Mr. Rippey was reared a Democrat, and has always adhered to the principles of that party. Notwithstanding the fact that he has been an active and liberal contributor to the interests of his party, and has held many positions of honor and trust, he is in no sense an avowed politician. He has accepted his nominations more on account of the solicitations of personal and political friends than from his own seeking. In 1832 Mr. Rippey was elected trustee for Jackson Township, serving in that position for twelve years. He was at the same time elected Justice of the Peace, being in that capacity for seven years. Before the expiration of his second term he resigned the office, that he might accept the nomination for Representative to the state Legislature, which took place in 1839. He was re-elected in 1840. In 1844 he was chosen by his party to fill a vacancy of one year in the state Senate. In 1848 he was again selected to represent his district for one year in the Lower House of the Legislature. In 1863-64 he again represented his district. In discharge of his public duties he was industrious, energetic, and conscientious, always having in view the best interests of his country, and consequently meriting the confidence of both his political friends and opponents. During his long experience in the Legislature he served upon many important committees, those of State-prisons, Elections, Railroads, and others. His quick comprehension of the subjects under consideration, his logical reasoning, and, above all, his acknowledged integrity of purpose, gave him a marked influence with his competers. Mr. Rippey is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected forty years. By his liberality he has added much to its material prosperity. He was married, August 3, 1826, to Jane P. Montgomery, of Wayne County, Indiana. She is an exemplary and devout



Very Truly Yours
J. N. Roper

Christian, highly esteemed by all who know her. They have had five children—three sons and two daughters—three of whom are living. Robert M., born August 17, 1828, entered the late war as captain of Company I, 10th Iowa Infantry, and was in active service about two years, when, on October 30, 1863, he died from a disease contracted while in the service. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Iuka and Parker's Cross Roads. He procured as part of the trophy of these battles a portion of General Beauregard's captured flag-staff, from which he manufactured a cane, that is now in the possession of his father, by whom it is greatly prized. The children have received much assistance from their father in entering upon their careers, having been treated by him with marked liberality. As a citizen, Mr. Rippey, by his fair dealing with men, commands great esteem as well as confidence. He is well-preserved, both physically and mentally, and at the age of seventy-seven he seems to possess nearly the same vigor of mind which characterized him twenty-five years ago. Being one of the pioneers, he has witnessed the growth of Elkhart County from an almost unbroken forest to a fine, well-cultivated county, and the increase of its population from a few scores of white people—outnumbered ten to one by the Indians—to thirty-four thousand, representing much wealth and prosperity; while Goshen has been converted from a mere hamlet to a fine city of forty-five hundred inhabitants, her log-cabins having been replaced by buildings of such imposing appearance as would do credit to any city in the country.

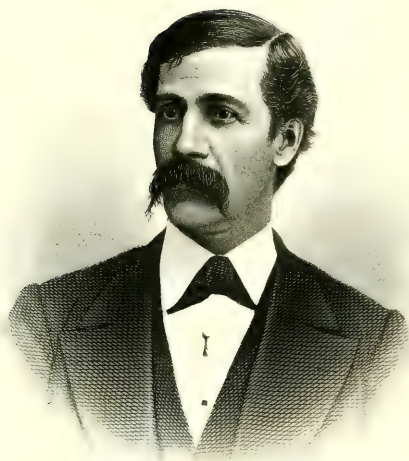
ROPER, JAMES ALBERT, president of the St. Joseph Valley Furniture Company, Mishawaka, was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 15, 1846. His father, John Roper, was born in Bristol, England, and came to this country in 1838. His mother, Cornelia Youngs, was born in Onondaga County, New York. They were married in 1840, and removed to Michigan in 1842, purchased a farm and remained there until the spring of 1847, when they sold out and removed to Mishawaka. The father was an iron worker, and Mishawaka at the time was famous for its extensive iron foundries. In 1852 his father died, and the support of the three boys devolved on the mother. Until the age of eleven he attended school quite regularly, but after that only during the winter terms, as he was obliged to work during the summer to assist in the support of the family. The winter he was eleven he earned his first pair of boots by sawing wood for a Mr. Simpkins mornings, evenings, and Saturdays. The next summer he worked on a farm for seven dollars per month. At the close of the season he divided his net earnings with his mother; and, having sixteen dollars in

silver coin left, he conceived the idea of starting out alone in the world. The first day he walked and rode by turns about twenty-four miles. Boyish tears were shed the first night he was away from his kind mother and good home. The next morning he took an early start and soon was overtaken by a kind-hearted old farmer, who asked him to ride; learning that the boy had no particular destination in view, he insisted upon his going home with him, to which the boy consented, remaining with him that winter and attending school. The next summer he worked by the month on the farm, but getting tired of country life he returned to Mishawaka in the winter. He immediately obtained employment in Mr. Taylor's blacksmith shop, expecting to learn that trade. He assisted in making the first lot of government wagons made there, in 1861. His elder brother having enlisted in the 9th Indiana Infantry, he felt that he too must join the army, and October 19, 1861, he enlisted with Newton Bingham, against his mother's wishes. Having waited impatiently for the 148th to organize, and being persuaded it was a failure, and to get him away from the excitement, his mother sent him back to Michigan, to go to school and stay with his old benefactor. But in January he learned the regiment had organized at Goshen, and so the next morning he bade adieu to his adopted parents and friends and started on foot for Mishawaka. The snow being deep and the weather very cold, he made slow progress, but the thought of wearing a soldier's uniform and the pride of carrying a musket made the hardship of the march a secondary affair. He reached home at eight o'clock in the evening, and next morning went to camp with his friend Newton Bingham, being then only fifteen years of age. It was therefore with some difficulty that he succeeded in getting mustered in. He never saw his mother after leaving camp, as she died soon after. Thus he was left an orphan when but a boy, with nothing to guide his future but his own boyish inclinations. He was at the battle of Iuka, September 19, and two weeks later at Corinth. Then commenced the endless marching, following General Price as far as Oxford, Mississippi, when they were obliged to retreat to Memphis, Tennessee. He himself marched from Oxford to Memphis, through cold rains and mud—a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles—barefooted; and when shoes could be had he could not wear them, his feet being so sore. He was then down the Yazoo River with Grant, then back across Louisiana and the Mississippi River to Raymond and Jackson. He helped put up the pontoon bridge across Black River the night after the battle of Champion Hill. He was all through the siege of Vicksburg, was at the assault on the 23d of May, and was poisoned that night by lying in the wet weeds. He was at the surrender, and marched in on the 4th of July, 1863. He was then transferred to the Army of the Ten-

nessee, and, after the campaign against Chattanooga, went into winter-quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. He re-enlisted December 31, 1863, and then went home on a thirty days' furlough, at the end of which time he returned. At Etawah River, Georgia, he was court-martialed for desertion, pleaded guilty, and was fined one month's pay; the facts of the case being (as it had become known to the officers composing the court-martial) that he had gone to see his brother, in another command, and was unable to return for two weeks, owing to engagements, in which he narrowly escaped capture, and the burning of bridges by the Confederate army. He saw the reduction of Atlanta, and was with Sherman to the sea. During the march he was counted a good forager, and had many narrow and exciting escapes. After leaving Savannah he went to Beaufort, South Carolina, and was there detailed at General Clark's headquarters as guard. He was on the whole march through the pine forests of the two Carolinas, and was in Columbia when the flames had just commenced their work of destruction, where he remained nearly the whole of that awful night. He was on the whole campaign to Goldsboro, North Carolina, Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender marched to Washington. At Richmond he was made corporal of the general's guard, and was soon after promoted as sergeant, and put in charge of the general's headquarters. He was at the grand review at Washington in May, and was mustered out of the service July 15, 1865, having served three years and eight months. Having at that time about one thousand dollars saved from his pay, and feeling the need of further education, he on the 1st of September started for Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. After being there two years, and having spent nearly all of his money, he returned to Mishawaka, where his old friend, Colonel N. Bingham, who was then postmaster, gave him employment for about two years. He was married, in 1868, to Ella M. Dowling, of Mishawaka, a young lady admired equally for her beauty and her excellent qualities of heart and mind. In 1870, being desirous of engaging in business on his own account, he bought a saw-mill in Cass County, Michigan, with one hundred dollars of his own money and two hundred dollars borrowed. The first year he bought out his partners, paid his debts, and had money left. The next year he did still better; he bought a farm adjacent to the railroad, moved his mill, built a siding, opened a general store, improved his farm, and made considerable money up to 1874; but in 1876, owing to shrinkage in values, and having lost considerably by the failure of some manufacturers to whom he sold lumber, he found that in those two years he did not get much ahead; so he resolved to close up his business and turn his attention to farming. It was frequently remarked that he was the only man who

had made any thing by saw-milling in the county, and as such he was willing to retire. After some vicissitudes in this branch of business he became identified with Mr. Perkins in the furniture manufactory, which has proved a financial success, and has assumed such large dimensions that it has been formed into a joint-stock company, of which Mr. Roper is president and general manager. He has made his own way in life until he stands at the head of one of the largest manufactories in the state, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Roper is a staunch Republican.

 RUNYAN, JOHN N., postmaster of Warsaw, is the son of Peter L. Runyan and Mary (Ervin) Runyan. He was born in Warsaw, Kosciusko County, Indiana, April 26, 1846. His boyhood was spent in his native town, where he attended school and assisted his father as opportunity offered. At the commencement of the war, although but a boy of fifteen and a half years of age, he was seized with a desire to be a soldier, so much so that his parents were, for a time, compelled to exercise their restraining authority. Their consent was finally obtained, however, but here the intrepid boy encountered a more formidable difficulty—he was too short! But “where there is a will there is a way,” and with the aid of very high-heeled boots, well stuffed, he secured the minimum height, and was mustered. He left Warsaw in December, 1861, with a number of recruits for Company E, Twelfth Indiana Infantry. Arriving at Hagerstown, Maryland, he was, contrary to expectations, assigned to Company H, in which he found no acquaintances, and, by division of the regiment, he was twenty-five miles from the company in which he had expected to serve. This arrangement somewhat staggered the young soldier. His company marched to Antietam, where they made their quarters. His youth and genial disposition soon made him a favorite with the company, while the faithful discharge of every duty won for him the special regard of his captain and first lieutenant. He entertains the strongest feelings of gratitude for the first lieutenant—now the Hon. George W. Steele. He was mustered out with his regiment in Washington City, District of Columbia, May 19, 1862, and returned directly home. He was still thrilling with patriotic zeal; and, as the war was not over, he took an active part in recruiting Company A, of the 74th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was, notwithstanding his youth, mustered in as second sergeant. This regiment became part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General George H. Thomas. In a short time he was promoted to first sergeant, and with the regiment took part in the movements preceding the battles of Perryville, Stone River, and Tul-



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lahoma campaign, and those prior to Chickamauga. He was promoted second lieutenant March 25, 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga the captain and first lieutenant being wounded early in the action, the command of his company devolved upon Lieutenant Runyan. The boy officer became the hero—he was equal to the emergency; and his company, under the youngest commissioned officer ever known on duty, distinguished itself upon that memorable battle-field. The company went into the fight with forty-four men, twenty-five of whom were killed. Lieutenant Runyan was struck by a spent ball, but remained at his post. He was promoted first lieutenant December 17, 1863. His regiment was soon after in the battle of Mission Ridge, forming a part of the first grand line that marched “from valley to summit,” and planted the stars and stripes on the ramparts of the routed rebel foe. During the winter of 1863-64 he was sent home as a recruiting officer to fill up his decimated ranks, which he did successfully, and, returning to his regiment in April, 1864, was in the Atlanta campaign. As a drill master he was one of the best. It was while engaged in a sharp skirmish, June 15, 1864, at the foot of Kennesaw Mountain, in which Lieutenant Runyan displayed remarkable bravery, that a minie ball struck him in the upper part of his right knee, passing through the bone, and was buried in an oak tree some distance in the rear. This ended his career as a soldier. He was taken to the field hospital, near “Big Shanty,” and his leg amputated about ten o'clock the same night. In thirty days after his misfortune he returned home. When able to do so, he proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was honorably discharged. He subsequently entered the college at Fort Wayne and applied himself to study for six months, when his wound became so troublesome that it was necessary for him to abandon his books and return to his home. He subsequently entered Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio, and remained one year. Meantime his friends had secured his appointment as postmaster at Warsaw—a position in which he has been retained by reappointments, and which he now holds with the approbation of all. In 1876 he had his limb re-amputated, on account of improper treatment when first operated upon, since which his health has been good. For some years he has devoted his spare time to preparing for the legal profession. He was a member of the Good Templars and the Temple of Honor during the life of those organizations, and for a number of years has been a worthy member of Kosciusko Lodge, No. 62, and Hackleman Encampment, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He has filled the highest offices in each and is now a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the state of Indiana. December 29, 1873, he married Miss Carrie McCorkle. She died April 1, following, mourned not only by her hus-

band and immediate friends, but by all who knew her. As an officer Lieutenant Runyan was upright, prompt, exact, yet accommodating. As a gentleman he is above reproach.

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SHERMAN, MASON G., physician and surgeon, of Michigan City, Indiana, was born in Barre, Washington County, Vermont, January 15, 1805. He attended school and worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He then taught school during four years, and from 1826 to 1828 engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Ogdensburg, New York. He then spent two years at sea, visiting all the principal ports of South America. After being shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil, he embarked on a small vessel and returned home. In 1830 he engaged as mate on a merchant ship trading with the West Indies, but was dissuaded by his mother from making the voyage. He then studied medicine with his brother, and graduated from the Fairfield Medical College, New York, in 1836, having attended two courses of lectures. He began to practice at the lead mines in St. Lawrence County, New York. From 1840 to 1844 he practiced his profession at Ogdensburg, New York. He then removed to Johnstown district, Canada West, and in 1845 returned to St. Lawrence County, where he remained until 1850. In that year he went to California, but after two years' practice there returned to New York. In 1853 he removed to Indiana, and, in company with Fred Haskell and H. Aldredge, contracted with the New Albany and Salem Railway Company to supply their road with cars. He then set up car works at Michigan City, and did a successful business. In 1856 Doctor Sherman relinquished this enterprise, and again devoted himself to his profession. He has the reputation of being thoroughly familiar with all branches of its practice, and is very careful in the treatment of his cases. In 1858 he was elected to the state Legislature, by a majority of four hundred and forty-six votes, on the Republican ticket. In 1860 he was again elected, by the unusual majority of nine hundred and eighty-seven, his opponent being Hon. Judge Bralley. In 1861 he entered the army as assistant surgeon in the 9th Indiana Regiment, preferring the position of assistant in that regiment to that of first surgeon in another. He was soon promoted to surgeon, brigade surgeon, and finally to chief surgeon of division. After three months' service he enlisted for three years. At the expiration of that time, being sixty years of age, he enlisted as a veteran. He was in the army four years and six months, and was not once absent from duty. In 1865 he accompanied General Kimball to Texas, and in the fall returned to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out of service. He then returned home to Michigan City. In 1872 he was a candidate on

the Republican ticket for the state Senate, but was defeated by fifty votes. His friends attributed his defeat to the whisky influence brought to bear on the other side. Doctor Sherman retired from active practice at the close of the war. He is sometimes called in consultation upon difficult cases, and to perform important surgical operations. In 1877 a nephew of Doctor Sherman, a late graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York, sought the appointment of physician and surgeon to the Northern Indiana State Hospital. He was a stranger, and the directors declined to give him the appointment, but tendered it to Doctor Sherman, who accepted, on condition that his nephew, Doctor Frank Sherman, should perform the medical services, he himself taking the responsibility. Doctor Sherman has seen much of the world. He went to South America in 1829; during the year 1830 he resided on the Falkland Islands; in 1831 he visited the Islands of St. Catherine, Brazil, and thence went to Rio Janeiro, from there to Pernambuco, and, in 1833, returned to Massachusetts. Doctor Sherman is widely known as a political speaker. He has frequently been a delegate to Republican conventions, in which he has uniformly taken a prominent part. He was particularly active in securing to Michigan City the location of the Northern State-prison. The city is also indebted to him for the improvement of its harbor. In all his labors, private and official, he has displayed signal tact and unquestioned integrity. Although far beyond the meridian of life, he is still in the possession of vigorous physical and mental faculties, and gives promise of still further usefulness to the community. In 1843 Doctor Sherman married the daughter of Colonel J. K. Hartwell, commander of provincial forces in Canada. In 1858 Mrs. Sherman was killed by a sky-rocket. Of their three children, the only son died at the age of five years. The eldest daughter is the wife of E. A. Jarenagan, editor of the *Mishawaka Enterprise*. The younger is the wife of Major John E. Simpson, general manager of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroads.

 SMITH, MARQUIS LINDZY, farmer, and proprietor of the "Smith House," Argos, Marshall County, one of the first settlers of Argos, and at present writing the oldest one there, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, July 25, 1817. He is the youngest son of a family of eleven, many of whom have become illustrious in American history, and who have all passed away excepting himself, one brother, and a sister. His mother's name was Mary Ann; and that of his father, Hezekiah. Mr. Smith was a farmer, and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis in 1822, and died April 26,

1824, leaving his wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. The mother died in 1837. Of the sons, two have become eminent physicians, one a judge, and one a minister. One of the doctors, Peter, built the first hospital in San Francisco at his own expense, costing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was destroyed by fire in 1853. Marquis received his education in a common school near Indianapolis, the family residing some six miles from town. Here he made the most of his opportunities to acquire an education, which at that early date were not many. On leaving school at the age of eighteen, he made a study of farming, working on the farm belonging to the family. After his mother's death he left home, and removed to Clinton County, Indiana, where he worked on a farm until 1843, when he emigrated to Marshall County, where he settled and married, August 6, of the same year, Cynthia Bliven, daughter of Edward Bliven, a farmer of Laporte County. They have one bright little boy of thirteen years, now attending school. Mr. Smith still resides in the same place, the old log house in which he was married being replaced by a pleasant modern building. He has a farm of one hundred acres, about eighty of which are under cultivation. In 1863 he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln quartermaster, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. He served three terms, of four years each, as Justice of the Peace, from 1845 to 1857. He has been a member of the Masonic Order over twenty years, in which order he has taken all the degrees of the "Blue Lodge," and has had the honor of assisting to initiate many of the now prominent men of the state. Brought up a Methodist, he has always affiliated with that Church, and has been an active member for some twenty-five years. He has twice been a lay delegate to the annual conference of the state, and for several years a trustee. In politics he is a Republican, coming from the old Whig party. He cast his first vote for Harrison, and has always been an active worker in the ranks, taking part in the canvass of the county, etc. He is a man of good personal appearance, pleasing manners, and is full of pleasant reminiscences. He has a noble record for integrity, honor, and uprightness, enjoying in his advanced years the benefits derived from a well spent, industrious, and useful life.

 ORIN, THE VERY REVEREND EDWARD, of South Bend, Indiana, founder of the University of Notre Dame, was born in Ahuillé, near Laval, France, in the year 1814. In 1840 he attached himself to the Congregation of the Holy Cross, a religious society then recently formed in Mans, near Paris, designed for the instruction of youth and the preaching of missions to the people. To both these



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labors Father Sorin has devoted his life. In August, 1841, on the invitation of the Bishop of Vincennes, he sailed from France to the new world, with six brothers of St. Joseph, for the purpose of establishing a branch society there. After their arrival at New York, Father Sorin wrote, "Our good God permitted me to land yesterday evening—the eve of the exaltation of the Holy Cross. With what happiness did I salute this dear land of America! What joy for a poor priest of the Holy Cross to be able to say his first mass in America on the eve of the exaltation of that sacred symbol! What a delightful day, and how beautiful the American sky!" In this enthusiasm—this living faith in the favor of Heaven—we catch the key-note of the noble life of Father Sorin. About the middle of October, the little colony established themselves at St. Peter's, thirty miles distant from Vincennes, Indiana. In 1842 the Bishop of Vincennes offered to put them into possession of a tract of wild land near the banks of the St. Joseph River, on condition that a college should be built there. The land consisted of six hundred acres, purchased from the government in 1830 by Father Badin, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, a missionary whose field embraced the whole north-western territory. This part of the country, aside from its natural loveliness, was sanctified, in the eyes of the new-comers, as the home of two illustrious missionaries, Rev. L. Desiellé and Rev. B. Petit, who were instrumental in converting hundreds of the Pottawatomie Indiana, and whose bodies now rest under a marble slab in the present church. They changed the name of the place from St. Mary's to Notre Dame du Lac, and it was afterward abbreviated to Notre Dame. In February, 1843, the little colony was strengthened by the advent of the venerable Brother Vincent, one of the first to join the society in France, and a member of the community who had remained at St. Peter's. As the college could not be commenced at once, a small building for temporary use was erected, which is at present occupied as a farm house. In July of the same year the colony received another addition, in the arrival from France of the saintly Father Cointet, two other priests, a brother, and two sisters. On the 28th of August, 1843, with proper ceremonies, the corner-stone of the first edifice of Notre Dame was laid; before winter the building was under roof, and the following spring it was completed. In August, 1844, the first commencement occurred. Through the kindness of Hon. John D. Defrees, then a member of the Legislature from St. Joseph County, the college had already its charter, with the title and privileges of a university. During the same year the manual labor department was organized. Father Sorin was the first president, and continued in office until 1865. Father Granger, who arrived in 1844, was the first vice-president, and Father Cointet

the second. Fathers Dillon, Corby, and Lemonier have since filled the presidential chair, and Father Corby is now acting president. The foundations of the University of Notre Dame were deeply and solidly laid during Father Sorin's administration; improvements went on gradually, until the place looked more like a town than a college. The main edifice is six stories high, one hundred and sixty feet in length, and eighty feet in width. It is surmounted by a colossal statue of Notre Dame. On the 31st of May, 1866, the new building was dedicated and the statue blessed by Archbishop Spalding, assisted by five bishops and a great number of priests, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The college church, called the Church of the Sacred Heart, a large and imposing edifice, built in Gothic style, stands on the shore of St. Mary's lake, on the site of the log house which Father Sorin found there. The intellectual and spiritual growth of Notre Dame has been no less vigorous and constant than her material progress. The *Ave Maria*, a widely known religious journal, was started by Father Sorin, who was its editor for two years. It was afterwards conducted by Father Gillespie until his death, in 1874. The presidency of Father Sorin was a time of struggle and triumph, that of Father Dillon of great business activity, while during that of Father Corby there was earnest devotion to learning and the standard of education was greatly elevated. To Father Granger the religious societies owe much. The literary and dramatic societies are indebted to Fathers Gillespie and Lemonier and to Professor Lyons. As a compliment to Father Sorin, in the summer of 1872 a chapter of a religious order was appointed to be held at Notre Dame. It was the first one ever held on American soil, and representatives came not only from the United States, but from Canada, France, Algiers, the East Indies, and even from Rome. Father Sorin, now Superior General of the Holy Cross, though venerable in years, is still vigorous in health, while many of his original helpers have passed away. He has manifested from the first a deep love for his adopted country, and his sentiments are known to such an extent that, notwithstanding his French birth, he is called the American even by the Pope, who, in spite of his known American sympathies, gave readily the required apostolic sanction, when the general chapter of his order, presided over by Cardinal Barnabo, elected Father Sorin Superior General. Father Corby was at the same time elected Provincial of his order in the United States, in Father Sorin's place. Consequently, Notre Dame has never been a foreign institution, but one in which every American may feel at home. One of its beautiful halls, which is adorned with a life-sized portrait of Washington, was named and dedicated in his honor by Father Sorin, and Washington's birthday is always a gala day at Notre Dame.

STUDEBAKER, CLEMENT. Among the pioneers of Indiana there are many "self-made men;" but there are none more notable among the enterprising manufacturers of our state than the four brothers who are the subjects of the brief sketches here, and who now constitute the great house of the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company. Clement Studebaker, president of the company, was born March 12, 1831, near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Studebaker, though born in this country, was of German parentage. His business was that of a village blacksmith—a horse-shoer and wagon-maker—and he it was who, in 1818, made the first Studebaker wagon known to the world. In 1835 he emigrated with his family to Ashland county, Ohio. Here Clement obtained the rudiments of his early education, which was limited to the meager opportunities of the district school. His father being a man of limited means, Clement assisted in the support of the family by the labor common to frontier life, such as wood-chopping and farming. His early experience, with his struggles for the necessities of life and limited means for obtaining education, renders his future success in life all the more striking. At the age of fourteen he was employed on a farm at two dollars a month. Tiring of this occupation, he returned to the shop of his father to learn the trade of blacksmithing and wagon-making. He finally became a journeyman, and, following the "Star of Empire" westward, he located at South Bend, Indiana, with the small sum of two dollars on hand. For temporary employment he engaged in teaching a district school, devoting all his spare hours to the mastery of the lessons he was to impart to his pupils. Having finished his time as teacher, in which he was successful, he went to work at fifty cents a day with a firm manufacturing threshing-machines, receiving increased wages, however, as soon as he became a proficient workman. Having decided to make South Bend, then an enterprising town with a population of about twenty-five hundred (but now a city of fourteen thousand), his future home, he determined to turn his trade to account, and to establish a blacksmith and wagon-shop. In this enterprise he associated himself with his elder brother, Henry, and thus, in 1852, the two formed the copartnership of H. & C. Studebaker, with a combined capital of sixty-eight dollars. Their shops were of that primitive character common at the time, and their general business was horse-shoeing, blacksmithing and repairing. They met with fair success in their new undertaking, and during the first year they found time to turn out two wagons. These were made in the way then customary—with their own hands. Thus was laid the foundation for their future success. In 1857 a very favorable opportunity presented itself to them, and, fortunately, they were in a position to take advantage of it. Terri-

torial troubles on our western frontier were threatened, and the United States government required a large number of heavy transportation and army wagons for its expedition west; and the young firm was fortunate in securing a contract for building a considerable number. To them this was a propitious hour. It was that

"Tide in the affairs of men,

Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

They delivered the first hundred wagons within ninety days after receiving the contract. The rapidity with which that order was executed is the more remarkable when we consider that a part of the timber was standing in the forest at the time they received their commission, and had to be cut, seasoned, and shaped by hand-work, while the iron was to be forged on anvils, as blacksmiths have wrought ever since the time of Tubal-Cain. The successful completion of this undertaking at that period in the history of this firm was a large and an important push forward. It is all the more creditable when we remember the great depression of trade in 1857. Such were the difficulties and so many were the embarrassments which at that time surrounded them, on account of their limited means, that many of their friends predicted failure. Money was then comparatively scarce, and the currency of the West was principally issues of state stock banks, and other "wild-cat" issues, whose values were unsettled and uncertain. But their agreement with the government was satisfactorily executed, the quality of the work being fully up to the required standard; and thus they gained their first laurels as manufacturers. In 1858 Henry retired from the firm to the business of farming, and was succeeded by his younger brother, J. Mahler Studebaker, lately returned from California. In 1864 Peter E., a third brother, was admitted into the firm; and in 1868 Jacob F., the fourth and youngest brother, was admitted to partnership. During this year, in order to facilitate the transactions of a large and increasing business, a stock company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Indiana, with the corporate name of the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company. Clement now became president of the company; and with this union of the ability and energy of the four brothers, and with their diversified characteristics and thorough adaptation to the various departments of their business, the strength of the organization was greatly increased, and the business entered upon a new era of progress, each year showing marked and substantial growth, until the company attained its present proud position, having become the largest establishment in the world for the manufacture of wagons and carriages. Clement Studebaker was one of the United States commissioners from Indiana to the World's Exposition at Paris in 1878. He is now senior vice-president of the Carriage Builders' Association. He has always taken an active interest in all that pertains to the trade



Oliver Studebaker



Wm Studebaker



J. P. Studebaker



P. E. Studebaker

he represents, and his efforts are untiring to assist in its successful development. He has held offices of public honor and trust; but the best energies of his busy life have been given to the development of the trade and the building up of the great wagon and carriage factories of which he is now president. He is a consistent member and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Bend, and has contributed largely towards its maintenance and prosperity.

STUDEBAKER, PETER E., treasurer of the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, April 1, 1836. He is the fourth of the five sons of John Studebaker, and the only one who was not bred a wagon-maker. He early manifested marked fondness and ability for business. He spent two years in the employment of a brother-in-law, who was a merchant, and then left for the West, arriving in South Bend with a five-franc piece in his pocket as capital. The day after his arrival he obtained a situation as clerk in a dry-goods store, a position he retained, with a gradual increase of salary, three years. He had then saved one hundred and fifty dollars. With this capital he started as a peddler, driving through the country and selling his dry-goods and notions, and, though meeting many difficulties, in a short time added seven hundred dollars to his small stock. In 1856 he married, and in April of that year opened a retail store at Goshen. This he carried on with success until 1860, when he engaged in selling wagons for his brothers. In 1868 he removed to South Bend. The next year he became an equal partner with his brothers, Clement and John M., in the company, and removed immediately to St. Joseph, Missouri—at that time the great outfitting point for California, Oregon, Montana, and Santa Fe. He soon built up a large trade in wagons for the plains, and their wagons became favorably known throughout the entire West. In 1871 he returned to South Bend, where he now resides. He possesses financial ability, strict integrity, and indomitable will, and great powers of physical endurance.

STUDEBAKER, JOHN MOHLER, vice-president of the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1833. At the age of twelve years he began business on his own account by taking a contract to clear a swamp for the sum of twenty-six dollars. By the transaction he made ninety cents a day, which at that time was considered good wages for a man. His other early engagements for labor were compara-

tively profitable. In 1851 he removed with the family to South Bend, Indiana, and in the spring of the following year engaged himself to a German wagon-maker. At the expiration of one year, in the eighteenth year of his age, he determined to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California. He traded the first wagon he ever made for a passage to the Pacific slope. This wagon was taken the overland route to California, and was the first Studebaker wagon ever seen in that country. At the end of the journey it readily sold for three hundred dollars in gold. On Mr. Studebaker's arrival at Placerville he commenced making wheelbarrows, at twelve dollars apiece. In 1858 he returned to South Bend and purchased his brother Henry's interest in the manufacturing company of Studebaker Brothers, becoming an equal partner with his brother Clement; but exposure and hardship had so undermined his health that, by the advice of his physician, he spent eighteen months traveling in Europe; visiting England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Ireland. He returned fully recuperated, and prepared to meet all the exigencies of an active business life. Mr. Studebaker is now vice-president of the great manufacturing company of Studebaker Brothers. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an active worker and a generous contributor to all charitable enterprises and public improvements.

STUDEBAKER, JACOB FRANKLIN, secretary of the Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, May 26, 1844, and, with the other members of his father's family, came to South Bend in 1852. At the age of thirteen years he commenced work for himself as a farmer boy, at six dollars a month, continuing at this and other kinds of manual labor for about three years. In the mean time, deciding to learn the trade of carriage trimming, he went to Tiffin, Ohio, and apprenticed himself to Peter Van Ness. After acquiring a good knowledge of this business, he returned to South Bend and engaged as a carriage trimmer in the shops of his elder brothers. Thus far his opportunities for acquiring education had been limited, and so he availed himself of a two years' course at the University of Notre Dame, near South Bend. Among other acquirements he became proficient in bookkeeping, and the various forms of commercial business. On leaving Notre Dame he went into the service of the company as assistant in the office, with a general supervision over the labor and carriage departments. In 1868 he was admitted as a member of the company, and subsequently became superintendent of the carriage works. He has devoted himself since then almost exclusively to the development of this important branch of the company's great works. Mr. J. F. Stude-

baker has entire charge of the carriage department, and by his thorough knowledge and practical experience, good taste and mature judgment, is peculiarly adapted to this important position, and for the thorough management of this prosperous branch of the company's business.

A short sketch of the present extent and conduct of this great manufacturing company will not be inappropriate in this connection. In fact, it seems necessary to be done, in order to illustrate the rare business characteristics and remarkable success of its members. The works of this company now occupy fully twenty-six acres of ground, on which are established their vast shops, lumber sheds, store-rooms, repositories, and offices. The main factory buildings have a frontage of 500 feet on the east; and on the north, along the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, of 600 feet. Their carriage factory fronts on Michigan Street 198 feet, and Jefferson Street 165 feet; and their repository, on the opposite side of the street, 122 feet wide, by 165 feet deep. These buildings average three stories high, are substantially built of brick, and are of handsome architectural designs. They have had the experience of nearly all manufacturers of long standing. The works of this company have twice been partially destroyed by fire. In 1872 their wood-working shops were burned, and in 1874 fully two-thirds of their new factory was totally destroyed. In these two conflagrations their losses aggregated fully four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, only partially covered by insurance. But, like the fabled phoenix, the edifices rose from their own ashes, greater than before. The destroyed buildings were rapidly replaced by new and more elaborate structures, to which have been added many considerable extensions, until they have reached their present immense dimensions. In the factories of this company—in this miniature world—are found every device and machine necessary for forming and shaping wood and iron in the construction of wagons and carriages. Their carriage factory embodies all the skill, mechanism, and art required for the production of every variety and style of fine carriages and buggies suited to the needs of the country or city, either for business or pleasure. Steam power is employed, consisting of three huge engines, aggregating one thousand horse-power. They propel over one hundred and fifty various machines, giving employment to about nine hundred skilled men, the whole being under the most thorough and complete management in all departments. The trade of this company extends throughout all the American states, and to all the borders of civilization. Joining hands with the commerce of the world, "whose daughters have their dowers from the spoils of nations," they have widened their trade to Mexico, to the "Dark Continent,"

Europe, and other parts of the old world. The eminent success of these "self-made men," rising, as they have, from humble beginnings, is among the most brilliant achievements in manufacturing in modern times. These achievements, however, have not been reached by simply "a leap to the summit;" but that height has been attained through a series of more than twenty-five busy years, attended with many vicissitudes and attendant struggles. They have kept pace all the time with every modern and valuable improvement, and thus their work has become world-renowned, and the subjects of these sketches take rank among the leading artisans and fabricators of the world.

TAYLOR, COLONEL LATHROP M., was born February 4, 1805, in Clinton, Oneida County, New York. When he was four years of age, his parents removed to Buffalo, in the same state. After two years, they went to Detroit, Michigan, where they remained three years, and then moved to Alexandersville, Montgomery County, Ohio. In the spring of 1820, being fifteen years of age, Mr. Taylor removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained six years. September 25, 1827, he settled on the St. Joseph River, the whole county being at that time a wilderness. Mr. Taylor went to the place under a contract with Mr. Samuel Hanna & Co., who wished to open a store to trade with the Indians. He remained in this position four years, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Hanna, investing two thousand dollars in the business. After continuing in this relation for five years, he bought his father's interest for five thousand dollars, and carried on the business alone until 1856. For the next ten years he was engaged in buying furs, and in other trading with the Indians. In November, 1830, Mr. Taylor, in connection with Alexis Coquillard, purchased a quarter section of land on the St. Joseph River, on which the city of South Bend is laid out. He was appointed postmaster of South Bend, June 6, 1829, and served for ten years. He was elected clerk of the County Court, August 1, 1830; and he was made county recorder, holding the office seven years. From 1832 to 1837 he filled the office of colonel of the 79th Regiment of Indiana Militia. He was one of the first trustees of South Bend.

TEEGARDEN, DOCTOR ABRAHAM, of Laporte, Indiana, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 22, 1814. His father, William Teegarden, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ohio in 1804 with his wife and two children. He was a man of a generous disposition and a kind friend to the Indians, whose camp-fires blazed near the door of his



Fraternally Yours
Henry G. Thayer

cabin. In this wilderness he cleared a large farm, brought up a family of twelve children, saw them all married and settled, and died at the ripe age of eighty-four. Abraham Teegarden worked upon the farm and attended school three months every winter until he was seventeen. At that time symptoms of pulmonary disease were discovered; he was therefore relieved from hard labor. At sixteen he commenced a course of study at Worthington College, and subsequently studied medicine with his brother Eli, at Mansfield. In 1837 he removed to Laporte, Indiana, when he began practice. In 1838 he had become so prosperous that he was free from debt, owned a good horse, and had an extensive business. In 1840 he built a new office in a more central portion of the town. In 1841 he attended the Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he improved his medical knowledge, paying particular attention to anatomy and surgery. In 1849 he was a Whig candidate for the Senate from Laporte, Porter, and Lake Counties, and was elected by two hundred over the Democratic candidate, Major McCoy. In 1850-52 he served in the state Senate. The next six years he devoted to his profession, but, his health failing, he was obliged to abandon it. From 1850 to 1860 he filled various municipal offices. In 1860, after much solicitation, he consented to accept the Republican nomination for state Senator from Laporte and Starke Counties, and was elected over Henry Wiggins by nine hundred and twenty-seven, serving during the stormy session of 1861, when nerve and pluck were required to save the state. In 1857 he visited Kansas and took part in the sports of the territory, capturing buffalo, etc. In 1840 he married the daughter of Samuel Treat, formerly of Otsego County, New York. Doctor Teegarden has displayed no ordinary amount of energy and industry, both in public and private life, and has done as much as any man in advancing the interests of Laporte. During the war few men in the state were more active in encouraging enlistments, caring for the soldiers and their families. He gave pecuniary and professional aid to the sick and wounded at Harrison's Landing, Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, and the siege before Vicksburg. In 1851 he built the Teegarden House, since the leading hotel in the city. In 1877 Mr. E. R. Marshall became proprietor of the house and refurbished it throughout. He is a genial man, and prides himself upon being able to furnish his guests a better cup of coffee than can be had at any other hotel in Northern Indiana.



HAYER, HENRY G., a grain dealer and prominent citizen of Plymouth, was born April 20, 1834, in the town of Euclid, Onondaga County, New York. His parents were the Rev. George H. and Hannah (Griffin) Thayer, who were also natives of that state. The Rev. Mr. Thayer was born Decem-

ber 31, 1807. He received very little instruction in the common schools, but by diligence qualified himself to enter the Onondaga academy in his twenty-first year, from which he subsequently graduated with honors. Although skeptical for a season in his youth, further study of the Bible restored his confidence and he became deeply religious. In 1832 he entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for forty-eight years has devoted himself to that work. From a sense of duty he has refused all compensation, supporting his family by secular occupation. He is a profound thinker, clear and forcible writer, and strong and convincing speaker. At the advanced age of seventy-two years, his physical and mental powers are well preserved, and his style of speaking and writing presents that force and variety which characterized him thirty years ago. Henry G. Thayer, his son, had few educational facilities. The family moved to Indiana in 1845, and settled in Peru, Miami County, where he attended for three years a school taught by his father. They then went to Marshall County, where during the winters of 1849 and 1850 he engaged in teaching. The careful training he had received from his father and his general knowledge eminently fitted him for the position. In 1850 he acted as clerk for H. B. Pershing, with whom he remained about six months, and for the next five years was employed by John L. Westervelt and Rufus Hewett as salesman, bookkeeper, and confidential clerk. Subsequently, he entered the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with high honors. Returning to Plymouth, Indiana, in 1857, he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the dry-goods house of Cleveland & Hewett, remaining there for about six months, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Marshall County. Soon after, relinquishing that office, he commenced the grain trade, with headquarters at Plymouth, where he built the first grain warehouse and established the first market of that kind in the county. In 1859 he became associated in the grocery business with N. R. Packard, and, later, in dry-goods with A. L. Wheeler. Mr. Thayer afterwards connected himself with N. H. Oglesbee in the general lumber trade, continuing until 1868, when he disposed of it to Mattingly & Black, thenceforth giving his whole attention to dealing in grain. This he has carried on successfully, each season increasing in magnitude for twenty-one years. Mr. Thayer takes the first rank in his community as a business man. He is watchful and systematic in all his transactions, and is noted for his financial ability and for his prompt and honorable dealing. He has accumulated an ample fortune by untiring industry and unswerving integrity. He was a believer in the doctrines expounded by Henry Clay when the Whig party was in existence, but became a Republican in 1854, and has since been an earnest supporter of that party. He has for the past six years

been chairman of the committee of the Thirteenth Congressional District and a member of the State Central Committee. He has been city clerk in Plymouth, and in 1874 was president of the board of education, taking an active interest in the construction of the central high school building. He is ardent in his advocacy of all enterprises designed to promote the prosperity of the city. In 1872 his friends nominated him for Representative in the state Legislature of the district comprising the counties of Marshall and St. Joseph, but he was defeated by about forty votes. In 1874 he was the choice of the delegates from his own county for the congressional nomination, and received a flattering vote in the convention. The Northern *Indianian* characterized him as an excellent representative of the people. It declared him competent, trustworthy, a thorough-going Republican, wide-awake and intelligent, possessed of broad, enterprising views, a close observer of passing events, and a business man of far-reaching sagacity. At a county convention of his party, held in the city of Plymouth, in June, 1880, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the delegates from this (Marshall) county to the Congressional Convention, to be held at South Bend on the 24th instant, are instructed to cast the vote of this county for the Hon. H. G. Thayer as a candidate for Congress, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

The Plymouth *Republican*, referring to the action of the convention, says:

"Mr. Thayer, being called for, addressed the convention in a brief but able speech, thanking the convention for the distinguished honor shown him by the resolution, but respectfully declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate before the Congressional Convention. Notwithstanding Mr. Thayer's positive declination, we believe he is the man for the place. Our reasons are, aside from the fact that he is a resident of Marshall County, that his ability is unquestioned; his well-known honesty and fair dealing command universal respect and make him an available candidate; that his success in his own varied business is a guarantee that the interests of his constituents would be looked after; that he could not be bought or sold by any man, party, or clique; that his name, ability, means, and practical fitness for the position, would add strength to the Republican ticket; that he would make a strong canvass; and there would be no disaffection in any part of the district."

At the state convention of his party, held soon after, he was unanimously nominated as presidential elector for the Thirteenth Congressional District, which position he accepted. Mr. Thayer has been a consistent Church member for twenty-two years. For eight of these he was connected with the Presbyterian society, and for the past fourteen with the Episcopal Church, being for ten years a Sabbath-school superintendent. He has been a liberal contributor to the Church, and by his example has aided much in its spiritual growth. During the Civil War, although not liable to military duty, he placed a substitute in the field, and also added to the

fund collected with a view to filling the county quota, besides assisting the Union cause in many other ways. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and has attained to the post of Past Grand. Mr. Thayer has been long and actively identified with the Masonic Fraternity of the city and state, having received the York Rite degrees in 1857, and served four years as Worshipful Master of Plymouth Lodge, No. 149. He was High-priest of Plymouth Chapter, No. 49, Royal Arch Masons, one year; he has also held the office of Illustrious Master of Plymouth Council, No. 49, Royal and Select Masters, for one year. To him, more than to any other person, belongs the honor of establishing and organizing Plymouth Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, in 1875. He was a charter member and its first Eminent Commander, which position he held by election for two successive terms. He now holds the position of Grand Commander Knights Templar of Indiana. He is Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of Indiana of the Order of the Eastern Star, also Grand Marshal of the General Grand Chapter of the United States. At Boston, Massachusetts, in 1877, he was created Sovereign Grand Inspector-general of the thirty-third degree, and honorary member of the Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States. In 1878, at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, he was elected, and in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was initiated, a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the United States of the Royal Order of Scotland—a very select order, of which the venerable and distinguished Albert Pike is the Provincial Grand Master for this country. Mr. Thayer has been active in the work of temperance reform. He is of fine physique, dignified presence, and courteous manners, and is sympathetic and generous. He has attained his high social, moral, and business standing by his own efforts. He married, July 9, 1856, Miss Mary E. Van Valkenburgh, of Plymouth, second daughter of James F. and Angelica Van Valkenburgh. Mrs. Thayer is a lady of high Christian character, whose loving and sympathetic disposition has contributed largely to her husband's success in life. They have had six children: Harry Edgar, born July 8, 1857, died October 4, 1859; George Henry, born September 5, 1860, now a student at Cornell University, New York; James Wesley, born April 1, 1864, now a student at Racine College, Wisconsin; Alice Lavantia, born April 4, 1868, died January 8, 1869; Mary Angelica, born January 27, 1872; and Horace, born March 25, 1870, died April 4, 1870. Mr. Thayer is entertaining in his conversation, hearty in his hospitality, and constant in his friendship. His position is secured in the business circles of the country, and he is a citizen above reproach. He is in the prime of life, and his excellent health and vigorous constitution give promise of many additional years of usefulness.

THOMPSON, CAPTAIN JOHN E., a wealthy and influential farmer of Jackson Township, Elkhart County, was born September 20, 1828, in Wayne County. He is the son of Mark B. and Jane (Thomas) Thompson. His father came originally from Orange County, New York, from which state he first removed to Ohio, then to Wayne County, and afterwards to Elkhart County, Indiana. His mother, a native of Wales, emigrated to this country in childhood. He is a descendant of John Thompson, of Irish parentage, who arrived in the United States before the War of 1812, in which he served under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The early education of the subject of this sketch was very limited. Assisting in the hard labor of his father's farm, he could give little time to study, and when about fifteen years of age he was obliged to abandon school entirely. He succeeded in acquiring sufficient practical knowledge for his guidance through an active and useful life. On attaining his majority he received from his father a deed for forty acres of land, on which he began life for himself. Prospering in the cultivation, he was soon enabled to purchase ninety-six additional acres. He erected a neat and substantial brick dwelling and out-buildings, and now possesses a model farm in every respect. Captain Thompson was a Whig until 1854, becoming a Republican on the organization of that party, of which he has since been an earnest and consistent supporter. In 1858 he was elected to the state Legislature for a term of two years by a flattering majority, serving during the sessions on the Committees on Temperance and Commerce. September 19, 1861, he enlisted, and on the 24th was mustered into the service of the United States as first sergeant of Company K, 30th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. In June, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the above-mentioned company, and in the following January was promoted to the rank of captain, in which capacity he remained until the company's term of enlistment expired. Among the many battles in which he participated during the war may be mentioned Pittsburg Landing, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, and Lookout Mountain, or "the battle above the clouds." Captain Thompson also took part in the siege and capture of Corinth and Atlanta. His regiment accompanied General Sherman to Lovejoy Station, twenty-five miles beyond Atlanta, at which point it was ordered back to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Indianapolis, Indiana. Here it was mustered out of the service, September 29, 1864, and Captain Thompson proceeded to Goshen, where he arrived October 5, and at once resumed his work on the farm. In 1866 he was elected commissioner of Elkhart County, and served four years. He was again chosen to represent his county in the Legislature in 1872, acting as chairman of the Committee on County and Township, and as a member of that on Corporations and Statistics.

Being re-elected in 1876, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Committee on Fees and Salaries. In 1878 he was one of the candidates for Representative of Noble and Elkhart Counties, jointly, and was defeated by only ten votes. In Elkhart County he received about one hundred votes more than his associates on the same ticket, but the Democratic and Greenback influence in Noble County caused his defeat. During his administration as commissioner many of the public improvements of the county were inaugurated and consummated, among which were the construction of long-needed bridges, and the erection of county buildings. In the discharge of the duties of his office he manifested such energy, ability, and fidelity, as to command the confidence and respect of his political friends and opponents. As a legislator he was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the best interests of his fellow-citizens, regardless of their party affiliations. He introduced the bill for reducing the time of holding the office of township trustee of schools to a period of two terms, the passage of which resulted in increased efficiency of the common school system. He also proposed the bill providing for refunding to corporations, towns, etc., money which they had advanced in aid of proposed railroads which had not been constructed within three years after such advance. This bill was also of great importance in certain sections of the state. Captain Thompson is prominent in all enterprises undertaken for the benefit of the community and county in which he lives. He married, January 1, 1872, Annie C. Jackson, of Jackson Township, Elkhart County, Indiana. He is not a member of any Church, but is an attendant of and a liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a devout and worthy communicant. During his active career in Elkhart County, he has won the respect of all; and now, in the pride of manhood, has the promise of many years of usefulness.

TONG, LUCIUS G., LL. B., A. M., professor of law and bookkeeping in the University of Notre Dame, lawyer, and mayor of the city of South Bend, St. Joseph County, Indiana, was born at Carroll, Fairfield County, Ohio, August 1, 1842. His father, Oliver P. Tong, was a self-made man, and by profession a civil engineer. He was a gentleman of great integrity of character, remarkable for his purity of life, which endeared him to all who became acquainted with him. His mother, Eleanor Poorman, was of German descent; kind and amiable; of strong religious convictions, being a thoroughly instructed Lutheran of the old school. The parents brought up a large family, and gave their children the benefits of good educational advantages. Three of the daughters—two of

them being twins—are Sisters of the Holy Cross, at the St. Mary's Academy, St. Joseph County, Indiana. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of the family, and always gave his father great assistance in business and in the care and education of the younger members of the family. At the age of twelve he was sent to St. Joseph's College, at Somerset, Ohio, having previously attended the common district school. At fifteen he attended Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and at seventeen he went to the University of Notre Dame, St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he pursued a classical course, and afterwards devoted himself to the study of law and commercial matters. After graduation he became a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house in Columbus, Ohio. Having been a devoted reader of religious works until twenty-one, he became convinced that the Catholic is the true Church and hastened to join it. Great opposition at first was made, but the consent of his parents was soon obtained, they knowing his sincerity. He accordingly embraced the first opportunity of being received into the faith, which was the occasion of a series of sermons, preached by the late Rev. Father Samarins. He was, however, unfortunately placed in regard to attendance at divine service, as there was no church nearer than Lancaster, Ohio, a distance of eight miles, and he became anxious to change his residence to some more favored locality. Accordingly, in 1863 he secured a position at the University of Notre Dame as a teacher, which soon ripened into a regular professorship, which he has held from that time to the present. He spent ten years as a resident professor in the University, and only left Notre Dame in order to permanently locate himself in South Bend. In 1869 his parents removed from Ohio to South Bend, and in the mean time all of the rest of the children became Catholics, following the example of their brother. In 1870 his father, being on a visit to Columbus, Ohio, was taken sick, and, at the residence of his brother, Theodore Tong, Esq., died, and was buried in the family cemetery, at Carroll, Ohio. A few days previous to his decease he was baptized a Catholic by the Rev. Father Hemsteger. In 1873, after several years' acquaintance with Miss B. C. Ball, the eldest daughter of the venerable James Ball, Esq., of Lafayette, Indiana, he was united in marriage to that lady on September 8. This event will long be remembered by the citizens of Lafayette, as never before did St. Mary's Church witness such a brilliant wedding. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. M. Hallinan, D. D., a graduate of St. Sulpice, Paris, who was for many years professor of theology at the University of Notre Dame, and was an old acquaintance and intimate friend of Professor Tong. Immediately after marriage he permanently located in South Bend and commenced the practice of law; and by his prompt attention to business soon gained for himself

a reputation for trustworthiness and integrity that has made him an honored member of the legal profession of Northern Indiana. In 1871 his mother became a Catholic, and died, in 1876, a most edifying and Christian death. Her remains were temporarily deposited in a vault until such time as those of her husband could be brought from Ohio. Both are now buried in the same grave, on a beautiful spot in the Notre Dame Cemetery, and a lofty and expensive monument has been erected by their children, manifesting a devotedness which is deserving of great praise. Professor Tong since his removal to South Bend has been a hard-working, industrious, and painstaking citizen. Besides his onerous duties in his profession, he still retains his position in Notre Dame University, and by order and system performs daily a vast amount of business, in the way of public improvements and every thing that has for its object the social and substantial improvement of South Bend and St. Joseph County. Professor Tong is a most public-spirited citizen. As a lawyer he is careful, painstaking, studious, and thoroughly honest. In his political views he is a Republican. In May, 1878, he was elected mayor of South Bend by a large majority, and as the chief executive officer of the city he displays great ability. At the University of Notre Dame he is held in high esteem. His thoroughness and zeal in the class-room, and his obliging disposition, have made him a general favorite, and won for him the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of sincere friends. Professor Tong has given some attention to literary pursuits, and has gained reputation as an author. He has written numerous contributions for the public prints, both prose and poetry, among which might be mentioned the following: "Commercial Education," "Kind Words," "Good Mothers," "The Opening Rose Bud," and a poem entitled "Law and Our Lawyers," which was dedicated to the St. Joseph County bar, on the occasion of their banquet, February 22, 1875. At South Bend, Professor Tong is looked upon as a model gentleman, enjoying as he does the confidence of the whole community, and possessing sterling qualities of head and heart. Although a representative of the younger class of men of South Bend, he has elements of strength that would make him available for almost any official position that he might aspire to, yet he is not an office-seeker. Professor Tong is a thorough and practical temperance man. He is now the president of a large temperance organization of the Catholic Church of South Bend. He is also one of the trustees of the St. Joseph County Savings-bank. All of the different stations and positions in life he has filled have been discharged in an able and conscientious manner. He is firm, kind, sympathetic, and just. Being of a social demeanor and a fine converser, he is a genial companion, and every one is his friend. His career has been an honorable one from the very beginning.

RUBY, PHILIP, a pioneer of Elkhart, was born April 4, 1797, in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He is the sixth child of Michael Truby, who was of French ancestry, a carpenter by trade, and one of the founders of Greensburg, above mentioned. Michael Truby was in the service of England during the Revolution, and accompanied the Hessians to this country. Having been captured at the battle of Trenton, he espoused the cause of the colonists, and joined General Lafayette's army, serving as drum-major throughout the war. He died in 1832, aged eighty-three years. He was the father of eight sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch, Philip Truby, did not attend school in his youth. At the age of twenty-one he left home, and devoted one year to learning the blacksmith's trade, at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. In 1819 he emigrated to Greentown, Stark County, Ohio, and worked as a journeyman until 1821, when he married Elizabeth Sell, and at once began blacksmithing on his own account. In 1848 he went to Indiana, where he purchased a tract of land two miles from Elkhart, and engaged in farming. He has since dealt largely in farming lands, and has prospered greatly. About the year 1867 he retired from active pursuits, and removed to Elkhart, where he still resides. He has never been prominent in politics, but has always acted with the Democratic party. Mr. Truby is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He has had nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living.

RUBY, MICHAEL, jeweler, of Elkhart, the eldest son and third child of Philip Truby, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, was born January 4, 1827, in Greentown, Stark County, Ohio. Throughout his boyhood he worked at farming and blacksmithing during the summer and attended school in winter. When twenty-one years of age he removed to South Bend, Indiana, and engaged as journeyman blacksmith for two years, part of the time attending school. In 1850 he learned the watchmaking trade, and in 1851 began business for himself in that place, at the same time teaching a singing school. In 1852 he was elected chorister of the Baptist Church of South Bend, which position he filled three years. In 1859 he removed to Mexico, Missouri, where he carried on his business very successfully until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was compelled to leave that locality on account of his sympathy with the Union cause. He had succeeded in accumulating some property, but was obliged to abandon all to save his life; consequently, when he returned to Elkhart, Indiana, in 1862, he was a poor man. However, he began at once to make his

own tools, and soon opened a small store for the purpose of repairing watches. He has since prospered, and now keeps a full assortment of jewelry, silverware, and books. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, which he joined in 1854, and is a member of the German Workmen's Society of Elkhart. He married, in South Bend, January 18, 1855, Mary V. Ketcham. They have had four sons, of whom the youngest two are still living: James M., born in Mexico, Missouri, in 1860; and Charles M., born in Elkhart in 1865. Mr. Truby has a German Bible, published in 1756, which came into the possession of his mother's family immediately after the Revolution.

VIOLETT, JOHN H., a wealthy farmer and a prominent citizen of Elkhart Township, Elkhart County, Indiana, was born November 22, 1829, at a point about two miles south of what is now the city of Goshen, and was the first child of white parents in Elkhart County. They were among the earliest settlers of the county. The father, John Wesley Violet, was a native of Virginia, but of French descent, his ancestry having emigrated to America in the early days of this country's settlement. He was born August 29, 1795, near Harper's Ferry, where he lived until he was about seven years of age. His father having died, his mother, with her family, emigrated to Ohio and settled on Buck Creek, about ten miles from Springfield, where he was engaged in assisting his mother on the farm, when not attending school, until he reached the age of eighteen. He enlisted in the army during the War with England in 1812, serving about two years. When Fort Meigs was besieged he was at Fort Finley. For his services in the army he was granted a government land warrant in after life. In politics he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, and he was a great admirer and ardent supporter of "Harry of the West," for whom he cast his first ballot for President, a copy of which he carefully preserved. In 1820 he went to Missouri, where he remained about three years, receiving an appointment as Justice of the Peace. In 1823 he returned to Ohio and purchased a farm in Clark County. In August 31, 1824, he was elected sergeant-major of the 2d Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Fifth Division, of the Ohio Militia. Mr. Violet was a man of close observation and good judgment, and methodical in all his business habits. He kept a memorandum of passing events, and but a few months prior to his death he collected from his diary an account of his journey from Ohio to Indiana. In the spring of 1828 he sold his farm in Clark County, Ohio, with a view of removing west of the Mississippi to procure a larger tract of land. Having heard favorable reports of the country in Indiana, watered by the St. Jo-

seph of Lake Michigan and its tributaries, he concluded to look at it. On October 4, 1828, he set out, accompanied by his father-in-law, each being supplied with a good stock of provisions for the trip, knowing they would be obliged to camp out a part of the time during their explorations. They went to Fort Wayne, then but a hamlet, and the following day they proceeded as far as Wolf Lake, where they camped over night. Leaving this desolate place, they found a better country for the next eighty miles. They soon struck the Elkhart bottom, a rich expanse of timber land. After crossing the river they discovered Elkhart Prairie, which they thought the most beautiful tract of land they had ever seen. They came to a spring at the Elkhart River—where De Camp afterwards built a mill—and remained over night. The next morning they crossed the St. Joseph River near the mouth of Elkhart. Here they found the first settler since leaving the neighborhood of Fort Wayne. In about nine miles they reached Beardsley's Prairie, a beautiful rolling plain with a few squatters, and put up with Mr. Beardsley, where they found good accommodations. Here they found the first crop of growing corn, and investigation showed it to be good both in quality and quantity for sod corn. The blades were yet green, no frost appearing that fall until October 9. In this place they became acquainted with Hon. George Crawford, now of LaPorte, and his partner, Mr. Meacham, who gave them satisfactory information in regard to the country and its probable wealth and productiveness. The following day they visited Young's Prairie, a rich and beautiful tract of land, where they put up with a squatter for the night. He claimed a large amount of the prairie for himself and friends. In this place was another crop of good corn. Next day they went to White Pigeon Prairie and stayed over night with Judge Winckel. He also had a good crop of corn. In the morning they left for Elkhart Prairie. Major Violett had concluded to settle there, and wished to further examine the prairie and its surroundings. Arrived there they camped for the night at Elkhart River, where Behton now stands. The following day was spent in looking over the prairie. They found the prospect for a settlement very flattering, a plentiful supply of good water, and an abundance of valuable timber. They were soon joined by Messrs. Crawford and Meacham, on their way south to purchase stock-hogs; about the same time Matthew Boyd arrived at their camp. He afterwards became a resident of Benton. October 14 they started for home. That evening they met Elias Riggs and his son-in-law, with their families, moving to the Elkhart Prairie. They first built a house on the land afterwards owned by Colonel John Jackson, and were the first settlers on the plain. During the winter Major Violett made preparations to move to Elkhart

Prairie, and on the third day of March, 1829, he started with an ox team loaded with provisions, farming utensils, and their heavy furniture, leaving his family with his friends for a time. He was accompanied by two other men with ox teams and by two young men, William Chance and James Bishop, whom he had hired to assist him in starting his farm. They were twelve days on the journey. He made a squatter's claim on the prairie running through the timber lands to the river. Here he built a cabin and soon after began making rails for fencing. During the spring he put in cultivation thirty-two acres of corn, inclosing with a substantial rail fence fifty acres of his land. This was the first crop of corn raised in the vicinity, and proved of great use the following winter and spring to families and stock that had come into the country without sufficient grain. In July, Major Violett moved his family to his Indiana home. He was a pioneer of the county, and among the first of the settlers who are entitled to the credit of opening up this beautiful region. He was a man of marked ability, a pungent writer, a ready, pleasing, and convincing speaker, and his intellectual superiority made him respected and influential. In religious matters he was unorthodox in belief, always entertaining a high respect for Church organizations, religious rites, and the convictions and opinions of others, but unable to accept many of the creeds and practices of the Churches. He was firm in his political position, and active in the support of his convictions, but was in no sense a politician. In 1830, upon the organization of the county of Elkhart, he was elected recorder; his commission being signed by James Morrison, Secretary of State, and James B. Ray, Governor of Indiana. He held this office seven successive years. In 1830 he was appointed major of the 82d Regiment of Indiana Militia; in 1840 he was a candidate for Associate Judge, but his party being largely in the minority he was defeated, and in 1842 he was appointed commissioner for the Erie and Michigan Canal, and subscribed one thousand dollars towards its construction. He was a candidate of the Whigs for state Senator in 1844, but was defeated, although securing more than his regular party vote. In 1854-55 he built the Violett House in Goshen, which stands to-day as a monument of his public spirit. During his life-time he was a model and enterprising farmer, and engaged extensively in a nursery, and supplying the county with fruit and ornamental trees, in which he was the pioneer of this section. Major Violett in private life was a cordial, genial gentleman. His home was the center of a free and hearty hospitality, dispensed without ostentation by himself and family. Here, surrounded by a loving family and kind friends, endeared to him by long years, he passed the remainder of his days. His character was above reproach. He died October 24, 1871, in the seventy-sixth year of his

age, lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. The subject of this sketch, John H. Violet, as we have before said, was the first white child born in Elkhart County. The old cabin, which his father built in the spring of 1829, in which the family lived at the time of his birth, was afterwards sold to Daniel Hess, but the outside door, being the only one in the cabin, and the first one hung on hinges in the county, is still preserved by the family as a relic of value. His early educational advantages were extremely limited. The log-cabin in which John received his first school experience was built on Section 27, near where Waterford now stands, and was constructed with one log left out on the side, with strips of wood nailed across, over which oiled paper was pasted, serving as a window. At the age of fifteen he closed his school-going days, and devoted his time exclusively to hard farm labor for about six years. In the spring of 1850, in company with others, he went by the overland route to California, where he engaged in mining with satisfactory success, remaining there until the following March, when he set out for home from San Francisco, by way of Panama and New Orleans. Unfavorable winds and weather drove them hundreds of miles south of the equator in the first part of the return trip, and they ran near the Marquesas Islands, arriving in port after a voyage of seventy-four days. He soon afterwards bought a farm of his father, not more than one hundred rods from where he was born, upon which he built a substantial and commodious brick dwelling. He also purchased a saw-mill on the Elkhart River, and engaged in farming and the manufacture and sale of lumber, continuing both until 1853, when he sold the mill, and gave his attention entirely to his other interests. At the opening of the War of the Rebellion he at once set about arranging his affairs so that he could leave home, and on September 2, 1861, he enlisted as a private, refusing promotion, in Company E, 9th Regiment Indiana Infantry, in which he served faithfully for three years. Among the sanguinary battles in which he was engaged were the two days' conflict at Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862; Stone River, fought December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863; Chickamauga, of June 19 and 20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, on the occasion of the great achievement of General Hooker's division, by which the summit was reached, and the rebels were charged and defeated by the boys in blue, that memorable conflict known in history as the battle fought "above the clouds," which occurred November 24 and 25, 1863; and was in nearly all the severe engagements in which his regiment participated. He was made prisoner in Tennessee and taken to Libby Prison, but was immediately exchanged, being among the last of the captured who received that favor from the hands of the rebels. At the expiration of the term of enlistment of his reg-

iment, and after having experienced three years of active duty in the service of his country, he was with his regiment ordered to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out September 6, 1864, since which time he has devoted himself chiefly to farming until the spring of 1878, when, his wife having died, he rented his farm for two years. He has now practically retired from active business. But his inclinations having always been for agricultural pursuits, his habits of active business life make him await with much anxiety the time when he may again assume the control of his farm. In all his transactions he is methodical, prompt, and energetic. His farm, which we have before referred to, consists of one hundred and seventy acres, mostly prairie land, with a valuable tract of timber extending west to the river, which gives a delightful view. He prides himself on keeping his farm in a high state of cultivation. In the fall of 1864, before Mr. Violet returned from the army, he was placed in nomination by his friends as a candidate for sheriff. The *Goshen Times* in reference to his nomination said:

"John H. Violet was nominated for sheriff without his knowledge or consent, while he was manfully doing his duty as a private soldier 'way down in Dixie,' and that, too, over other worthy men, who were present in the convention working for the place."

He was elected by a gratifying majority, and held the office for two years. In politics Mr. Violet is an uncompromising Republican. He was a Whig until the breaking up of that organization in 1854. He is earnest in the support of his political convictions, as well as a liberal contributor. Mr. Violet is an extensive reader, being familiar with the general news of the day, as well as with present and past matters of literature. He is a clear thinker, a close observer, and a sound reasoner, and acts upon his own judgment. He is a good and pleasing conversationalist. His contributions to the press are clear, comprehensive, and forcible, and he is especially strong in sarcasm and pungent humor. In religion he is entirely unorthodox in belief. He was reared in a strong moral atmosphere, although not under Church discipline. In early youth he began his reflections, and soon became doubtful concerning theological dogmas, and may now safely be termed a radical. Mr. Violet was married, April 28, 1852, to Miss Catherine, daughter of David Radabaugh, of Elkhart Township, an esteemed lady, and a woman of marked ability. She died July 16, 1877. They had four children, one of whom is living: Mariet J., born October 11, 1853, died June 2, 1860; Horace E., born November 2, 1855, died April 23, 1859; Chloe, born August 11, 1857, married Charles A. Irwin, son of E. D. Irwin, of Elkhart Prairie, October 14, 1873; Florett, born April 21, 1860, died October 16, 1863. He was married November 28, 1878, to Melissa Leedy, of Elkhart Township, a lady of pleasing presence,

of good parentage, cultivated and refined in appearance, and highly respected. They have by this marriage one child, Ethel May, born January 26, 1880. Mr. Violet is of the usual stature, squarely and solidly built, stands erect, and possesses a robust constitution and good health. His character is above reproach. He is in all respects a self-made man, and justly entitled to a place in the record of eminent men.

 **VOORHEES, GEORGE VINCENT**, physician and surgeon, of South Bend, Indiana, was born at Adrian, Michigan, September 3, 1845. His parents, Francis Voorhees and wife (H. Nickleson), were pioneers of Adrian, and they are still living. His father has filled various positions of trust and responsibility. He is a descendant of a Holland family whose former names were Van Voorhees. His mother was a daughter of a sea-captain, and was born at Cape Cod. Her elder brother was captain of the first steamer that sailed on Lake Erie. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. He was educated at the high school and college of his native city. At an early age, after leaving school, he embarked in the drug business, in which he continued for two years, when he was appointed first assistant postmaster of the Adrian post-office. Receiving an injury to one of his feet compelled him to leave the postal service, and after a short time he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor N. H. Kimball, in whose office he prosecuted his studies for four years, after which he attended one course at the State University at Ann Arbor. He then went to New York, where he graduated from Bellevue Hospital as a physician and surgeon. After his graduation he returned to Adrian, where he practiced his profession (a portion of this time he was the city physician) until the fall of 1873, when he again went to Bellevue Hospital, where he took special courses in surgery, diseases of women, and diseases of the eye. He then located in Chicago, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1874 Doctor Voorhees permanently established himself in South Bend. Shortly after his removal to South Bend he, together with Doctor Louis Humphreys, was instrumental in perfecting and organizing the St. Joseph County Medical Society, of which he was the secretary for three years. He is now the secretary of the District Medical Association, which is composed of the counties of St. Joseph, Laporte, and Elkhart, in Indiana, and of Berrien and Cass, in Michigan. He is also a member of the Indiana Medical Society, and in 1878 was a delegate to the National Medical Association, held at Buffalo. Doctor Voorhees has taken a prominent part in the organization of the South Bend Scientific Association, and is one of its leading and active members. In his relig-

ious belief he was for ten years a member of the Congregationalists, but is now a scientist. Doctor Voorhees was married, May 19, 1870, to Harriet L. Crownse, of Cherry Valley, New York. They have one child, a daughter. He has a high social and medical standing in Northern Indiana. He is an experienced surgeon, a careful physician, and a model gentleman. Yet comparatively young in years, he has a bright future before him in his chosen profession.

 **WICKHAM, WILLIAM W., M. D.**, physician and surgeon, of Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, was born August 16, 1820, in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, and is the third born of a family of eleven children of Allen R. Wickham and Susan (Starkweather) Wickham, natives of the state of New York; an honored and respected couple, who were compelled to provide for the wants of their large family by arduous labor on the farm. They were descended from English and Scotch stock, respectively. Stephen Wickham, the grandfather, was a soldier in our country's struggle for her national independence of the War of 1776, and served throughout the entire conflict. In the part of the country where William W. lived in early boyhood, there was no public support for the schools, they being maintained wholly by subscriptions. His father was unable to contribute for this purpose, which deprived him entirely of educational advantages, until at the tender age of nine years he struck out for self-support, and engaged to live with a neighboring farmer, with the understanding that he should work on the farm for his clothes, board, and three months' schooling each year. He remained, on the above conditions, for seven years, when he engaged as an apprentice in the carpenter and joiner's trade, for a term of nine months each year for three years, for which he received instruction in the trade, board during the time of work, and forty-five, sixty-five, and eighty-five dollars, respectively, for the three years. With this money he provided himself with clothing, besides securing to himself his three months' schooling each winter. At the termination of his apprenticeship he continued to work as a journeyman for three years, or at least such part of the time as was necessary to enable him to earn money enough to attend school and provide books, etc.; but, his wages as journeyman being higher than as an apprentice, he had much more time for study, which was well improved by him. His inclination in early life for the practice of medicine had, at the age of nineteen, become controlling, and all his industry and energies were exerted to procure books and to make himself master of the science of healing. He continued his alternate system of work, school, and study until he removed to New Haven, Hu-

ron County, Ohio, in 1842, at twenty-two years of age, where he went as a student to Doctors William Price and John Johnson, with whom he remained three winter seasons, working at his trade each summer and studying during all his leisure hours. In 1845 a vacancy occurred in the office of Doctor Joseph Myers, of Flat Rock, Seneca County, Ohio, and an invitation was extended to him to take the place. He gladly accepted the copartnership, which was continued until the spring of 1847, when, in company with William W. McVittey, he came to Goshen, Indiana, and established a drug-store, Mr. McVittey taking charge of it and the Doctor attending to his profession. In 1849 the drug business was closed out and the partnership dissolved, Doctor Wickham pursuing practice on his own account for two years, when he associated with him Doctor Fred. S. Kendall, which connection lasted till 1853, when Doctor Wickham bought his partner's interest and continued under his own name until 1868, when he received Doctor Albert W. McAllister as a coadjutor for a term of five years. This period expired in 1873, Doctor Wickham continuing the business alone until December, 1878, when he admitted as a partner Doctor Albert J. Irwin, with whom he is now connected. His early habits of industry, and a determination to make life a success, formed in early boyhood, have served him well in his later life, and secured for him a constantly increasing patronage during his thirty-four years of active professional labor. In his business he is industrious, and conscientiously watchful of the interests of his patients, commanding the confidence and esteem of all who know him. As a physician he stands in the front rank, occupying a distinguished position among his professional brethren. Doctor Wickham has always met with good success in the practice of surgery, and is a most skillful operator, never resorting to the use of the knife when in his opinion it can be safely avoided. But his specialty is in the practice of medicine. He is a typical family physician. Under the call of Governor Morton, in January, 1863, for volunteer surgeons in the government's service, Doctor Wickham responded, and was detailed for duty at Nashville, Tennessee, and assigned to Hospital No. 14, where he remained for about four weeks, when he was honorably discharged. He was subsequently commissioned an assistant surgeon in the army, which he declined to accept. The Doctor was educated in the Whig school of politics, but at the breaking up of that organization in 1854, consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he allied himself with the Republican party, and was an active worker in its ranks until 1872, when he became satisfied that there was, in the management of the party in power, a great deal of favoritism and jobbery in the interest of personal and party friends. He subsequently became, on the financial question, liberal in sentiment, and was classed as a radical

Greenbacker. Like all men of positive character, he is firm and earnest in the defense of any political faith he believes in, and supports men and measures of his party only so long as he believes them calculated to promote the best interests of the whole people. Doctor Wickham is a member in good standing of the First Presbyterian Church, of Goshen. He is warmly interested in public improvements. He was an advocate of the construction of the county building and of city school-houses, and has, according to his means, been a liberal contributor to all the Churches of Goshen. He was interested in the construction of the city hydraulic works, and is by all regarded as a valuable, influential, and exemplary citizen. He was married in October, 1846, to Miss Lydia A. Rogers, of Ripley Township, Huron County, Ohio, who died in 1853, the mother of two daughters. He was again married in 1855, to Miss Anna Reilley, of Goshen. She died in 1862, leaving one daughter and one son. He was subsequently betrothed to Miss Amanda E. Woodworth, of Middlebury, and was married to her, at the urgent desire of the lady, during her fatal sickness, she surviving the wedding only nine days. December 7, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Kendall, of Mansfield, Ohio, an esteemed lady of strong character, and zealous in her religious convictions. She is an honored, valuable member of the First Presbyterian Church, and is a woman of striking appearance. She is benevolent, generous, and of strong attachments. She is informed on public questions as well as on matters of literature and in the art of music, in which she has acquired marked proficiency, both vocally and instrumentally. Mrs. Wickham was educated at College Hill Female Seminary at Cincinnati, from which she graduated with the highest honors attainable, both in the classical and musical departments. They have one daughter, Madge B. K. Wickham, born April 4, 1868. Partaking of the musical qualities of her mother, she entered the field as a prodigy in music. At the age of three years she was discovered at the piano playing correctly, and unaided, the tunes of the baby songs which she had heard from her mother. Her power and skill of reading, comprehending, and executing, seem intuitive. She is able to perform the most difficult composition correctly upon any musical instrument suited to her strength. She is now but eleven years of age, and a pupil under the instruction of Professor Theodore Thomas, at Cincinnati, and is regarded as unequaled by any student, old or young, in the institute. Doctor Wickham is in appearance a little above the usual size, of florid complexion, and full and healthful features. He stands erect and is sprightly in his movements, and, excepting for the tell-tale gray hairs, would as readily be taken for forty-five as fifty-seven years of age. In his private life and his intercourse with men, he is a genial, courteous gentle-

man. The friends of his youth are the friends of his maturer years. His character is without blemish. His position is assured as a citizen, a physician, and a man. He is in the prime of manhood, and his firm health, correct habits, and vigorous constitution, give promise of many years yet to be added to a useful life. Commencing life for himself in childhood, Doctor Wickham has been the architect of his own fortunes, and is in every way eminently a self-made man, justly entitled to a place in the record of the eminent and self-made men of Indiana.

WILSON, JAMES H., M. D., physician and surgeon, of Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, was born February 5, 1838, in Moral Township, Shelby County, Indiana. His parents, Walter Wilson and Elizabeth (Worthington) Wilson, were natives of the state of Kentucky. Walter Wilson was born February 5, 1812, in Lewis County, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Rush County, Indiana. He was married October 10, 1835, and the following year moved to Shelby County, Indiana, where he lived until 1852, when he removed to the county of Laporte. In the spring of 1867 he removed to New Carlisle, staying there until the death of Mrs. Wilson, in 1876, when he gave up his home and lived with his children. At the time of his death his home was with his only daughter, Mrs. Elijah McClellan, of Sauktown. Mr. Wilson had been a sufferer and in declining health for the previous twelve years. About two months before his death, which happened on the 7th of March, 1879, he was attacked with pneumonia, which culminated in quick consumption. He had been a worthy and an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for some forty-eight years. He was a man of large heart, liberal sympathies, generous impulses, and noble deeds, and was well known and much respected and esteemed by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He was the father of six children—Doctor J. H. Wilson, E. J. Wilson, J. N. Wilson, G. M. Wilson, Albert Wilson, and Mrs. Mary Jane McClellan. Doctor Wilson's early educational advantages were very slight, being such only as were obtained by an irregular attendance during the winter terms, devoting the rest of his time to assisting his father, who was a farmer, with his work. At seventeen he began going to school at New Carlisle, dividing his time between attending and teaching. In the years 1867 and 1868 he took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's college at Chicago, receiving his diploma at the end of six months. In 1868 he began the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Doctor Josephus Davis, of New Carlisle, continuing with him for about two years, devoting his time to diligent study and a limited practice among the patrons of

Doctor Davis. In 1869 he entered as a student the Medical Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated with honor and credit in 1873, receiving his parchment from the faculty June 25, when he returned to Indiana and began practice at Argos, where he soon secured a large and lucrative business. Seeing, as he thought, a larger field for development and usefulness, he removed to Plymouth in 1878, where he met with gratifying success, and fast grew into the confidence and esteem of his patrons in his new field of labor. Doctor Wilson, although comparatively a young man, is deservedly popular as a family physician, and enjoys in a marked degree the respect and esteem of those whom he serves. His strong character and sympathetic presence render him a source of comfort to the watchers in a sick-room. His practice as a surgeon is noted for its general success. The Doctor ranks high among his peers. As a citizen and neighbor he is much esteemed by all who know him. In politics he is a Democrat in sentiment, but takes no active part in party work, preferring the pleasures and comforts of his home. The Doctor's practice has been both professionally and financially successful. He is a member of the State Medical Society and secretary of the Marshall County Medical Society. He is a practical temperance man, and an active worker in the cause. He was married, September 28, 1871, to Miss Lizzie A. Hay, of New Carlisle, Indiana.

WHITING, SAMUEL C., physician and surgeon, of Laporte, Indiana, was born in Laurens, Otsego County, New York, December 1, 1834. When he was five years of age his father removed to Lorain County, Ohio, and after four years returned to New York, settling in Corning, where Samuel C. Whiting attended the common schools. In October, 1848, he left home and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued his education, residing with his aunt. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Doctor Charles D. Williams, and graduated in 1855 from the Western College of Homoeopathy, in Cleveland. He then commenced the practice of his profession with Doctor Williams. In 1858 he removed to Freeport, Illinois, and entered into practice, remaining until the following August, when he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, and built up a fine practice. In April, 1866, he purchased the property and business of Doctor S. A. Robinson, at Laporte, where he still resides. He held the office of United States surgeon seven years in Vincennes, has been vice-president of the Indiana Institute of Homoeopathy, and is also a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. His practice is extensive and lucrative. He married, December 31,



John A. Westcott

1861, Emily C. Caddington, of Vincennes, Indiana. They are much liked by their neighbors. They have had three children, one son and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter survive.



WILCOX, SAMUEL P., ticket agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, at Elkhart, Indiana, was born in Bridgewater, Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the eleventh day of March, 1847. His ancestry has been traced back to England, and the coat of arms of the distinguished English family is now in possession of a gentleman in New Haven, Connecticut. Four brothers named Wilcox emigrated from England to this country in an early day. Soon after their arrival one died, and the remaining three settled, one in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut. Jonathan, a descendant of the one who settled in Connecticut, lived at Middletown. He was captain in the English colonial troops. He died at the age of fifty-five, on the banks of the beautiful Lake George, after fighting in a severe battle with the French. He left six sons—Ezekiel, Thomas, Gershom, James, Asa, and Oliver, also one or two daughters. Gershom was captured at Quebec, when fighting under General Montgomery, in the War of the Revolution, and taken to England, from thence to Ireland, where, by the assistance of Lord Grattan, he made his escape to France, when further trace of him was lost. Ezekiel, Thomas, and James took part in the Revolution, fighting for the true cause of Americans. The other brothers were too young for service. Thomas, the great grandfather, was born in 1750, in Middletown, Connecticut. He was married in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1772, to Thankful Barber, a native of Danbury, Connecticut. To them were born ten children. His grandfather, Samuel W., the fourth child and third son, was born at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1779. In 1802 he was married to Prudence Pratt. His family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters—Albert, Samuel P., Clinton H., and Augustus. Of the sisters there were Harriet Rice, who died August 13, 1827, aged twenty-four; Prudence Boyd, died June, 1835, aged twenty-seven; Julia Ann Aulls, died July, 1878, aged sixty-eight; and Thankful Mariette, died in October, 1840, aged twenty-three years. His great grandfather's children, namely, Ozias, died 1785, aged thirteen; Deborah Smith, born 1774, died when past fifty years of age; Jonathan died in 1802, aged twenty-eight; Samuel died in 1849, aged sixty-nine; Lucy King died at the age of eighty; Gershom at eighty; Thomas died in 1814, aged twenty-eight; Ozias, second, aged three years; Abraham died when

past fifty; Auren died at the age of eighty-one. His father, Augustus W., was born in Guilford, New York, on the eighth day of April, 1821. He removed to Michigan in 1835. In February, 1845, he married Almira Bradley, whose family were from Perry, New York, and formerly from Connecticut. The ancestors on both mother and father's side were all of English origin, and true blue for the American cause in the dark days of the Revolution. Samuel P. Wilcox received a slender education at the common schools, leaving home when but thirteen years of age to battle with the world. From that time until he was seventeen he worked upon a farm and attended school as much as possible. In 1863 he entered the city telegraph office at Adrian, Michigan, in the capacity of messenger. After three months of close application he acquired sufficient knowledge to go on the road, and was employed as operator at Burr Oak, Michigan. From this time his promotion was gradual and deserved. He went from Burr Oak to Coldwater, Michigan, where he remained doing valuable service three years, as operator and ticket agent. About this time he got the Western fever, and secured an appointment from the Western Union Telegraph Company to go to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, at that time near the seat of Indian hostilities. He remained seven months in the West, returning to Hudson, Michigan, where he immediately entered the telegraph service, and remained until the following spring, then being called to Elkhart, Indiana, to assume telegraphic duties in the office at that place. He was employed here from the spring of 1868 until the spring of 1872, when he was promoted to be manager of the office in connection with operating. In the spring of 1875 he became ticket agent at Elkhart Station, retaining the management of the telegraphic department. In December, 1868, he was married to Emily Curtis, of Bristol, Indiana, by whom he had two children, Edith Belle and Charles Curtis. The former died when but two years old. His beloved wife, Emily, died in January, 1874. In the spring of 1875 he was again married, to Lucy Aurand, whose ancestors were from Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilcox became an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity in June, 1877. He is a genial, courteous gentleman and respected by all who know him, and is a valuable member of society in Elkhart.



WINTERBOTHAM, JOHN HUMPHREY, state Senator, of Michigan City, was born in Connecticut, in the year 1815. He comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors, some of whom were manufacturers in the mother country, while others earned flattering prominence in the world of letters. One of these, the Rev. William Winterbotham, was the author of a "History of North America" and a "His-

tory of China," both works of marked ability. Although Mr. Winterbotham's nearer ancestors were most remarkable for such traits as develop the natural resources of a nation, his father, John Winterbotham, inherited somewhat of this studious disposition. His consuming thirst for knowledge led him to employ the time not devoted to active business to study and books, which, once read, never escaped his memory. At the period which ushered into existence the subject of this sketch, the father was devoting all his energies, as junior partner and active business manager, to the success of a firm which established the first important manufactory of broadcloth in New England, at Derby, Connecticut. David Humphrey, the senior partner, was a man of national prominence, and no less celebrated as an enterprising business man than as a diplomatist and statesman. He was the honored guest and chosen friend of Washington and Adams, and accompanied the latter to France as secretary of the legation when Adams represented the new republic at the court of St. Cloud. Subsequently appointed Minister to Portugal, he married, in England, a lady of great wealth, while passing through that country *en route* to his post of duty. On his return he introduced, by importation from Spain, the first merino sheep ever known in the United States, and, settling in Derby, established the firm mentioned above, in a portion of the town thereafter known as Humphreysville. The death of Colonel Humphrey, about 1818, dissolved the copartnership, and, after traveling over different portions of the country seeking a favorable location, the junior partner bought a factory in another part of Connecticut. He continued the business with varying success until the results of the confused and disastrous legislation of 1827 and 1828 swept away the labor of a life-time, leaving him, at the age of fifty-eight, with a large family and a new destiny to work out. But neither age nor misfortune could conquer his energy. He resolved to build up a new home in the West; not in his old business—he had no means left for that—but, in the forests of Ohio, then almost a frontier state, he resolved to clear a farm, though he had never touched a plow or wielded an axe in his life. At this time John Humphrey Winterbotham, the eldest son of a large family, was a lad of fourteen years. Among his sisters are, Mrs. Mary Mott, now residing in Auburn, Indiana, a lady of fine literary taste and many accomplishments; and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the author of many books that have found a world-wide publication. When it was decided that the family should go West, buy a tract of land with the remnant of a shattered fortune, and commence life anew, young John Winterbotham left his boyhood behind him, and stood side by side with his father. Perhaps a spirit of enterprise, mingled with filial devotion, made him ready to go anywhere; certain it is that when a settlement

was found in the heart of Ohio his hand was the first to fell a tree, and his laugh rang out most cheerily when his old father succeeded in hacking one down, in the midst of his boys. The young man's energies never failed him so long as there was a loved one to shelter and help. When a home was made, and his parents in their increasing years were surrounded with the comforts of life, the young man married Miss Mahala Rosecrans, of Kingston, Delaware County, Ohio, a lady who proved a devoted wife, and to whose indomitable energy and self-sacrificing efforts he attributes much of his success in life. He soon after removed to Columbus, where he formed a partnership, took a prison contract, and commenced the manufacture of agricultural tools in the Ohio Penitentiary. In 1853, having secured a long lease of the prison labor of Iowa, he removed to Fort Madison, in that state. During the existence of this contract, his buildings and machinery were twice burned to the ground, each time proving a total loss, as no insurance could be had on property deemed so hazardous; but he immediately rebuilt the ruined workshops, stocked them with new machinery, and pushed the business on with renewed vigor. When the term of this contract expired, and he had secured a competence, Mr. Winterbotham, with other friends, established the Fort Madison National Bank, of which he became president; but the quiet of a bank soon became distasteful to the active man of business, and the old spirit of enterprise grew strong within him. At the solicitation of Warden Higgins, of the Northern Indiana Prison, he made proposals for a lease of labor in that institution, which were accepted, and in July, 1866, he bade good-bye to the bank of Fort Madison, to try his fortune among the sand-hills of Michigan City. When the success of this undertaking was assured, his sons became partners, and the new firm, J. H. Winterbotham & Sons, added a prison contract at Joliet, Illinois, to their other business, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Winterbotham still resides in Michigan City, where his abilities have given him an enviable popularity. Of late years he has given his attention to the political interests of the country, and especially of the state of Indiana. In 1872 he was elected state Senator, as a Liberal Republican, on the Greeley ticket, by a flattering majority, over a talented and popular opponent. In 1876 he was unanimously renominated, and re-elected by a largely increased majority, to the same position which he had so ably filled. Mr. Winterbotham is now sixty-four years of age, and nothing but his desire for private life can prevent him from holding other important public positions. He is a man of rare executive ability, strict integrity of purpose, and stubborn force of will. His correctness of judgment and fidelity to all trusts, whether public or private, have caused him to be favorably mentioned in



Amos Woolley, M.D.

different localities as an available and conservative candidate for governor, and there can be no doubt he would fill that chair admirably.

WOOLLEY, AMOS, pioneer of Kosciusko County, and physician and surgeon of Warsaw, the county seat, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1829. His parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833, when that city was but a small town. They subsequently removed to Warren County, Ohio, where Amos Woolley attended the common schools until his seventeenth year. He then came with his two older brothers to Miami County, Indiana, where they at once engaged in the business of wagon and carriage making, Mr. Amos Woolley attending to the blacksmith work. This, however, was too laborious for him, and in 1846 his health failed. He therefore abandoned his trade and commenced teaching school, devoting all his leisure hours to reading medicine, under the supervision of Doctor B. Henton, one of the first physicians of Peru, Miami County. From early boyhood Mr. Woolley had a desire to become a physician, and, having proceeded far enough in his readings to find the work congenial, he shortly after abandoned teaching and devoted his entire time to the study of medicine in the office of Doctor Henton. He applied himself faithfully, and made so rapid a progress that in two years he was qualified to practice. He began practice with Doctor C. Hector, of Gilead, in the same county, and success attended his efforts from the beginning. In 1857 he removed to Kosciusko County, where he opened an office. This was early in the settlement of this county, and he was obliged to travel much on horseback; the roads were rough and almost impassable at times and his practice extended for many miles around. As the country opened, his labor increased, until he commanded as large a practice as any other physician in that part of the state. Doctor Woolley has married three times. In 1849 he married Miss Anna Tong, who died in 1859, leaving three children. The following year he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Hosman, who died in the spring of 1865. He married his present wife, Miss Martha Bunker, November 19, 1865. They have one child. In 1866 Doctor Woolley assisted in the organization of the Fort Wayne Medical College, and afterward graduated with honor from that institution. In 1868 he removed to Warsaw, where he has since remained. His long residence in the county, together with his skill, judgment, and order, has gained for him a high position in the community, as well as among the medical profession. He aims to keep himself informed of all discoveries and improvements, and to avail himself of them in his practice; yet he is careful and conservative, and does not abandon old and

well-tried means until the superiority of new ones is already established. He is a man of eminent social qualities; his judgments are cool and deliberate, and his convictions, consequently, strong. In politics he is a Republican, but, having devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession, he is not a politician, in the broadest acceptance of that term, and votes for the man of his choice, regardless of party ties. He looks carefully after the interests of his home; is ready to give advice and assistance to any who are in need; and wherever he goes inspires confidence in his ability.

WOODS, THOMAS, county clerk of Kosciusko County, is a native of Huntertown, Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 25th of November, 1829. We have no account of his parents, who removed from the Keystone State to Champaign County, Ohio, when he was four years old. He went to school as much as his opportunities allowed, and acquired a good English education. In November, 1848, he determined to strike out for himself, and removed to the county of Kosciusko, in Indiana, pitching his tent at Warsaw. Mr. H. W. Upson, then living in that town, was in need of some one to help him in the tailoring business, and engaged young Woods, who had fortunately been instructed in the art before leaving home. He immediately became very popular with his townsmen and with the people of the county, which is shown by the fact that from 1852, when he was elected township clerk, down to the present time, he has almost constantly been in office. The clerk of Kosciusko County, Samuel H. Chipman, Esq., perceived his value in the position he was then occupying and appointed him deputy in 1854, and at the close of Mr. Chipman's time he became his successor, as the law prohibited any one from holding the office for more than two terms successively. This was in October, 1855, and, as the same limitation applied to him that did to his predecessor, he was obliged to give way to a new man in 1863, the change, however, being merely nominal, as Mr. Woods still continued to transact the business of the office as deputy; and he held this position under various gentlemen until 1875, when he again became clerk. He declined a re-election in 1878, thinking that a quarter of a century of service in one position was enough. He has been a member of the board of school trustees, and has been active and influential in building up the system of public instruction of which Warsaw is justly so proud. He owes his success in life to his pleasant and agreeable manners, and his enterprise and public spirit. His offices have been filled with honor to himself and with satisfaction to the citizens. Miss Catharine A. Smith, of Kosciusko County, well known for

her devoted labors in the cause of temperance and for her self-sacrificing charity, was united to him in marriage on the 5th of November, 1854.

RIGHT, HENRY C., one of the most extensive lumber merchants and manufacturers of sashes, doors, etc., in Elkhart, was born in Whitehall, Washington County, New York, September 2, 1832. His father, David S. Wright, was a native of Addison County, Vermont, who, on arriving at maturity, married Lucy A. Wadhams, and removed to Whitehall, New York. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of six children. He completed his education at St. Lawrence University, Potsdam, New York, from which he graduated with high honor. After leaving school he resolved to go West. In 1859 he opened a general country store in Rantoul, Illinois, and was engaged in a flourishing business when the Rebellion occurred. Actuated by his loyalty to the Union, he enlisted in September, 1861, as a private in the 25th Illinois Regiment, under General Sigel. After three years of service in this capacity he was promoted to first lieutenant, and subsequently, for valuable service rendered at Pea Ridge and Stone River, was commissioned regimental quartermaster. The last named position he filled with honor

until the close of the war. After his discharge from the service he accepted the responsible position of cashier and manager of the Battle Creek (Michigan) Woolen Mills, which he held for more than a year. He was next employed as bookkeeper for the wholesale and retail dry-goods firm of Bates, Penfield & Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was connected with this firm two years, and on January, 1870, removed to Elkhart and established what has proved to be an extensive business. It consists in dealing in lumber, and manufacturing sashes, doors, blinds, etc. Mr. Wright has been interested in the development of the thriving town of Elkhart, and was a member of the common council for several years. He was instrumental in the proper construction of the city government, and upon the organization of Elkhart under the city charter was elected first mayor of the city. He performed the duties of this office to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Wright was married, July 22, 1857, to Marion E. Hendrick, of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. They have had five children, namely: Ella F., born December 5, 1870; Mary E., born January 10, 1865; Ernest, born September 1, 1866; Lucy W., born January 27, 1868; Victor, born August 31, 1874. Mr. Wright enjoys the confidence and esteem of all his fellow-citizens. It is his intention to make Elkhart his permanent home.

